S/INF/68

Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council

1 August 2012 – 31 July 2013

Security Council
Official Records

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NOTE

The present volume of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part, the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote.

S/INF/68

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Contents

Page

Membership of the Security Council in 2012 and 2013 vii

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 1

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Items relating to the situation in the Middle East:

A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question 1

B. The situation in the Middle East 4

The situation in Cyprus 16

The situation concerning Western Sahara 21

The situation in Timor-Leste 24

United Nations peacekeeping operations 26

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait 31

The situation in Liberia 33

The situation in Somalia 39

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia:

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina 70

B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) 75

C. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 76

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 79

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 81

The question concerning Haiti 82

The situation in Burundi 88

The situation in Afghanistan 92

The situation in Sierra Leone 110

Relations between Cameroon and Nigeria 120

The situation in the Great Lakes region 120

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo 124

The situation in the Central African Republic 143

Page

Children and armed conflict 147

The situation in Guinea-Bissau 154

Protection of civilians in armed conflict 161

Women and peace and security 165

Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 172

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B:

A. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus 173

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 173

C. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 174

D. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara 174

E. United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 174

F. United Nations Mission in Liberia 175

G. United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire 175

H. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti 176

I. African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur 176

J. United Nations Mission in South Sudan 176

K. United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic 177

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts 177

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council 202

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire 202

Security Council mission 215

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security 215

Central African region 216

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan 221

Post-conflict peacebuilding 251

The situation concerning Iraq 254

Non-proliferation 257

Peace consolidation in West Africa 258

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea 259

Maintenance of international peace and security:

A. Conflict prevention 269

B. Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa 269

C. Piracy 269

Peace and security in Africa 272

Page

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security 287

The situation in Libya 287

The situation in Mali 293

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure:

A. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) 309

B. General matters 313

Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly 315

Items included in the agenda of the Security Council for the first time from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 317

Checklist of resolutions adopted by the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 319

Checklist of statements made by the President of the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 321

Membership of the Security Council in 2012 and 2013

In 2012 and 2013, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

2012	**2013**
Azerbaijan	Argentina
China	Australia
Colombia	Azerbaijan
France	China
Germany	France
Guatemala	Guatemala
India	Luxembourg
Morocco	Morocco
Pakistan	Pakistan
Portugal	Republic of Korea
Russian Federation	Russian Federation
South Africa	Rwanda
Togo	Togo
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	United States of America

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question[1]

Decisions

At its 6824th meeting, on 22 August 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6835th meeting, on 17 September 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority.

At its 6847th meeting, on 15 October 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Maldives, Malaysia, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 12 October 2012 to the President of the Council,[2] in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Mr. Abdou Salam Diallo, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6863rd meeting, held in private on 14 November 2012, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6863rd meeting, held in private on 14 November 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya,

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2000.

[2] Document S/2012/762, incorporated in the record of the 6847th meeting.

Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations,[3] in which he requested to be invited to participate in the meeting, in accordance with the previous practice of the Council. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard statements by the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations.

Statements were made by the representatives of Azerbaijan, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

At its 6869th meeting, on 21 November 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At its 6871st meeting, on 27 November 2012, the Council considered the item discussed at the 6869th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority.

At its 6894th meeting, on 19 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6906th meeting, on 23 January 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Riad Malki, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and

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[3] S/2012/841.

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and Mr. Abdou Salam Diallo, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Archbishop Francis Assisi Chullikatt, Apostolic Nuncio, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6926th meeting, on 26 February 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6940th meeting, on 25 March 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority.

At its 6950th meeting, on 24 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Mr. Abdou Salam Diallo, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ahmed Fathalla, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, and Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6969th meeting, on 22 May 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority.

At its 6986th meeting, on 25 June 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 7007th meeting, on 23 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Robert H. Serry, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and Mr. Abdou Salam Diallo, Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

B. The situation in the Middle East[4]

Decisions

On 17 August 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[5]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 August 2012,[6] in which you indicate your intention to establish an effective and flexible United Nations presence in the Syrian Arab Republic that will support your good offices mission and the work of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and they have taken note thereof. The members of the Council have reiterated their support for your mission of good offices and for that of the Joint Special Representative.

At its 6825th meeting, on 30 August 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Letter dated 14 August 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/632)".

Resolution 2064 (2012)
of 30 August 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1559 (2004) of 2 September 2004, 1680 (2006) of 17 May 2006, 1701 (2006) of 11 August 2006, 1773 (2007) of 24 August 2007, 1832 (2008) of 27 August 2008, 1884 (2009) of 27 August 2009, 1937 (2010) of 30 August 2010 and 2004 (2011) of 30 August 2011, as well as the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon,

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[4] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1967.

[5] S/2012/654.

[6] S/2012/618.

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a new period of one year, without amendment, presented in the letter dated 21 July 2012 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon to the Secretary-General, and welcoming the letter dated 14 August 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council recommending this extension,[7]

Reiterating its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of all provisions of resolution 1701 (2006), and aware of its responsibilities to help to secure a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution as envisioned in the resolution,

Calling upon all parties concerned to strengthen their efforts to fully implement all provisions of resolution 1701 (2006) without delay,

Expressing deep concern at all violations in connection with resolution 1701 (2006), and looking forward to the rapid finalization of the investigations by the Force with a view to preventing such violations in the future,

Welcoming the constructive role played by the tripartite mechanism in de-escalating tensions, and expressing its support for the efforts of the Force to engage with both parties to further develop liaison and coordination arrangements,

Emphasizing the importance of full compliance with the prohibition on sales and supply of arms and related materiel established by resolution 1701 (2006),

Recalling the utmost importance that all parties concerned respect the Blue Line in its entirety, welcoming the progress in the marking of the Blue Line, and encouraging the parties to accelerate their efforts in coordination with the Force to visibly mark the Blue Line in its entirety, as well as to move forward on the marking of its points of contention, as recommended by the strategic review of the Force,

Condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attack against peacekeepers of the Force on 9 December 2011, as well as all attempts to threaten the security and stability of Lebanon, and reaffirming its determination to ensure that no such acts of intimidation will prevent the Force from implementing its mandate in accordance with resolution 1701 (2006),

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,[8]

Commending the active role and dedication of the personnel of the Force, expressing its strong appreciation to Member States that contribute to the Force, and underlining the necessity that the Force have at its disposal all necessary means and equipment to carry out its mandate,

Recalling the request of the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, and reaffirming the authority of the Force to take all necessary action, in areas of operations of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind and to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its mandate,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the Force, under close review, and stressing the need for the Security Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Expressing its full support for the strategic priorities and recommendations identified by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 12 March 2012 to the President of the Security Council as a result of the strategic review of the Force,[9] and requesting the Secretary-General to continue to update the Council on the implementation of the strategic review,

Calling upon Member States to assist the Lebanese Armed Forces as needed to enable them to perform their duties in line with resolution 1701 (2006),

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[7] S/2012/632.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

[9] S/2012/151.

Determining that the situation in Lebanon continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon until 31 August 2013;

2. *Commends* the positive role of the Force, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces has helped to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon, welcomes the expansion of coordinated activities between the Force and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and calls for further enhancement of this cooperation;

3. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the engagement of the Force and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the strategic dialogue, which aims at carrying out analysis of ground forces and maritime assets and setting a series of benchmarks reflecting the correlation between the capacities and responsibilities of the Force vis-à-vis those of the Lebanese Armed Forces, with a view to identifying Lebanese Armed Forces requirements for implementing tasks mandated in resolution 1701 (2006), and calls for an acceleration of its pace, consistent with the relevant recommendations of the strategic review of the Force,[9] including through enhancing the coordination among donors to provide assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enable them to fulfil their mandated tasks under resolution 1701 (2006);

4. *Strongly calls upon* all parties concerned to respect the cessation of hostilities, to prevent any violation of the Blue Line and to respect it in its entirety and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Force;

5. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all terrorist attacks against the Force, and urges all parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the Force and other United Nations personnel and to ensure that the freedom of movement of the Force is fully respected and unimpeded, in conformity with its mandate and its rules of engagement, including by avoiding any course of action which endangers United Nations personnel, and in this regard calls for further cooperation between the Force and the Lebanese Armed Forces, in particular regarding coordinated and adjacent patrols, welcomes the commitment of the Lebanese authorities to bring to justice the perpetrators of the attacks of 27 May, 26 July and 9 December 2011 and to protect the movements of the Force, and reiterates its call for the rapid finalization of the investigation launched by Lebanon regarding the attacks of 27 May, 26 July and 9 December 2011 in order to bring to justice the perpetrators of those attacks;

6. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make tangible progress towards a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution as envisioned in resolution 1701 (2006), and emphasizes that more work remains to be done by the parties to advance the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006);

7. *Urges* the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay in coordination with the Force, which has actively engaged Israel and Lebanon to facilitate such a withdrawal;

8. *Reaffirms its call upon* all States to fully support and respect the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani River of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and the Force;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) every four months or at any time as he deems appropriate;

11. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6825th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6826th meeting, on 30 August 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs), Jordan (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Lebanon (Minister for Social Affairs), the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey (Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

At its 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "High-level meeting of the Security Council on peace and security in the Middle East
>
> "Letter dated 6 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/686)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Nabil Elaraby, Secretary General of the League of Arab States.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

> The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
>
> The Council reiterates that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations can improve collective security.
>
> The Council recalls all its previous resolutions and statements by its President which underscore the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations in accordance with the Charter and the relevant statutes of regional and subregional organizations.
>
> The Council expresses its appreciation for the briefings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Mr. Nabil Elaraby.
>
> The Council recognizes and further encourages efforts by the League of Arab States to contribute to collective endeavours to settle conflicts in the Middle East peacefully as well as to promoting international responses to the transformations experienced in the region, while reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of regional countries and to the purposes and principles of the Charter.
>
> The Council welcomes the intensifying cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States in the wake of these transformations which reflect the legitimate aspirations of all peoples in the region for freedom, political participation and economic and social well-being in a pluralistic society.
>
> The Council reiterates its commitment to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to seek a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reaffirms the importance of the Arab Peace Initiative.[11] The Council also recalls its previous relevant resolutions.
>
> The Council, recalling its resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012), welcomes the appointment of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria as an important step forward in the cooperation between both organizations and expresses its support for his efforts in continuing the Secretary-General's good offices in this regard.

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[10] S/PRST/2012/20.

[11] S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

The Council commends the members of the League of Arab States for their ongoing commitment to international peacekeeping and peacebuilding, including through the contribution of troops to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The Council notes the general meeting on cooperation between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held in Vienna from 10 to 12 July 2012.

The Council acknowledges the intention expressed by representatives of both organizations to cooperate across a broad agenda of mutual concern, formulating adequate joint responses, where appropriate, to humanitarian crises, promoting human rights, freedom of expression, food security, environment protection, and the fight against terrorism and illicit trafficking in drugs and arms, while reiterating the need to ensure that all United Nations efforts to restore peace and security also respect and promote the rule of law.

The Council recalls its statements to the press of 12 and 14 September 2012 regarding recent attacks on diplomatic personnel and premises and reaffirms that such acts are unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed. The Council stresses the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world. The Council underlines the common commitment of both the United Nations and the League of Arab States to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of tolerance and peace, and calls for enhanced cooperation in the light of recent events to promote better understanding across countries, cultures and civilizations.

The Council recognizes the importance of strengthening cooperation on capacity-building with the League of Arab States in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council expresses its determination to take effective steps to further enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report, as appropriate, on further ways of strengthening institutional relations and cooperation between the two organizations.

At its 6878th meeting, on 4 December 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen.

At its 6893rd meeting, on 19 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012 (S/2012/897)".

Resolution 2084 (2012)
of 19 December 2012

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 2012 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[12] and reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the disengagement of forces agreement of 31 May 1974, including the presence of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and unauthorized military equipment inside the area of separation,

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[12] S/2012/897.

Concurring with the finding of the Secretary-General that the military operations carried out by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces have affected adversely the efforts of the Force to effectively carry out the mandated tasks,

Expressing serious concern at the presence of armed members of the opposition in the area of separation,

Underscoring that recent incidents across the ceasefire line have shown the potential for escalation of tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, and jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries,

Condemning the incident of 29 November 2012 in which five peacekeepers were injured,

Expressing its continued appreciation to the military and civilian personnel serving with the Force in an increasingly challenging operating environment,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, in conformity with existing agreements, and stresses the need to enhance the safety and security of the personnel of the Force;

3. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the disengagement of forces agreement, calls upon the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, and underscores that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

5. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2013, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Force has the capacity necessary to fulfil the mandate;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 6893rd meeting.

Decisions

On 25 January 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[13]

> Further to my letter of 3 January 2013, I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to send a mission to Yemen which will visit Sana'a on 27 January 2013. Ambassadors Mark Lyall Grant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mohammed Loulichki of Morocco will co-lead the mission. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission (see annex).
>
> Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:
>
> Argentina (Mr. Mario Oyarzábal)
>
> Australia (Ambassador Gary Francis Quinlan)
>
> Azerbaijan (Ambassador Agshin Mehdiyev)

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[13] S/2013/61.

China (Ms. Jiang Hua)

France (Mr. Martin Briens)

Guatemala (Ambassador Gert Rosenthal)

Luxembourg (Ambassador Sylvie Lucas)

Morocco (Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki)

Pakistan (Ambassador Raza Bashir Tarar)

Republic of Korea (Ambassador Shin Dong Ik)

Russian Federation (Mr. Alexander A. Pankin)

Rwanda (Mr. Olivier Nduhungirehe)

Togo (Ambassador Kodjo Menan)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant)

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Yemen on 27 January 2013

Led by Ambassador Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)

1. To reaffirm the continued support of the Security Council for the ongoing political transition process in Yemen, in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council implementation mechanism and leading towards elections in February 2014, and for the important roles of President Hadi, the Government of National Unity and the people of Yemen within that process.

2. To assess the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2051 (2012), and review the progress the Government of Yemen has made towards launching the National Dialogue Conference, restructuring the security and armed forces under a unified professional national leadership structure, ending all armed conflicts and addressing the economic as well as the humanitarian situation.

3. To consider the security situation in Yemen, including the ongoing work of the Government of Yemen to combat Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and to carry out security sector reforms.

4. To meet, discuss and evaluate the transition with a cross-section of Yemeni parties and international partners in Sana'a, including, if possible, the Gulf Cooperation Council and Yemeni actors, including civil society representatives.

5. To assess progress made towards activating pledges made in Riyadh on 4 September 2012 and at the Friends of Yemen ministerial meeting held in New York on 27 September 2012.

6. To reiterate the importance of immediate donor coordination and funding in order to alleviate the critical humanitarian situation in Yemen.

7. To recognize the many challenges still facing Yemen in the transition process and highlight the continued concern of the Security Council about those hindering or interfering in the transition, noting that resolution 2051 (2012) allows for the imposition of sanctions on spoilers.

8. To express strong support for the role of the international community in implementing the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the representative of the European Union and the Secretary-General's Special Adviser and his good offices in Yemen.

At its 6922nd meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[14]

> The Security Council welcomes the announcement by the President of Yemen, Mr. Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, of the launch of the National Dialogue Conference on 18 March 2013 and commends those that have engaged constructively in the preparatory stages of the process. The Council also welcomes the issuance of a decree regarding the formation of the Executive Bureau for the Mutual Accountability Framework.
>
> The Council reiterates the need for the transitional period to be a Yemeni-led process, underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, the rule of law, national reconciliation and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Yemen.
>
> The Council emphasizes the need for the National Dialogue Conference to be conducted in an inclusive manner involving the full participation of all segments of Yemeni society, including representatives from the south and other regions, and the full and effective participation of youth and women, as stipulated in the final report of the Preparatory Committee. The Council calls upon all parties to honour the timetable and benchmarks set out in the transition agreement and for all sides to act in good faith, in a peaceful, transparent, constructive and reconciliatory manner. The Council maintains its expectation that the National Dialogue Conference will lead to a constitutional referendum and elections by February 2014.
>
> The Council urges all the parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, refrain from provocations and fully abide by resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012). The Council expresses concern over reports of interference in the transition by individuals in Yemen representing the former regime, the former opposition and others who do not adhere to the guiding principles of the agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process, including former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and former Vice-President Ali Salim al-Beidh. The Council reiterates its readiness to consider further measures, including under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, if actions aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and the political transition continue.
>
> The Council expresses concern over reports of money and weapons being brought into Yemen from outside for the purpose of undermining the transition.
>
> The Council reaffirms its commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen.
>
> The Council urges the Government of Yemen to pass legislation on transitional justice to support reconciliation without further delay. The Council further urges the need to respect the rule of law and protect human rights in accordance with Yemen's international legal obligations, particularly those of women and persons belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children. The Council welcomes in this regard the commitment by the Government to end the recruitment and use of children by the Yemeni security forces through the adoption and implementation of an action plan in line with resolution 1612 (2005).
>
> The Council remains closely engaged on the situation in Yemen and will continue to closely follow the next steps towards a peaceful political transition. In this regard it welcomes the continued and coordinated efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the "Group of Ten Ambassadors", the Secretary-General's good offices, including through his Special Adviser on Yemen, Mr. Jamal Benomar, the wider diplomatic community and the next Friends of Yemen meeting that will take place on 7 March 2013 in London. The Security Council underscores the need for continued international support for Yemen's political transition, including through the fulfilment of commitments made by donors to support Yemen.

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[14] S/PRST/2013/3.

At its 6949th meeting, on 18 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and Ms. Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

At its 6957th meeting, held in private on 30 April 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6957th meeting, held in private on 30 April 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of Jordan.
>
> The members of the Council had in front of them the letter dated 25 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council.[15]
>
> The members of the Council heard a briefing by the representative of Jordan.
>
> Members of the Council and the representative of Jordan had an exchange of views.

At its 6976th meeting, on 11 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen.

At its 6991st meeting, on 27 June 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2013 (S/2013/345)".

Resolution 2108 (2013)
of 27 June 2013

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 June 2013 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[16] and reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the disengagement of forces agreement of 31 May 1974 between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Concurring with the findings of the Secretary-General that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

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[15] S/2013/247.

[16] S/2013/345.

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the disengagement of forces agreement,

Recalling that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of the Force,

Calling upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the area of operation of the Force,

Strongly condemning the incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel in recent months, including the detention of 21 peacekeepers of the Force within the area of limitation on 6 March 2013 by armed elements of the Syrian opposition, the detention of 4 peacekeepers of the Force within the area of limitation in the vicinity of Al Jamla on 7 May 2013 by armed elements of the Syrian opposition, and the detention of 3 observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization on 15 May 2013 by a group of anti-government armed elements,

Strongly condemning also the recent intense fighting in the area of separation, including the attack which led to injury to two peacekeepers of the Force on 6 June 2013,

Underscoring the need for the Force to have at its disposal all means and resources necessary to carry out its mandate safely and securely,

Expressing its profound appreciation to the military and civilian personnel of the Force, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service and continued contribution, in an increasingly challenging operating environment, and underscoring the important contribution that the continued presence of the Force makes to peace and security in the Middle East,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the disengagement of forces agreement of 31 May 1974, calls upon the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, and underscores that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation, and urges Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in the area of operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the need to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the Force, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including considering the temporary use of an alternative port of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and welcomes prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede the ability of the Force to fulfil its mandate;

5. *Stresses* the need to enhance the safety and security of the personnel of the Force, including Observer Group Golan personnel, and endorses in this regard the recommendation of the Secretary-General to consider further adjustments to the posture and operations of the mission, as well as to implement additional mitigation measures to enhance the self-defence capabilities of the Force, including maximizing the Force strength and improving its self-defence equipment, within the parameters set forth in the protocol to the disengagement agreement;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

7. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2013, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Force has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate, as well as to enhance the ability of the Force to do so in a safe and secure way;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 6991st meeting.

Decisions

On 18 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[17]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 June 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Michael Finn, of Ireland, as Head of Mission and Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6994th meeting, on 10 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2013/381)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[19]

> The Security Council has been briefed by the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations following the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).[20]
>
> The Council recalls all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon.
>
> The Council is encouraged by the calm that continues to prevail across the Blue Line and in the area of operations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. It urges all parties to make every effort to ensure that the cessation of hostilities is sustained, and emphasizes the need for them to continue working with the Special Coordinator and the Force, including through the tripartite mechanism, to focus again on the goal of a permanent ceasefire and to reflect positively on ways forward on all outstanding issues in the implementation of Council resolutions 1559 (2004), 1680 (2006) and 1701 (2006) and other relevant Council resolutions. The Council also recalls the necessity for all parties to ensure the security of the contributing troops and that the freedom of movement of the Force is fully respected and unimpeded.
>
> The Council expresses deep concern at all violations of the sovereignty of Lebanon and calls upon all parties to fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders, in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions.
>
> As the impact of the Syrian crisis on the stability and security of Lebanon becomes more and more apparent, the Council underscores its growing concern at the marked increase of cross-border fire from the Syrian Arab Republic into Lebanon, which caused death and injury among the Lebanese population, as well as incursions, abductions and arms trafficking across the Lebanese-Syrian border. The Council also expresses its concern at all other border violations. The Council echoes the protest by the President of Lebanon, Mr. Michel Sleiman, in his letter dated 19 June 2013,[21] at such repeated shelling from the conflicting parties,

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[17] S/2013/362.

[18] S/2013/361.

[19] S/PRST/2013/9.

[20] S/2013/381.

[21] S/2013/370, annex.

including by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and Syrian armed opposition groups, which violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The Council further notes with deep concern new developments with regard to the involvement of Lebanese parties in the fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council calls upon all Lebanese parties to recommit to Lebanon's policy of disassociation, to stand united behind President Sleiman in this regard and to step back from any involvement in the Syrian crisis, consistent with their commitment in the Baabda Declaration of 11 June 2012.[22] The Council further echoes President Sleiman's call upon the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to avoid military action near the Lebanese border.

In the face of attempts to undermine the stability of the country, the Council encourages all parties in Lebanon to demonstrate renewed unity and determination to resist a slide into conflict and commends in this regard the continued efforts of President Sleiman to preserve the unity and stability of Lebanon and underlines that continued broad political support is needed for the institutions of the State.

The Council urges all parties in Lebanon to continue to engage with the Prime Minister designate, Mr. Tammam Salam, so as to allow the urgent formation of a government. The Council further encourages all Lebanese leaders to resume efforts to agree on arrangements for parliamentary elections, consistent with Lebanon's long-standing democratic tradition and in conformity with the legal and constitutional framework.

The Council also stresses the need to support the security and judicial authorities so as to combat impunity in respect of acts of violence. It also recalls the need to put an end to impunity in Lebanon and reiterates its full support for the work of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and urges the Lebanese authorities to continue to meet their international obligations in this regard, including on financial matters. The Council calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with the Tribunal.

The Council also condemns recent violence by armed groups across Lebanon, including in Tripoli and Sidon, the latter of which left at least 16 soldiers dead and over 50 others wounded, and expresses condolences to the families of the victims. The Council also acknowledges the crucial role played by the Lebanese security and armed forces in extending and sustaining the authority of the State and responding to new security challenges. The Council calls upon Lebanon's leaders across the whole spectrum and Lebanese of all communities to offer every possible support to the Lebanese Armed Forces as a national and neutral institution and central pillar of the country's stability.

The Council is gravely concerned at the dramatic influx of refugees fleeing violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, now totalling over 587,000 Syrian refugees and an additional 65,500 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The Council commends Lebanon's generous efforts in hosting and assisting those refugees and encourages the establishment of fully empowered institutional structures to carry out planning, delivery and coordination responsibilities.

The Council stresses the need for strong, coordinated international support for Lebanon to help it to continue to withstand the multiple current challenges to its security and stability. It encourages increased international support to the Lebanese Armed Forces, in response to their recently launched capabilities development plan as well as in the context of the strategic dialogue between the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Force. It notes the particular urgency of assistance which would strengthen the capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces with respect to border control.

As for the refugee crisis, the Council underlines the need for assistance on an unprecedented scale, both to meet the needs of the refugees and of host communities, and to assist the Lebanese authorities, who face extraordinary financial and structural challenges as a result of the refugee influx. The Council calls in this regard upon the international community to provide the required assistance as swiftly as possible in response to the latest joint appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon and in this regard urges those Member States which committed themselves to providing funds to live up to their pledges.

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[22] S/2012/477, annex.

At its 7000th meeting, on 16 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ivan Šimonović, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[23]

Decision

At its 6908th meeting, on 24 January 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/7)".

Resolution 2089 (2013)
of 24 January 2013

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 7 January 2013 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[24]

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions on the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 31 January 2013,

Noting also the intention of the Secretary-General to report on his good offices in the next reporting period, echoing the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Welcoming the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the leaders' joint statements, including those of 23 May and 1 July 2008,

Recalling the importance that the international community attaches to all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations, noting that the move towards a more intensive phase of negotiations has not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions, encouraging the sides to resume the substantive negotiations on the core issues, and stressing that the status quo is unsustainable,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to stimulate progress during his meetings with the two leaders on 30 and 31 October 2011 and 23 and 24 January 2012, and expressing continued support for his efforts,

Noting the need to advance the consideration of and discussions on military confidence-building measures, and calling for renewed efforts to implement all remaining confidence-building measures and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

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[23] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1963.

[24] S/2013/7.

Reaffirming the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, and encouraging the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points,

Convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, urging the two sides and their leaders to foster positive public rhetoric, and encouraging them clearly to explain the benefits of the settlement, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure it, to both communities well in advance of any eventual referendums,

Considering that undermining the credibility of the United Nations undermines the peace process itself,

Highlighting the importance of the supporting role of the international community, and in particular that of the parties concerned, in taking practical steps towards helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and urging all sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far or damage the goodwill on the island,

Recalling the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

Noting with regret that the sides are withholding access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone, noting that demining in Cyprus must continue, noting also the continued danger posed by mines in Cyprus, and urging rapid agreement on facilitating the recommencement of demining operations and clearance of the remaining minefields,

Highlighting the importance of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, urging the opening up of access to all areas to allow the Committee to carry out its work, and trusting that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Agreeing that active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups, is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, recalling that women play an important role in peace processes, welcoming all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events, including on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and urging the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, including a review of the Force when appropriate, and noting the importance of contingency planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations of the Force, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

Welcoming also the continued efforts of Mr. Alexander Downer as the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus with a mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of fully fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, and the efforts of Ms. Lisa Buttenheim as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus,

Echoing the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of the Force and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations, and expressing its appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to the Force,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Acknowledges* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, but notes that this has not been sufficient and has not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement, and urges the sides to continue their discussions to reach decisive progress on the core issues;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[24]

3. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2026 (2011) of 14 December 2011, and calls upon the two leaders:

(*a*) To put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues;

(*b*) To continue to work with the technical committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots;

(*c*) To improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focusing public messages on convergences and the way ahead and delivering more constructive and harmonized messages;

(*d*) To increase the participation of civil society in the process, as appropriate;

4. *Urges* the implementation of confidence-building measures, and looks forward to agreement on and implementation of further such steps, including military confidence-building measures and the opening of other crossing points;

5. *Urges* all parties to be more forthcoming in accommodating the exhumation requirements of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus by providing unrestricted access throughout the island, including in military areas in the north;

6. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

7. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 July 2013;

8. *Calls upon* both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting the mandate of the Force, in consultations with the Force on the demarcation of the buffer zone and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

9. *Calls upon* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

10. *Calls upon* both sides to allow access to deminers and to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, and urges both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on contingency planning in relation to the settlement, by 10 July 2013 and to keep the Council updated on events as necessary;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 6908th meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(Azerbaijan).

Decision

At its 7014th meeting, on 30 July 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/392)".

Resolution 2114 (2013)
of 30 July 2013

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 5 July 2013 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[25]

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions on the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 31 July 2013,

Noting also the intention of the Secretary-General to report on his good offices in the next reporting period, echoing the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Welcoming the progress made so far and the work that the parties are putting into preparing for negotiations to go forward productively in October 2013,

Recalling the importance that the international community attaches to all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations, noting that the move towards a more intensive phase of negotiations has not yet resulted in an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions, encouraging the sides to resume the substantive negotiations on the core issues, and stressing that the status quo is unsustainable,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to stimulate progress during his meetings with the two leaders on 30 and 31 October 2011 and 23 and 24 January 2012, and expressing continued support for his efforts,

Noting the need to advance the consideration of and discussions on military confidence-building measures, and calling for renewed efforts to implement all remaining confidence-building measures and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

Reaffirming the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, and encouraging the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points,

Convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, urging the two sides and their leaders to foster positive public rhetoric, and encouraging them clearly to explain the benefits of the settlement, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure it, to both communities well in advance of any eventual referendums,

Considering that undermining the credibility of the United Nations undermines the peace process itself,

Highlighting the importance of the supporting role of the international community, and in particular that of the parties concerned, in taking practical steps towards helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and urging all sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the progress achieved so far or damage the goodwill on the island,

Recalling the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations,

Noting with regret that the sides are withholding access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone, noting that demining in Cyprus must continue, noting also the continued danger posed by mines in Cyprus, and urging rapid agreement on facilitating the recommencement of demining operations and clearance of the remaining minefields,

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[25] S/2013/392.

Highlighting the importance of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, urging the opening up of access to all areas to allow the Committee to carry out its work, and trusting that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Agreeing that active participation of civil society groups, including women's groups, is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, recalling that women play an important role in peace processes, welcoming all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events, including on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and urging the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations under close review to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, including a review of the Force when appropriate, and noting the importance of contingency planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations of the Force, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

Welcoming also the continued efforts of Mr. Alexander Downer as the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus with a mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of fully fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, and the efforts of Ms. Lisa Buttenheim as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus,

Echoing the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of the Force, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations, and expressing its appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to the Force,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Acknowledges* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, but notes that this has not been sufficient and has not yet resulted in a comprehensive and durable settlement, and urges the sides to continue their discussions to reach decisive progress on the core issues;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[25]

3. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2026 (2011) of 14 December 2011, and calls upon the two leaders:

(*a*) To put their efforts behind further work on reaching convergences on the core issues;

(*b*) To continue to work with the technical committees with the objective of improving the daily lives of the Cypriots;

(*c*) To improve the public atmosphere for the negotiations, including by focusing public messages on convergences and the way ahead and delivering more constructive and harmonized messages;

(*d*) To increase the participation of civil society in the process, as appropriate;

4. *Urges* the implementation of confidence-building measures, and looks forward to agreement on and implementation of further such steps, including military confidence-building measures and the opening of other crossing points;

5. *Welcomes* all efforts to accommodate the exhumation requirements of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, and calls upon all parties to provide full access;

6. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

7. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending 31 January 2014;

8. *Calls upon* both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting the mandate of the Force, in consultations with the Force on the demarcation of the buffer zone and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

9. *Calls upon* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

10. *Calls upon* both sides to allow access to deminers and to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, and urges both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on contingency planning in relation to the settlement, by 10 January 2014 and to keep the Council updated on events as necessary;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 7014th meeting
by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions
(Azerbaijan and Pakistan).

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[26]

Decision

At its 6951st meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Spain to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2013/220)".

Resolution 2099 (2013)
of 25 April 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara to implement resolutions 1754 (2007) of 30 April 2007, 1783 (2007) of 31 October 2007, 1813 (2008) of 30 April 2008, 1871 (2009) of 30 April 2009, 1920 (2010) of 30 April 2010, 1979 (2011) of 27 April 2011 and 2044 (2012) of 24 April 2012,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

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[26] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1975.

Reiterating its call upon the parties and the neighbouring States to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Recognizing that achieving a political solution to this long-standing dispute and enhanced cooperation between the States members of the Arab Maghreb Union would contribute to stability and security in the Sahel region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, under close review, and reiterating the need for the Security Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, and effective management of resources,

Expressing concern about the violations of existing agreements, and calling upon the parties to respect their relevant obligations,

Taking note of the proposal presented by Morocco to the Secretary-General on 11 April 2007[27] and welcoming serious and credible Moroccan efforts to move the process forward towards resolution, and taking note also of the proposal presented by the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the Secretary-General on 10 April 2007,[28]

Encouraging, in this context, the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution, including by expanding upon their discussion of each other's proposals,

Taking note of the four rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and welcoming the commitment of the parties to continue the negotiations process,

Encouraging the parties to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing the January 2012 updated plan of action on confidence-building measures,

Stressing the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps, and encouraging the parties to work with the international community to develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights, bearing in mind their relevant obligations under international law,

Encouraging the parties to continue in their respective efforts to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps,

Recognizing and welcoming, in this regard, the steps taken by Morocco to strengthen the National Council on Human Rights regional commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's ongoing interaction with special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including those planned for 2013,

Welcoming the implementation of the enhanced refugee protection programme developed by the Office of the High Commissioner in coordination with the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, which includes refugee and human rights training and awareness initiatives,

Reiterating its request for consideration of a refugee registration in the Tindouf refugee camps, and encouraging efforts in this regard,

Welcoming the commitment of the parties to continue the process of negotiations through the United Nations-sponsored talks,

Recognizing that the consolidation of the status quo is not acceptable, and noting further that progress in the negotiations is essential in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Western Sahara in all its aspects,

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[27] See S/2007/206, annex.

[28] S/2007/210, annex.

Affirming its support for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Christopher Ross, and his work in facilitating negotiations between the parties, and welcoming to that effect his recent initiatives and ongoing consultations with the parties and neighbouring States,

Affirming its support also for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 April 2013,[29]

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 April 2014;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with the Mission with regard to the ceasefire, and calls upon the parties to adhere fully to those agreements;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the Mission, including its free interaction with all interlocutors, and to take the steps necessary to ensure the security of, as well as unhindered movement and immediate access for, the United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, in conformity with existing agreements;

4. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties to continue the process of preparation for a fifth round of negotiations, and recalls its endorsement of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 2008 that realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations;[30]

5. *Calls upon* the parties to continue to show political will and to work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring the implementation of resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011) and 2044 (2012) and the success of negotiations;

6. *Affirms its strong support* for the commitment of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara in this context, and calls for renewed meetings and strengthening of contacts;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and notes the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect;

8. *Invites* Member States to lend appropriate assistance to these talks;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on a regular basis, and at least twice a year, on the status and progress of these negotiations under his auspices, the implementation of the present resolution, challenges to the operations of the Mission and steps taken to address them, expresses its intention to meet to receive and discuss his briefings, and in this regard further requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation in Western Sahara well before the end of the mandate period;

10. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties and the neighbouring States to hold periodic meetings with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review and, where possible, expand confidence-building measures, and in this regard supports the request of the Secretary-General for an additional six United Nations police officers to implement the expanded family visit programme;

11. *Urges* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures that allow for visits between separated family members, as well as other confidence-building measures agreed upon between the parties;

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[29] S/2013/220.

[30] S/2008/251, para. 66.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance in the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6951st meeting.

THE SITUATION IN TIMOR-LESTE[31]

Decisions

On 31 October 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[32]

> I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Timor-Leste from 1 to 7 November 2012. The mission will be led by Ambassador Baso Sangqu of South Africa. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission (see annex).
>
> Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:
>
> Azerbaijan (Ambassador Agshin Mehdiyev)
>
> India (Ambassador Manjeev Singh Puri)
>
> Pakistan (Ambassador Raza Bashir Tarar)
>
> Portugal (Ambassador João Maria Cabral)
>
> South Africa (Ambassador Baso Sangqu)
>
> Togo (Ambassador Kodjo Menan)
>
> I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.
>
> **Annex**
>
> **Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste, from 1 to 7 November 2012**
>
> *Led by Ambassador Baso Sangqu (South Africa)*
>
> 1. To reaffirm the commitment of the Security Council to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Timor-Leste and the promotion of long-term stability in the country.
>
> 2. To commend the people of Timor-Leste for their successful presidential and legislative elections and efforts aimed at consolidating peace and democracy in their country.
>
> 3. To encourage the Government, the Parliament, the political parties and the people of Timor-Leste to continue to work together and engage in inclusive dialogue to promote the further consolidation of peace, democracy, the rule of law, security sector reform, sustainable social and economic development and national reconciliation in the country, including fostering the role of women in the process.

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[31] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1975.

[32] S/2012/793.

4. To express the support of the Council for Timorese leadership and ownership of the next phase of development.

5. To acknowledge and express gratitude to the Government and people of Timor-Leste for their continued cooperation and collaboration throughout the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

6. To commend and express the full support of the Council for the work of the Mission and for the United Nations country team in Timor-Leste, and to assess the progress in the phased drawdown of Mission operations.

7. To discuss with the Government of Timor-Leste their vision of an innovative working relationship of cooperation with the United Nations.

8. To underscore the long-term commitment of the international community to sustainable peace and development in Timor-Leste and the continuing support of bilateral and international partners to those Timorese efforts as needed.

At its 6859th meeting, on 12 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Japan, Mozambique, New Zealand and Timor-Leste (Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Timor-Leste

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2012/765)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Finn Reske-Nielsen, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and Head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6892nd meeting, on 19 December 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Timor-Leste".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[33]

> As the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste completes its mandate on 31 December 2012, the Security Council commends the remarkable achievements made by Timor-Leste over the past decade as well as its contribution to important regional and global initiatives.
>
> The Council welcomes the considerable progress that has been made by Timor-Leste in strengthening institutional and human resources capacities of State institutions, including in the security, justice and governance sectors, which play crucial roles in safeguarding stability and promoting democracy.
>
> The Council also welcomes the successful presidential and parliamentary elections conducted in 2012, which have helped to consolidate Timor-Leste's democratic institutions.
>
> The Council recognizes the important contribution of the Mission in promoting peace, stability and development in Timor-Leste, including through its work to strengthen the capacity of the National Police of Timor-Leste. The Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Mission and the United Nations country team, under the leadership of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste.

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[33] S/PRST/2012/27.

The Council applauds the Government of Timor-Leste and all Timorese for their steadfast collaboration and partnership with the Mission and the United Nations country team since the establishment of the Mission, including during the jointly owned transition process which reinforced, inter alia, the principle of national ownership to the benefit of all and could serve as a model of joint collaboration for other missions.

The Council notes that the Government of Timor-Leste has indicated that the United Nations will continue to be an important partner in the new phase of the development of the nation. The Council therefore welcomes the ongoing engagement of the Secretary-General and the United Nations country team in support of the efforts of the Government as it seeks to preserve and consolidate its peacebuilding gains and in order to promote sustainable development, the rule of law and the strengthening of human rights institutions, as well as tackle other remaining challenges.

The Council underscores the importance of continued support to Timor-Leste as it embarks on the next stage of its development, beyond the Mission, and notes the willingness of the United Nations and bilateral and multilateral partners to continue, as requested by the Timorese authorities, to play a significant role in this regard.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS[34]

Decisions

At its 6886th meeting, on 12 December 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping operations".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Ms. Ameerah Haq, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support.

At its 6903rd meeting, on 21 January 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"United Nations peacekeeping operations

> "United Nations peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach
>
> "Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/4)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

Resolution 2086 (2013)
of 21 January 2013

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and its readiness to strive for sustainable peace in all situations under its consideration,

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[34] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1990.

Reaffirming also its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, including its commitment to and respect for the principles of political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities, and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law,

Commending the critical role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security, preventing and containing conflicts, promoting compliance with international norms and Security Council decisions and building peace in post-conflict situations,

Resolving to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter,

Noting that peacekeeping ranges from traditional peacekeeping missions, which primarily monitor ceasefires, to complex multidimensional operations, which seek to undertake peacebuilding tasks and address root causes of conflict,

Reaffirming that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, is essential to the success of peacekeeping operations,

Reiterating the commitment to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peacebuilding,

Encouraging further progress on a comprehensive, coherent and integrated approach to the maintenance of international peace and security by preventing conflicts, preventing relapse and building sustainable peace through effective preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies,

Recalling in this regard its commitment regularly to assess, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the strength, mandate and composition of peacekeeping operations with a view to making the necessary adjustments where appropriate, according to progress achieved or changing circumstances on the ground, including in security, thereby allowing, on a case-by-case basis, reconfiguration, transition or withdrawal,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding, and in this regard reiterating that national ownership, responsibility and political will as well as concerted efforts of national Governments and the international community are critical in building sustainable peace,

Emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations, in consultation with international partners, to support national authorities in consolidating peace and in developing strategies for peacebuilding priorities as well as to ensure that these strategies strengthen coherence between political, security, human rights and rule of law activities,

Reaffirming its commitment to address the impact of armed conflict on women and children, and recalling its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and all subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security to reiterate the need for full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of the peace process, given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, as well as its resolution 1261 (1999) of 30 August 1999 on children and armed conflict and subsequent resolutions,

Paying tribute to the memory of United Nations peacekeepers who have lost their lives in the cause of peace, and in this regard underscoring the importance of safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers, expressing grave concern about the security threats and targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeepers in many peacekeeping missions that constitute a major challenge to United Nations peacekeeping operations, condemning in the strongest terms the killing of and all acts of violence against United Nations peacekeeping personnel, including the recent shooting down of a United Nations helicopter in South Sudan as well as recent casualties in United Nations missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Darfur, and emphasizing that perpetrators of such attacks must be brought to justice,

1. *Welcomes* the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for durable peace and security, and notes with appreciation the contributions that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to early peacebuilding;

2. *Emphasizes* that United Nations peacekeeping activities should be conducted in a manner so as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, prevention of relapse into armed conflict and progress towards sustainable peace and development;

3. *Reiterates its commitment* to continue to improve its consideration and reflection of early peacebuilding tasks in the mandates and composition of peacekeeping operations, and in this regard stresses the necessity for the Secretariat to plan early peacebuilding tasks in phases with clear objectives, taking into account local conditions and lessons learned, which should contribute to long-term peacebuilding objectives, in order to allow successful transition and withdrawal of peacekeeping operations;

4. *Stresses* the importance of grasping the challenges of peacebuilding from the inception of a peacekeeping mission through integrated strategic assessment and planning processes, so as to ensure coherence between and integration of peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations from the outset;

5. *Recognizes* the important role of multidimensional peacekeeping missions to (*a*) assist host countries in developing critical peacebuilding priorities and strategies; (*b*) help to create an enabling environment for relevant national and international actors to perform peacebuilding tasks; and (*c*) implement early peacebuilding tasks themselves;

6. *Reiterates* the need to integrate mission expertise and experience into the development of peacebuilding strategies;

7. *Recognizes* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the needs and situation of the country concerned;

8. *Notes*, in this regard, that multidimensional peacekeeping missions may be mandated by the Security Council, inter alia:

(*a*) To provide support to basic safety and security by assisting national security sector reform programmes, through strategic assistance to develop security sector frameworks, and capacity-building of military, police and other law enforcement institutions in key areas, while upholding the spirit of complete national ownership and true partnership, with a view to building a legitimate, accountable and sustainable security sector, responsive to the needs of the population;

(*b*) To enable national Governments in conceiving and developing the programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which must follow a political process in an inclusive manner, with a view to ensuring effective transition from disarmament and demobilization to reintegration, taking into consideration the different needs of all parts of the affected population, and in accordance with specific needs of a situation;

(*c*) To support the strengthening of rule of law institutions of the host country, in a coordinated manner with other United Nations entities, within the scope of respective mandates, in helping national authorities to develop critical rule of law priorities and strategies to address the needs of police, judicial institutions and the corrections system and critical interlinkages thereof, with a view to supporting the ability of States to provide critical functions in these fields, and as a vital contribution to building peace and ending impunity;

(*d*) To provide for rapid response in mine action as well as advisory services and training tailored to needs of national authorities, upon request, with a view to enabling risk reduction, victim assistance, demining and stockpile management and disposal;

(*e*) To support peace consolidation and inclusive political processes through their good offices, advice and support, as well as by their ability to deter threats to the ongoing peace process, to facilitate consultation processes among the local population and civil society to help them to contribute to national processes and discussions, and, upon request, to provide security, technical, logistic and administrative support to representative electoral processes, within the limitation of their capacities and resources;

(*f*) To help to establish the security conditions necessary to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, taking into account the special needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, women, children, the elderly and disabled persons, and to create conditions necessary for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(*g*) To contribute towards agreed international efforts to protect human rights, including through monitoring and prevention and support for the efforts of national Governments to promote and protect human rights, within their capacities and resources and according to their mandate throughout the life cycle of a mission;

(*h*) To protect civilians, particularly those under imminent threat of physical violence, in conformity with paragraph 16 of its resolution 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, within missions' zones of operation and taking into account their capacities and resources, and support the efforts of the host authorities in the protection of civilians from violence, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and in this regard to help in building and reforming security sector institutions of the host country that are able to sustainably and consistently protect civilians, while recognizing that the protection of civilians is the primary responsibility of the host country;

(*i*) To cooperate and coordinate with United Nations agencies and funds and programmes, as well as all relevant partners, including international financial institutions and donors, to support the host Government and relevant government institutions in designing poverty reduction and economic development policies, plans and strategies, within the context of specific situations;

(*j*) To support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and also support the efforts of the host Government towards the inclusion of women in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions;

9. *Recognizes* that, while primary responsibility for successful peacebuilding lies with Governments and relevant national actors, multidimensional peacekeeping missions bring comparative advantages in early peacebuilding by (*a*) drawing strength from international legitimacy and political leverage derived from the Security Council mandate; (*b*) using a mix of civilian, police and military capabilities under a unified leadership; and (*c*) utilizing a deep field presence;

10. *Reiterates its resolve* to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates matched by appropriate resources;

11. *Underlines* the importance of deploying peacekeepers with professional skills, training, experience and excellence and in adherence to the United Nations zero-tolerance policy for misconduct, and in this regard encourages troop- and police-contributing countries, in the spirit of partnership, to continue to contribute professional military and police personnel with the skills and experience necessary to implement multidimensional peacekeeping mandates, including appropriate language skills at relevant levels;

12. *Reiterates* the importance, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations and on children and armed conflict, including through the appointment of gender advisers, women's protection advisers and experts and child protection advisers, as appropriate, and welcomes the call of the Secretary-General for enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding as well as for a stronger commitment to address the challenges to such engagement of women at all levels;

13. *Encourages* national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to continue to use existing civilian expertise and also to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian capacities for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, including from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and from women, and in this regard stresses the imperative of mandating and deploying civilian capacities in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions and rules and procedures, and with a view to minimizing duplication of efforts and ensuring consistency and complementarity;

14. *Underlines* the importance of clarity on roles and responsibilities of United Nations peacekeeping operations, United Nations country teams and other relevant actors, including entities of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, for the delivery of prioritized support to a country, consistent with its specific peacebuilding needs and priorities, as outlined by national authorities, in order to ensure effective integration of effort;

15. *Stresses* that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors requires coordination with national authorities in order to stabilize and improve the security situation and help in economic recovery, and underlines the importance of integrated efforts among all United Nations entities in the field to promote coherence in the work of the United Nations in conflict and post-conflict situations;

16. *Encourages* the Secretariat, in the context of the Integrated Strategic Assessment and Integrated Strategic Framework, to provide the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries and other key stakeholders with an early assessment of peacebuilding challenges in peacekeeping missions, including assessment of capabilities, force and personnel generation and logistic resource requirements, in order to coordinate and prioritize peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities in missions' mandates;

17. *Recognizes* the need to further strengthen the cooperation and consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries, including through triangular cooperation between the Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, in areas where military and police contingents undertake early peacebuilding tasks, and encourages active participation of all stakeholders in open and more frequent consultation processes with a view to improving the delivery of peacebuilding tasks in the field;

18. *Underlines* the importance of partnership and cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements and organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, in supporting peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities as well as forging greater regional and national ownership;

19. *Recalls* its resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, and expresses its continued willingness to make use of the advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization roles of the Peacebuilding Commission in peacebuilding activities, welcomes the progress the Commission has achieved, and emphasizes the need for further harnessing these roles in advancing and supporting an integrated and coherent approach with respect to multidimensional peacekeeping mandates in countries on its agenda;

20. *Strongly condemns* targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeeping personnel from any party to the conflict, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General to take all measures deemed necessary to strengthen United Nations field security arrangements and improve the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers and, especially, unarmed personnel;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the provisions of the present resolution in relevant peacekeeping and peacebuilding reports;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6903rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 6987th meeting, on 26 June 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping operations".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Major General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi, Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and Major General Muhammad Iqbal Asi, Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Major General Babacar Gaye, United Nations Military Adviser.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT[35]

Decisions

On 17 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[36]

> I have the honour to respond to your letter dated 15 May 2013,[37] in which you referred to Security Council resolution 899 (1994) concerning the matter of the Iraqi private citizens and their assets that remained on Kuwaiti territory following the demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.
>
> In this connection, I wish to inform you that the Council has decided to approve the proposal contained in your letter.

On 12 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[38]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 June 2013 concerning the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Maintenance Project Trust Fund[39] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6990th meeting, on 27 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq (Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

> "Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2013/357)
>
> "Letter dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/358)".

Resolution 2107 (2013)
of 27 June 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in particular resolutions 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993 and 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, and the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999),

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661 (1990) on 6 August 1990, and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661 (1990),

Welcoming Iraq's continued demonstration of its commitment to the full implementation of its outstanding obligations under the relevant Chapter VII resolutions, namely the continuation of payment of the outstanding amount of compensation administered by the United Nations Compensation Commission, and the efforts of both Iraq and Kuwait to advance regional stability, and welcoming also all the positive steps that have been taken by the Government of Iraq to fulfil resolution 833 (1993),

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[35] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1990.

[36] S/2013/296.

[37] S/2013/295.

[38] S/2013/347.

[39] S/2013/346.

Welcoming also the ongoing cooperation between Iraq and Kuwait in the search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals within the framework of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the positive efforts by the Government of Iraq regarding the return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property,

Reiterating the need for continued efforts to locate and repatriate missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, through the Iraqi interministerial committee established for this purpose,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the late Mr. Yuli Vorontsov and to Mr. Gennady Tarasov, who, in the capacity of High-level Coordinator, devoted their time and professional skills to carrying out the mandate outlined in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) and ensuring that its implementation built trust between Iraq and Kuwait and contributed to the full normalization of their relations,

Noting that the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq includes advising, supporting and assisting the Government of Iraq in facilitating regional dialogue,

With consideration to the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations on the pacific settlement of disputes,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 2013[40] and the letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council[41] and 7 and 30 May 2013 from the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General;[42]

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals referred to in paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), to continue cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross by providing any information on such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee to all such persons wherever they might be and facilitating the search by the International Committee for those Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains still unaccounted for, and to continue efforts to search for missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, through its interministerial committee;

3. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures in paragraphs 2 (*c*), 2 (*d*) and 3 (*c*) of resolution 686 (1991) and paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991) and the arrangements set forth in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) and reaffirmed in subsequent relevant resolutions;

4. *Requests* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq promote, support and facilitate efforts regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, seized by Iraq, requests the Secretary-General to report separately to the Security Council on these matters in his reports on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all responsibilities of the Mission, and also requests that the Secretary-General consider designating the Deputy Special Representative at the Mission covering political affairs with the responsibility for overseeing these issues and ensuring appropriate resources for this purpose;

5. *Expresses its intention* to review the modalities of the reporting referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution upon the eventual termination of the mandate of the Mission, with a view to considering a continued role for the United Nations in such matters if needed;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6990th meeting.

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[40] S/2013/357.

[41] S/2013/323, annex, and S/2013/324, annex.

[42] S/2013/357, annexes II and III.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA[43]

Decisions

At its 6830th meeting, on 11 September 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2012/641)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and Mr. Staffan Tillander, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At its 6834th meeting, on 17 September 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2012/641)".

Resolution 2066 (2012)
of 17 September 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and the subregion, in particular resolutions 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, 1836 (2008) of 29 September 2008, 1885 (2009) of 15 September 2009, 1938 (2010) of 15 September 2010, 1971 (2011) of 3 March 2011 and 2008 (2011) of 16 September 2011,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 April 2012[44] and taking note of the recommendations contained therein, and welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General of 15 August 2012,[45]

Commending the people and Government of Liberia for holding a national referendum and presidential and legislative elections in 2011, and recognizing the support provided by the United Nations Mission in Liberia to achieve them,

Commending also the Government of Liberia for signing the Declaration of Table Mountain, and encouraging the Government to advance free press and free expression,

Expressing appreciation for the assistance provided by both the Government of Liberia and the Liberian people to the Ivorian refugees that have relocated temporarily in eastern Liberia,

Welcoming the contribution of the Peacebuilding Commission to security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation, and noting that challenges still remain in these key areas,

Recognizing that lasting stability in Liberia and the subregion will require well-functioning, accountable and sustainable government institutions, including security and rule of law sectors,

Encouraging the Government of Liberia to continue its efforts to further national reconciliation and economic recovery and to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen government transparency and accountability in effectively managing Liberia's natural resources, and noting with concern the continued slow progress on the important issue of land ownership,

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[43] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1991.

[44] S/2012/230.

[45] S/2012/641.

Encouraging also the efforts to ensure adequate human rights presence, capacity and expertise within the Mission to carry out human rights promotion, protection and monitoring activities,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, concerned about the continuing high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence, welcoming renewed efforts by the Government of Liberia in coordination with the Mission to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, and reaffirming the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council,

Noting that the mandate of the Mission includes assisting the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and stability, with national institutions that are able to maintain security independently of a peacekeeping mission to ensure the future stability of Liberia, and recalling the transition benchmarks for the drawdown phase of the Mission, including the implementation of core benchmarks for the Liberia National Police and implementation of the national security strategy,

Urging intensified effort by the Government of Liberia towards achieving progress on the transition of security responsibilities from the Mission to the national authorities, particularly with regard to prioritizing and resourcing the critical gaps and improving the capacity and capability of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization,

Noting that the Government of Liberia has the primary responsibility to reform the security sector, and encouraging the Government to cooperate fully and work with the Mission to demonstrate substantive progress in the reform and restructuring of the justice sector,

Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime, and recognizing also that the instability in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose cross-border security challenges for Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire,

Commending the work of the Mission, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, for its continuing and significant contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Liberia, and noting with satisfaction the increasing cooperation between the Mission and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the neighbouring Governments, in coordinating security and judicial activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Noting with concern the cross-border threats to subregional stability, including to Liberia, in particular threats posed by transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug and arms trafficking,

Expressing its appreciation to the international community, including the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the Mano River Union and the United Nations Office for West Africa, for their continuing support to consolidate peace, security and stability in Liberia and the region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the Mission, under close review, and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia shall be extended until 30 September 2013;

2. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Liberia bears primary and ultimate responsibility for security and, recognizing that the Government must prioritize in order to best utilize its available resources, decides that the primary tasks of the Mission are to continue to support the Government in order to solidify peace and stability in Liberia and to protect civilians, and that the Mission shall also support the efforts of the Government, as appropriate, to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the Liberia National Police by strengthening the capabilities of the National Police to manage existing personnel, improve training programmes to expedite their readiness to assume security responsibilities, and coordinate these efforts with all partners, including the Government, the National Police leadership and donor partners;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Liberia and the Mission to continue to make progress in the transition planning process and address the critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, including by prioritizing tasks, to include promotion of human rights and reconciliation, assessing security challenges inclusive of the border, strengthening democratic institutions and extending State authority and services throughout the country;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General, contained in his report of 16 April 2012[44] and reiterated in his report of 15 August 2012,[45] that the current military strength of the Mission of seven infantry battalions shall decrease by four infantry battalions and related enablers, totalling approximately 4,200 personnel, in three phases between August 2012 and July 2015, subject to and consistent with conditions in the area of operations, leaving the military strength of the Mission at three infantry battalions and related enablers, totalling approximately 3,750 personnel, by July 2015, and in that respect authorizes the Secretary-General to implement the first phase reducing the military component by 1,990 personnel between October 2012 and September 2013;

5. *Decides* to increase the number of the Mission's authorized formed police units by three additional units, totalling 420 personnel, from its current strength of seven formed police units, totalling 1,375 personnel, for a new authorized ceiling of 1,795 personnel, and further decides that such additional units shall be deployed to Liberia as soon as available, with the first unit deploying no later than January 2013;

6. *Emphasizes* that future reconfigurations of the Mission should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of an improved capacity of the Government of Liberia to effectively protect the population through the establishment of sustainable and effective security forces with a view to progressively taking over the security role of the Mission;

7. *Recognizes* that this transition will require qualified specialist advisers to assist and support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia in working with the Government of Liberia to meet transition goals, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission has the requisite qualified specialist advisers who have the professional skills and experience appropriate to this transition phase in order to enhance mentoring in priority areas, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[44] and requests that such qualified specialist advisers be made available to the Special Representative to fill gaps that might exist in meeting the goal of increasing the capacity of the Government, particularly the Liberia National Police, to implement sustainable rule of law, justice, governance and security sector reform programmes, including mechanisms to hold perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence accountable;

8. *Emphasizes* that, in order to be sustainable, the transition planning process should take into account broad challenges, including governance and the rule of law, as well as the political context, and calls upon the Mission to make the appropriate internal adjustments and, at the request of the Government of Liberia, and consistent with its mandate, support the people and the Government of Liberia in taking forward the identified priorities, including national reconciliation, constitutional reform and decentralization, while enhancing its support for security sector and rule of law reforms;

9. *Reiterates its calls upon* the Government of Liberia to continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence and, in coordination with the Mission, to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support and protection to victims, including through the strengthening of national police capacity in this area and by raising awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence;

10. *Encourages* the Mission to ensure regular interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities, within existing resources;

11. *Requests* the Mission to continue to support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions, appointed and elected in Liberia, within existing resources;

12. *Calls upon* the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increasing monitoring and information-sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary return of refugees;

13. *Reaffirms* the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005, and calls upon the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of the

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Mission, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their inter-mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area, including through the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities;

14. *Recalls* the endorsement, in its resolution 2062 (2012) of 26 July 2012, of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to transfer the three armed helicopters, currently deployed in the Mission, to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, to be used in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia along and across their border;

15. *Calls upon* the donor community to support the Government of Liberia, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors, as appropriate, in their response to the Ivorian refugees still present in Liberia;

16. *Emphasizes* the need for coherence between, and integration of, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations, requests that the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and international partners, continue to coordinate and collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission, and calls for the timely completion of the justice and security hubs, with requisite full staffing to make these hubs fully operational, to contribute to improved access to justice and security services throughout Liberia; and encourages the Commission, following close consultation with the Government of Liberia, to continue to report on the findings of its missions and its recommendations on how it can accelerate progress on security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation;

17. *Underscores* the importance of the military concept of operations and rules of engagement being regularly updated and fully in line with the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

18. *Also underscores* the importance for the Government of Liberia, in coordination with the Mission, the United Nations country team and international partners, to continue to develop national security and rule of law institutions that are fully and independently operational, and to this end continues to encourage coordinated progress on the implementation of the security and justice development plans and the national human rights action plan;

19. *Encourages* the Economic Community of West African States and the Mano River Union to develop, with the support of the United Nations Office for West Africa, a subregional strategy to address the threat of the cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons as well as illicit trafficking, with the assistance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Mission, as appropriate, and requests the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on progress towards the development of such a subregional strategy;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation on the ground as the Mission continues its reconfiguration, progress towards achieving the transitional benchmarks and development of a transition plan with the Government of Liberia, inclusive of priority elements cited in paragraphs 4 to 8 above, and to provide to the Council a midterm report no later than 28 February 2013 and a final report no later than 15 August 2013 on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6834th meeting.

Decisions

On 27 November 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[46]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 November 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi, of Kenya, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[47] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

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[46] S/2012/886.

[47] S/2012/885.

At its 6884th meeting, on 12 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

> "Letter dated 3 December 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/901)".

Resolution 2079 (2012)
of 12 December 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

Welcoming the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia since January 2006 in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,

Stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006 and other new legislation related to revenue transparency (the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and resolution of land and tenure rights (the Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Lands and the Lands Commission Act),

Encouraging the Government of Liberia to reaffirm its commitment and redouble its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[48] in Liberia and to take all possible measures to prevent rough diamond smuggling,

Also encouraging the Government of Liberia to improve its control over the gold sector and adopt the necessary legislation in this regard, particularly in the regional offices, and to focus its efforts on establishing effective governance of the gold production sector,

Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in improving security throughout Liberia and helping the Government of Liberia to establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in population centres, border areas and regions of Liberia producing diamonds, gold, timber and other natural resources,

Taking note of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia,[49]

Underlining its determination to support the Government of Liberia in its efforts to meet the conditions of resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003, welcoming the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission, and encouraging all stakeholders, including donors, to support the Government in its efforts,

Acknowledging the implementation of the guidelines of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat on cooperation and information-sharing between the United Nations peacekeeping missions and the Security Council sanctions committee expert panels,

Calling upon all Liberian leaders to promote meaningful reconciliation and inclusive dialogue to consolidate peace and advance Liberia's democratic development,

Determining that, despite significant progress, the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) of 12 March 2004 remain in force, notes with serious concern the lack of progress with regard to the implementation of the financial measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and demands that the Government of Liberia make all efforts necessary to fulfil its obligations;

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[48] See A/57/489.

[49] See S/2012/901.

2. *Decides*, for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of the present resolution:

(*a*) To renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(*b*) To renew the measures on arms, previously imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006) of 13 June 2006, by paragraph 1 (*b*) of resolution 1731 (2006) of 20 December 2006, by paragraphs 3 to 6 of resolution 1903 (2009) of 17 December 2009 and by paragraph 3 of resolution 1961 (2010) of 17 December 2010;

(*c*) To review the measures in the present paragraph and in paragraph 1 above in the light of the progress achieved in the stabilization throughout the country, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime, and decides that such a review shall be carried out at the end of the above-mentioned 12-month period, with a midterm review no later than 30 May 2013;

3. *Also decides* to review any of the above measures at the request of the Government of Liberia, once the Government reports to the Security Council that the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures have been met, and provides the Council with information to justify its assessment;

4. *Urges* the Government of Liberia and relevant designating States, with the assistance of the Panel of Experts on Liberia, to, as necessary and without delay, provide updated publicly available reasons for listing for entries on the travel ban and assets freeze lists;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of the present resolution to undertake the following tasks in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire:

(*a*) To conduct two follow-up assessment missions to Liberia and neighbouring States, to investigate and compile a midterm report and a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by resolution 1903 (2009), including any information relevant to the designation by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (*a*) of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade in arms;

(*b*) To assess the impact, effectiveness and continued need for the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), including, in particular, with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor;

(*c*) To identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of Liberia and the States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004);

(*d*) Within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework, to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation (the National Forestry Reform Law, the Lands Commission Act, the Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Lands and the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations on how such natural resources could better contribute to the country's progress towards sustainable peace and stability;

(*e*) To cooperate actively with the Kimberley Process, including during a planned Kimberley Process mission in 2013, and to assess the compliance of the Government of Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;[48]

(*f*) To provide a midterm report to the Council through the Committee by 1 June 2013 and a final report to the Council through the Committee by 1 December 2013 on all the issues listed in the present paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before those dates, especially on progress in the forest sector since the lifting of the measures imposed by paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) in June 2006, and in the diamond sector since the lifting of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) in April 2007;

(*g*) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 15 of resolution 2045 (2012) of 26 April 2012;

(*h*) To assist the Committee in updating the publicly available reasons for listing for entries on the travel ban and assets freeze lists;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reappoint the Panel of Experts and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel;

7. *Calls upon* all States and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in all aspects of its mandate;

8. *Recalls* that responsibility for controlling the circulation of small arms within the territory of Liberia and between Liberia and neighbouring States rests with the relevant governmental authorities in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials of 2006;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, to contribute to subregional security;

10. *States* the importance of the Mission's continuing assistance to the Government of Liberia, the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its capabilities and areas of deployment and, without prejudice to its mandate, continuing to carry out its tasks set forth in previous resolutions, including resolution 1683 (2006);

11. *Calls upon* the Government of Liberia to complete implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports, particularly in the regional offices, and focus its efforts on improving responsible and transparent governance of natural resources;

12. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding implementation by Liberia of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6884th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6941st meeting, on 25 March 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

"Twenty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2013/124)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and Mr. Staffan Tillander, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA[50]

Decision

At its 6837th meeting, on 18 September 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/643)".

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[50] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1992.

Resolution 2067 (2012)
of 18 September 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, as well as relevant statements by its President on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, and reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Recognizing that a more stable Somalia is of vital importance in ensuring regional security,

Welcoming the significant progress that has been made over the past 12 months with the convening of the National Constituent Assembly and its subsequent adoption of the Somali Provisional Constitution,

Welcoming also the important work of the traditional elders and the technical selection committee in approving the Members of Parliament, and welcoming the establishment of the new Federal Parliament of Somalia, but expressing concern at reports of intimidation and corruption during the selection process,

Welcoming further the selection by the new Federal Parliament of its Speaker and a new President, and considering that this represents the completion of the transition in Somalia and an important milestone in Somalia's path to more stable and accountable governance,

Expressing concern at the worrying reports of financial misappropriation, and encouraging the new Somali authorities to uphold high standards in financial management,

Welcoming the role of regional bodies in the transition process, including the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development,

Commending the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Mr. Augustine P. Mahiga, for his efforts to bring peace and stability to Somalia,

Commending also the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and noting its critical role in improving the security situation in Mogadishu and other areas of south-central Somalia, expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops, police and equipment to the African Union Mission by the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya and Sierra Leone, and recognizing the significant sacrifices made by the forces of the Mission,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all attacks on Somali institutions, the African Union Mission, United Nations personnel and facilities and the civilian population by armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, and stressing that Somali armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, constitute a terrorist threat to Somalia and the international community, stressing that there should be no place for terrorism or violent extremism in Somalia, and reiterating its call upon all opposition groups to lay down their arms,

Calling upon the new Somali authorities, with the support of the African Union Mission and international partners, to build an enhanced level of security in areas secured by the Mission and the Somali National Security Forces, underlining the importance of building sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab,

Recalling its resolutions 1950 (2010) of 23 November 2010, 1976 (2011) of 11 April 2011, 2020 (2011) of 22 November 2011 and 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012, commending the efforts already undertaken by the international community, including naval and capacity-building operations, welcoming the recent reduction in the number of successful piracy attacks, recognizing that these gains are potentially reversible, expressing its grave concern at the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, and recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Welcoming the increased representation of women in Parliament, commending the Somali authorities, and underlining the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, *Expressing concern* at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, condemning any misuse of humanitarian assistance, and underlining the importance of international humanitarian support,

Reiterating the importance of adhering to obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights and humanitarian law,

Noting the importance of the investigation of breaches of international humanitarian law and the importance of holding those who commit such breaches to account,

Recognizing the importance of transitional justice processes in building lasting peace and reconciliation in addition to strong institutions to Somalia, and stressing the role that all Somalis, including women, civil society and government actors, will play in the reconciliation process through an inclusive and consultative dialogue, noting the extension of the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for one year,

Looking forward to the forthcoming Secretary-General's high-level event on Somalia, to be held on 26 September 2012, which will be an opportunity for Somalia's new leadership to consolidate the partnership with the international community, including on next steps in enhancing security, stability and transparent and accountable governance in Somalia,

1. *Expresses its determination* to work closely with the new institutions and offices of the Somali authorities, and encourages the new President to expeditiously appoint an inclusive, accountable Government, particularly a Prime Minister, and, subsequently, the Prime Minister to appoint a Cabinet that can begin the work of peacebuilding in the country, and urges the Somali actors and the international community to pledge their continued support;

2. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the new Somali authorities in achieving reconciliation, lasting peace and stability in Somalia, calls upon the Somali authorities to implement all postponed elements of the road map of 6 September 2011, to conduct government in an accountable and inclusive manner, and to conduct its finances in a transparent manner, working constructively with the international community;

3. *Emphasizes its concern* at reports of irregularities and intimidation during the selection process for the Members of Parliament, and urges the Somali authorities to investigate these reports and take appropriate action;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the new Somali authorities developing a programme to define post-transition priorities in consultation with partners and strengthening relations with regional bodies and requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to provide assistance in this regard, and underlines that a national referendum on the Provisional Constitution and general elections should take place within the term of the current Parliament;

5. *Underlines* the responsibility of the Somali authorities to support reconciliation and deliver effective and inclusive local administrations and public services to the people of Somalia, and underlines that these initiatives must be complemented by the expansion of rule of law institutions to areas recovered from Al-Shabaab;

6. *Reiterates its willingness* to take measures against individuals whose acts threaten the peace, stability or security of Somalia;

7. *Expresses its concern* at reports of financial misappropriation, reiterates its call for the end of financial misappropriation, urges full cooperation in the rapid setting up and effective operation of the Joint Financial Management Board, calls upon Somali authorities to develop an effective regulatory framework to promote economic development and requests all partners involved in the economic reconstruction of Somalia to increase their coordination, and notes the importance of capacity-building of the relevant Somali institutions;

8. *Reaffirms* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and urges the Somali authorities to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions;

9. *Recalls* its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, reiterates its support to the African Union Mission in Somalia, welcomes the progress the African Union Mission has made in improving security in Mogadishu and beyond, and emphasizes the need for the Mission, in accordance with its mandate set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) of 20 August 2007 and paragraph 1 of resolution 2036 (2012), and the

Somali National Security Forces, with the support of partners, to continue efforts to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, and in this regard urges the Somali authorities to complete the restructuring of the Somali National Security Forces, including through ensuring that full command and control is in place for all reintegrated personnel;

10. *Welcomes* support to the African Union Mission by the African Union's partners, especially through the African Peace Facility of the European Union, and calls upon all partners, in particular new donors, to support the Mission through the provision of funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance and uncaveated funding for the Mission to the United Nations trust fund for the Mission;

11. *Also welcomes* the signing of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, and reiterates the importance of the Somali authorities assuming responsibility for the establishment of good governance, the rule of law and security and justice services, emphasizes the importance of the early establishment of the National Security Commission, envisaged in the Provisional Constitution, to ensure an inclusive dialogue among the Somali people over the future security and justice architecture and urges the international community to redouble its efforts to support the development of the Somali security institutions, and in this regard welcomes the support to the Somali National Security Forces by the European Union Training Mission in Somalia;

12. *Urges* the international community to continue its efforts to support the development of the Somali justice institutions and reiterates the fundamental importance of further enhancing coordination of international support in this area, and underlines the importance of delivering on initiatives agreed at both the London and Istanbul conferences in 2012;

13. *Encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities and each other in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon States to cooperate, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage-taking, underlines the primary role of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in accordance with the road map of 6 September 2011, and requests the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a complete set of counter-piracy laws without further delay, including laws to prosecute those who finance, plan, organize, facilitate or profit from pirate attacks, with a view to ensuring the effective prosecution of suspected pirates and those associated with piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, the post-conviction transfer of pirates prosecuted elsewhere to Somalia and the imprisonment of convicted pirates in Somalia, as soon as possible, and in addition urges the Somali authorities to declare an exclusive economic zone, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[51] which will promote the effective governance of waters off the coast of Somalia;

14. *Notes* that the new Somali authorities assume the previous role of the Transitional Federal Government for the purposes of paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008 and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008) of 16 December 2008, as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009) of 30 November 2009, paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 2020 (2011);

15. *Emphasizes* that protecting and promoting human rights, investigating breaches of international humanitarian law and bringing those responsible for such breaches to account will be essential for the legitimacy of the new Somali authorities, and calls upon Somalia to fulfil its obligations under international human rights and international humanitarian law;

16. *Welcomes* the signing on 11 May 2012 of a memorandum of understanding between the Somali authorities and the United Nations on human rights, and urges Member States to support all appropriate bodies in improving human rights monitoring in Somalia;

17. *Also welcomes* the signing on 6 August 2012 by the Somali authorities and the United Nations of an action plan to eliminate the killing and maiming of children, noting that this is the first such action plan to be signed, calls upon the Somali authorities to vigorously implement both this action plan and the action plan on the recruitment and use of child soldiers of 3 July 2012, and stresses that any perpetrators of such acts must be brought to justice;

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[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

18. *Strongly condemns* the grave and systematic violations and human rights abuses perpetrated by many parties and in particular by Al-Shabaab and its affiliates against the civilian population, including violence against children, journalists and human rights defenders and sexual violence against women and children, and calls for the immediate cessation of such acts, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such violations and abuses;

19. *Reiterates its demand* that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia;

20. *Notes* the fundamental importance of coherent and coordinated international support to Somalia, and calls upon the United Nations to coordinate international efforts in the provision of assistance and capacity-building in Somalia, welcoming the gradual relocation of an office of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia to Mogadishu, and urges all United Nations entities to take further steps to rapidly achieve a more permanent and full relocation to Somalia, in particular in Mogadishu and in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab as soon as possible;

21. *Looks forward* to the Secretary-General's inter-agency review of the United Nations presence in Somalia, emphasizes the need to develop an integrated strategic approach to all activities of the United Nations system in Somalia, in close partnership with the Somali authorities and the African Union and in consultation with regional and international partners, and requests that he present options and recommendations to the Security Council by 31 December 2012;

22. *Reaffirms its support* to finding a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6837th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6848th meeting, on 16 October 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Somalia, Spain and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Augustine P. Mahiga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6853rd meeting, on 31 October 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

Resolution 2072 (2012)
of 31 October 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolutions 1772 (2007) of 20 August 2007, 2010 (2011) of 30 September 2011 and 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012,

Noting the exceptional circumstances in New York City arising from Hurricane Sandy,

Recognizing, in those exceptional circumstances, the need for a short extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment until 7 November 2012 of the African Union Mission in Somalia, which shall be authorized to take all measures necessary to carry out its existing mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2036 (2012).

Adopted unanimously at the 6853rd meeting.

Decision

At its 6854th meeting, on 7 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)".

Resolution 2073 (2012)
of 7 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 1772 (2007) of 20 August 2007,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, and reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Recalling its decision in resolution 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012 to expand the logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia to include the reimbursement of certain contingent-owned equipment, including force enablers and multipliers,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment until 7 March 2013 of the African Union Mission in Somalia, which shall be authorized to take all measures necessary, in compliance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out the following tasks:

(*a*) To maintain a presence in the four sectors set out in the strategic concept for the African Union Mission of 5 January 2012, and in those sectors, in coordination with the Somali National Security Forces, reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia;

(*b*) To support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia;

(*c*) To provide, as appropriate, protection to the Somali authorities to help them to carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;

(*d*) To assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali National Security Forces;

(*e*) To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the security conditions necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(*f*) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council;

2. *Also decides*, on an exceptional basis and owing to the unique character of the mission, to extend the United Nations logistical support package for African Union Mission civilian personnel for a further 50 civilian personnel, on a temporary basis to be reviewed in the light of the upcoming African Union and United Nations strategic reviews, and underlines the importance of these civilians deploying swiftly to areas recently liberated from Al-Shabaab, in line with the letter dated 18 October 2012 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide technical, management and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of the African Union Mission, through the United Nations Office to the African Union, including on the implementation of the strategic concept for the Mission and the concept of operations for the Mission;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for the African Union Mission, referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 2010 (2011) of 30 September 2011 and paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 2036 (2012), for a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel until 7 March 2013, ensuring the accountability and transparency of expenditure of the United Nations funds as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1910 (2010) of 28 January 2010;

5. *Requests* the African Union to keep the Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of the mandate of the African Union Mission, and to report to the Council, through the provision of written reports, 60 days after the date of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6854th meeting.

Decisions

On 13 November 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[52]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 November 2012 concerning the strategic review process in Somalia[53] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.
>
> The members have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the issuance of the report be extended, and they look forward to the submission of the report by 31 January 2013.

At its 6867th meeting, on 21 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Greece, Italy, Somalia, Spain and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783)".

Resolution 2077 (2012)
of 21 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions 1814 (2008) of 15 May 2008, 1816 (2008) of 2 June 2008, 1838 (2008) of 7 October 2008, 1844 (2008) of 20 November 2008, 1846 (2008) of 2 December 2008, 1851 (2008) of 16 December 2008, 1897 (2009) of 30 November 2009, 1918 (2010) of 27 April 2010, 1950 (2010) of 23 November 2010, 1976 (2011) of 11 April 2011, 2015 (2011) of 24 October 2011 and 2020 (2011) of 22 November 2011, as well as the statement by its President of 25 August 2010,[54]

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[52] S/2012/828.

[53] S/2012/827.

[54] S/PRST/2010/16.

Continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the prompt, safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and the region, to the safety of seafarers and other persons, to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes and to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, and also gravely concerned by the extended range of the piracy threat into the western Indian Ocean and adjacent sea areas and the increase in pirate capacities,

Expressing concern about the reported involvement of children in piracy off the coast of Somalia,

Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and stressing the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea and tackle its underlying causes,

Recognizing also the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate or finance and profit from such attacks, and reiterating its concern over persons suspected of piracy having to be released without facing justice, reaffirming that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermines anti-piracy efforts of the international community, and being determined to create conditions to ensure that pirates are held accountable,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalling the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and stressing the need to investigate any new allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping; taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[55] which acknowledges difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and dumping off the coast of Somalia without adequate monitoring or reporting systems, and states that the United Nations has received little evidence to date to justify claims that illegal fishing and dumping are factors responsible for forcing Somali youths to resort to piracy, and that there is currently no evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea; emphasizing that the concerns about protection of the marine environment as well as resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of Somalia, which is a transnational criminal enterprise driven primarily by the opportunity for financial gain, and expressing appreciation in this respect for the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1976 (2011),[56]

Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,[51] sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and noting the several requests from Somali authorities for international assistance to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia, including the letter dated 5 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations expressing the appreciation of Somali authorities to the Security Council for its assistance, expressing their willingness to consider working with other States and regional organizations to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and requesting that the provisions of resolution 1897 (2009) be renewed for an additional 12 months,

Commending the efforts of the European Union operation Atalanta, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations Allied Protector and Ocean Shield, the Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151 commanded by Denmark, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America, and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with Somali authorities and each other to suppress piracy and to protect vulnerable ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia, and welcoming the efforts of individual countries, including China, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, which have deployed ships and/or aircraft in the region, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General,[55]

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[55] S/2012/783.

[56] S/2011/661.

Commending also the efforts of flag States for taking appropriate measures to permit vessels sailing under their flag transiting the high risk area to embark vessel protection detachments and privately contracted armed security personnel, and encouraging States to regulate such activities in accordance with applicable international law and permit charters to favour arrangements that make use of such measures,

Noting the request of some Member States on the need to review the boundaries of the high risk area on an objective and transparent basis taking into account actual incidents of piracy, noting that the high risk area is set and defined by the insurance and maritime industry,

Welcoming the capacity-building efforts in the region made through the International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code Trust Fund and the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, as well as the European Union planned programming under its Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity-building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP NESTOR), and recognizing the need for all engaged international and regional organizations to cooperate fully,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the International Maritime Organization and the shipping industry to develop and update guidance, best management practices and recommendations to assist ships to prevent and suppress piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, including in the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean area, and recognizing the work of the International Maritime Organization and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia; and in this regard noting the efforts of the International Organization for Standardization, which has developed industry standards of training and certification for private maritime security companies when providing privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas,

Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against the pirates off the coast of Somalia, and too often has led to pirates being released without facing justice, regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence to support prosecution, and reiterating that, consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the repression of piracy, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988[57] provides for parties to create criminal offences, establish jurisdiction and accept delivery of persons responsible for or suspected of seizing or exercising control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation,

Underlining the importance of continuing to enhance the collection, preservation and transmission to competent authorities of evidence of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and welcoming the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and industry groups to develop guidance to seafarers on the preservation of crime scenes following acts of piracy, and noting the importance for the successful prosecution of acts of piracy of enabling seafarers to give evidence in criminal proceedings,

Recognizing that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking and that these activities help to generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of innocent civilians and restricting the flow of free commerce, and welcoming international efforts to collect and share information to disrupt the pirate enterprise, as exemplified by INTERPOL's Global Database on Maritime Piracy; and noting the ongoing initiative aimed at establishing the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecutions and Intelligence Coordination Centre, hosted by Seychelles,

Reaffirming international condemnation of acts of kidnapping and hostage-taking, including offences contained within the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,[58] and strongly condemning the continuing practice of hostage-taking by pirates operating off the coast of Somalia, expressing serious concern at the inhuman conditions that hostages face in captivity, recognizing the adverse impact on their families, calling for the immediate release of all hostages, and noting the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages,

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[57] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1678, No. 29004.

[58] Ibid., vol. 1316, No. 21931.

Commending the efforts of Kenya and Seychelles to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts, welcoming and looking forward to further engagement of Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania, and noting with appreciation the assistance being provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to support Kenya, Seychelles, Somalia and other States in the region to take steps to prosecute, or incarcerate in a third State after prosecution elsewhere, pirates, including facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international human rights law, and emphasizing the need for States and international organizations to further enhance international efforts in this regard,

Welcoming the readiness of the national and regional administrations of Somalia to cooperate with each other and with States that have prosecuted suspected pirates with a view to enabling convicted pirates to be repatriated back to Somalia under suitable prisoner transfer arrangements, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law,

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary General, as requested in resolution 2020 (2011), on the implementation of that resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,[58]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the establishment of specialized Somali anti-piracy courts, prepared pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1976 (2011) and paragraph 16 of resolution 2015 (2011),[59] and the ongoing efforts within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the United Nations Secretariat to explore possible additional mechanisms to effectively prosecute persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including those ashore who incite or intentionally facilitate acts of piracy,

Stressing the need for States to consider possible methods to assist the seafarers who are victims of pirates, and welcoming in this regard the ongoing work within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the International Maritime Organization on developing guidelines for the care of seafarers and other persons who have been subjected to acts of piracy,

Recognizing the progress made by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in the use of public information tools to raise awareness of the dangers of piracy, highlight the best practices to eradicate this criminal phenomenon and inform the public of the dangers posed by piracy,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme to support efforts to enhance the capacity of the corrections system in Somalia, including regional authorities, notably with the support of the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to incarcerate convicted pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Bearing in mind the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct), noting the operations of the newly established information-sharing centres in Yemen, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and the ongoing work regarding a regional maritime training centre in Djibouti, and recognizing the efforts of signatory States, including new signatory States South Africa and Mozambique, to develop the appropriate regulatory and legislative frameworks to combat piracy, enhance their capacity to patrol the waters of the region, interdict suspect vessels and prosecute suspected pirates,

Emphasizing that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and further emphasizing that Somalia's long-term security rests with the effective development by Somali authorities of the Somali National Security Forces,

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[59] S/2011/360 and S/2012/50.

Welcoming, in this regard, the election of the President on 10 September 2012 and the subsequent appointment of a Prime Minister and Cabinet, and considering that this represents the completion of the transition in Somalia and an important milestone in Somalia's path to more stable and accountable governance,

Noting that the joint counter-piracy efforts of the international community and the private sector have resulted in a sharp decline in pirate attacks as well as hijackings since 2011, and emphasizing that, without further action, the significant progress made in reducing the number of successful pirate attacks is reversible,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia, which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia;

2. *Recognizes* that the ongoing instability in Somalia is one of the underlying causes of the problem of piracy and contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

3. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive response to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community;

4. *Underlines* the primary responsibility of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and requests the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a complete set of counter-piracy laws without further delay, and to declare an exclusive economic zone in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[51]

5. *Recognizes* the need to continue investigating and prosecuting all suspected pirates, and urges States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to intensify their efforts to investigate and prosecute key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate or finance and profit from such attacks;

6. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities to interdict and, upon interdiction, to investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, noting the importance of strengthening Somalia's maritime capacity, and welcomes support by the international community for strengthening Somalia's capacity in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage-taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;

8. *Notes again its concern* regarding the findings contained in the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea of 13 July 2012[60] and resolution 2020 (2011) that escalating ransom payments and the lack of enforcement of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 are fuelling the growth of piracy off the coast of Somalia, and calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group, including on information-sharing regarding possible arms embargo violations;

9. *Recognizes* the need for States, regional organizations and other appropriate partners to exchange evidence and information with a view to the arrest and prosecution of key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate or finance and profit from piracy operations, and keeps under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against such individuals or entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008);

10. *Renews its call upon* States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with the present resolution and international law, by deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft and through seizures and disposition of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;

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[60] S/2012/544, p. 211.

11. *Commends* the work of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to facilitate coordination in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, flag States and Somali authorities, and urges States and international organizations to continue to support these efforts;

12. *Encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and decides to renew, for a further period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 2020 (2011) granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General;

13. *Affirms* that the authorizations renewed in the present resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular that the present resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law; and affirms further that such authorizations have been renewed only following the receipt of the letter dated 5 November 2012 conveying the consent of Somali authorities;

14. *Also affirms* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 do not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of Member States and regional organizations taking measures in accordance with paragraph 12 above or to supplies of technical assistance to Somalia solely for the purposes set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 1950 (2010) which have been exempted from those measures in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 11 (*b*) and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007) of 20 August 2007;

15. *Requests* that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorizations in paragraph 12 above do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

16. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities, and stresses that any measures taken pursuant to the present paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international human rights law;

17. *Calls upon* all States, in particular flag, port and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction and in the investigation and prosecution of all persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, including anyone who incites or facilitates an act of piracy, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, to ensure that all pirates handed over to judicial authorities are subject to a judicial process, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such as victims and witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under the present resolution;

18. *Also calls upon* all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law;

19. *Reiterates* its decision to continue its consideration, as a matter of urgency, of the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region with substantial international participation and/or support, as set forth in resolution 2015 (2011), and the importance of such courts having jurisdiction over not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate or finance and profit from such attacks, emphasizes the need for strengthened cooperation of States and regional and international organizations in holding such individuals accountable, and encourages the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to continue its discussions in this regard;

20. *Welcomes*, in this context, the fact that the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2015 (2011)[61] contains detailed implementation proposals on ways to ensure that suspected pirates are held accountable through the due process of law in accordance with international standards, and encourages action in this field at the federal level in Somalia;

21. *Urges* all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;

22. *Urges* States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and the European Police Office (Europol), to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;

23. *Commends* INTERPOL for the creation of a global piracy database designed to consolidate information about piracy off the coast of Somalia and facilitate the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels;

24. *Stresses*, in this context, the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia;

25. *Urges* States and international organizations to share evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes with a view to ensuring effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates;

26. *Commends* the establishment of the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code Trust Fund, and urges both State and non-State actors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to contribute to them;

27. *Urges* States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation[57] to implement fully their relevant obligations under these Conventions and customary international law and to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Maritime Organization, other States and other international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

28. *Urges* States individually or within the framework of competent international organizations to positively consider investigating any new allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, with a view to prosecuting such offences when committed by persons under their jurisdiction; encourages increased efforts to monitor and report on such allegations; takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,[55] which acknowledges difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and dumping off the coast of Somalia without adequate monitoring or reporting systems, and states that the United Nations has received little evidence to date to justify claims that illegal fishing and dumping are factors responsible for forcing Somali youths to resort to piracy, and that there is currently no evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea; emphasizes that the concerns about protection of the marine environment as well as resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of Somalia, which is a transnational criminal enterprise driven primarily by the opportunity for financial gain; and notes the intention of the Secretary-General to include updates on these issues in his reports relating to piracy off the coast of Somalia;

29. *Welcomes* the recommendations and guidance of the International Maritime Organization on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships, underlines the importance of implementation of such recommendations and guidance by all stakeholders, particularly the shipping industry, and of flag States ensuring, as appropriate, the implementation of such recommendations and guidance, and urges States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries, and the International Maritime Organization to continue to develop and implement avoidance, evasion and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in the waters off the coast of Somalia, and further urges States to make their citizens and vessels available for forensic investigation, as appropriate, at the first suitable port of call immediately following an act or attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea or release from captivity;

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[61] S/2012/50.

30. *Encourages* flag States and port States to further consider the development of safety and security measures on board vessels, including, where applicable, developing regulations for the deployment of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships through a consultative process, including through the International Maritime Organization and the International Organization for Standardization;

31. *Invites* the International Maritime Organization to continue its contributions to the prevention and suppression of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships in coordination, in particular, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Food Programme, the shipping industry and all other parties concerned, and recognizes the role of the International Maritime Organization concerning privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas;

32. *Notes* the importance of securing the safe delivery of World Food Programme assistance by sea, and welcomes the ongoing work of the World Food Programme, the European Union operation Atalanta and flag States with regard to vessel protection detachments on World Food Programme vessels;

33. *Requests* States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General in nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authorizations provided in paragraph 12 above, and further requests all States contributing through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 11 months of the adoption of the present resolution on the implementation of the present resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

35. *Expresses its intention* to review the situation and to consider, as appropriate, renewing the authorizations provided in paragraph 12 above for additional periods upon the request of Somali authorities;

36. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6867th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6921st meeting, on 14 February 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6929th meeting, on 6 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)".

Resolution 2093 (2013)
of 6 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, as well as the relevant statements by its President on the situation in Somalia, in particular resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, 1772 (2007) of 20 August 2007, 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012 and 2073 (2012) of 7 November 2012, *Reiterating its full support* to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Somalia, and for their work with the African Union, including the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and her Special Representative for Somalia, as well as other international and regional partners,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, recognizing the significant progress that has been made in Somalia over the past year, and reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, noting its critical role in improving the security situation in Mogadishu (particularly in the military and policing roles) and other areas of south-central Somalia, including Kismayo, expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops, police and equipment to the African Union Mission by the Governments of Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda, and recognizing the significant sacrifices made by Mission forces,

Calling upon the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the African Union Mission and international partners, to consolidate security and establish the rule of law in areas secured by the Mission and the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, underlining the importance of building sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in both Mogadishu and areas recovered from Al-Shabaab control, encouraging all relevant authorities to uphold high standards in resource management, and reiterating the need for rapid and increased United Nations support to the Federal Government in these areas,

Underlining the importance of capacity-building of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of the re-establishment, training, equipping and retention of Somali security forces, which is vital for the long-term stability and security of Somalia, expressing support for the ongoing European Union Training Mission in Somalia and other capacity-building programmes, and emphasizing the importance of increased coordinated, timely and sustained support from the international community,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of all attacks on Somali institutions, the African Union Mission, United Nations personnel and facilities, journalists and the civilian population by armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly Al-Shabaab, stressing that such groups, including foreign fighters engaged in destabilizing Somalia, constitute a continuing terrorist threat to Somalia, the region and the international community, stressing that there should be no place for terrorism or violent extremism in Somalia, and reiterating its call to all opposition groups to lay down their arms,

Expressing concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, commending the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, condemning any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, underlining the importance of the full, safe, independent, timely and unimpeded access of all humanitarian actors to all those in need of assistance, and underlining further the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, its resolution 1738 (2006) on the protection of journalists in armed conflicts and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Somalia[62] and its conclusions, as endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict,[63]

Welcoming the strategic reviews of both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia and the decisions taken by both organizations to enhance collaboration on the basis of comparative advantage and a clear division of labour, and underlining the importance of both organizations improving their coordination with one another, as well as with the Federal Government of Somalia, other regional organizations and Member States,

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[62] S/2010/577.

[63] See S/AC.51/2011/2.

Welcoming also the development by the Federal Government of Somalia of a new national security strategy, calling upon the Federal Government to accelerate its implementation in view of the remaining threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other destabilizing actors, underlining the importance of further defining the composition of Somalia's national security forces, identifying capability gaps in order to guide the African Union Mission and donors' security sector assistance priorities and signalling areas of cooperation with the international donor community, and noting the intention of the international community to support the Federal Government in security sector reform,

Recognizing that the Federal Government of Somalia has a responsibility to protect its citizens and build its own national security forces, noting that these forces should be inclusive and representative of Somalia and act in full compliance with their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and reaffirming the intent of international partners to support the Federal Government in achieving this,

Recognizing also that a more stable Somalia is of vital importance to ensuring regional security,

Welcoming the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to peace, stability and reconciliation across Somalia, including at the regional level,

Welcoming also the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to improving human rights in Somalia, expressing its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual violence in camps for internally displaced persons, and underscoring the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit such crimes,

Expressing concern at reports of continuous violations of the Somali and United Nations ban on charcoal exports, welcoming the President of Somalia's task force on this issue, and recognizing the need to assess urgently, and provide recommendations on, resolving the charcoal issue,

Underlining its full support for the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, and recalling the importance of the Monitoring Group being given full support in carrying out its mandate by all Member States and all appropriate United Nations bodies supporting the Monitoring Group,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

African Union Mission in Somalia

1. *Decides* to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia until 28 February 2014, which shall be authorized to take all measures necessary, in full compliance with its obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out the following tasks:

(*a*) To maintain a presence in the four sectors set out in the strategic concept for the African Union Mission of 5 January 2012, and in those sectors, in coordination with the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, including receiving, on a transitory basis, defectors, as appropriate, and in coordination with the United Nations, in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia;

(*b*) To support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia;

(*c*) To provide, as appropriate, protection to the Federal Government of Somalia to help it to carry out its functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;

(*d*) To assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the Somali national security plans, through training and mentoring of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including through joint operations;

(*e*) To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the security conditions necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(*f*) To assist, within its existing civilian capability, the Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with the United Nations, to extend State authority in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab;

(*g*) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council;

2. *Reiterates its request* in paragraph 9 of resolution 2036 (2012) for the establishment without any further delay of a guard force of an appropriate size and within the mandated troop levels of the African Union Mission to provide security, escort and protection services to personnel from the international community, including the United Nations, and requests the African Union to provide details in its next report to the Security Council on progress towards, and the timetable for, its establishment;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide technical, management and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of the African Union Mission, through the United Nations Office to the African Union, including on the implementation of the strategic concept for the Mission and the concept of operations for the Mission;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for the African Union Mission, referred to in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of resolution 2010 (2011) of 30 September 2011, paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2073 (2012), for a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel until 28 February 2014, ensuring the accountability and transparency of expenditure of the United Nations funds as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1910 (2010) of 28 January 2010, and consistent with the requirements of the Secretary-General's human rights due diligence policy;[64]

5. *Reiterates* paragraph 6 of resolution 2036 (2012) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2073 (2012) regarding logistical support to the African Union Mission;

6. *Recalls its request* in paragraph 5 of resolution 2036 (2012) related to transparency and proper accountability for resources provided to the African Union Mission, in particular the number of troops, civilian personnel and equipment, and requests the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia, in cooperation with the African Union, to verify the number of troops, civilian personnel and equipment deployed as part of the Mission;

7. *Calls upon* new and existing donors to support the African Union Mission through the provision of additional funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance and uncaveated funding for the Mission to the United Nations trust fund for the Mission, and calls upon the African Union to consider providing funding to the Mission through its own assessed costs as it has recently done for the African-led International Support Mission in Mali;

8. *Requests* the African Union to keep the Council regularly informed on the implementation of the mandate of the African Union Mission through the provision of written reports to the Secretary-General every 90 days after the adoption of the present resolution;

9. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African Union Mission in reducing civilian casualties during its operations, and urges the Mission to enhance its efforts to prevent civilian casualties;

10. *Encourages* the African Union Mission to develop further an effective approach to the protection of civilians, as requested by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

11. *Recalls* the commitment of the African Union Mission to establish a Civilian Casualty Tracking, Analysis and Response Cell, underlines the importance of its establishment, requests the Mission to report on the progress made in establishing the Cell, and calls upon international donors and partners to further support the establishment of the Cell;

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[64] S/2013/110, annex.

12. *Requests* the African Union Mission to ensure that any detainees in its custody are treated in strict compliance with obligations of the Mission under international humanitarian law and human rights law;

13. *Also requests* the African Union Mission to strengthen child and women's protection in its activities and operations, including through the deployment of a child protection adviser and a women's protection adviser within its existing civilian component to mainstream child and women's protection within the Mission;

14. *Further requests* the African Union Mission to take adequate measures to prevent sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse by applying policies consistent with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of peacekeeping;

15. *Requests* the African Union to establish a system to address systematically allegations of misconduct, which includes clear mechanisms for receiving and tracking allegations, as well as for following up with troop-contributing countries on the results of investigations and disciplinary actions taken as applicable, and requests the United Nations to advise and provide guidance to the African Union in this endeavour;

16. *Welcomes* the development of the Federal Government of Somalia's national programme for handling disengaged combatants in Somalia, notes the need for appropriate human rights safeguards, and encourages Member States to support the plan through the provision of funds;

United Nations strategic review

17. *Welcomes* the review by the Secretary-General of the United Nations presence and engagement in Somalia;

18. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that the United Nations Political Office for Somalia has fulfilled its mandate and should now be dissolved, and further agrees that the Political Office should be replaced by a new expanded special political mission as soon as possible;

19. *Also agrees* with the Secretary-General that the conditions in Somalia are not yet appropriate for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and requests that he keep this under review, including through the setting of benchmarks for when it might be appropriate to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and looks forward to receiving this information as part of his regular reporting to the Security Council;

20. *Decides* that the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia shall be integrated within the framework of the new United Nations mission, with the head of the Support Office continuing to report to the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat on the delivery of the logistical support package for the African Union Mission, and reporting to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia on logistical support to the new United Nations mission and on policy or political questions arising from the functions of the Support Office relevant to the mandate of the new United Nations mission;

21. *Requests* that by 1 January 2014 the post of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator will have been established and structurally integrated into the new United Nations mission, which will operate alongside the African Union Mission, requests in the meantime that the Secretary-General ensure that, with immediate effect, all appropriate activities of the United Nations country team are fully coordinated with the new United Nations mission, including through joint teams and joint strategies, while ensuring the humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence of humanitarian assistance, and further requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed about the steps he is taking to integrate the work of the United Nations country team and the new United Nations mission, through the provision of written reports every 90 days;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a technical assessment mission on the implementation of the new United Nations mission, in full cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia, the African Union, regional bodies and Member States, on the basis of the guiding principles as set out below:

(*a*) Empowering Somali ownership of the State-building and peacebuilding agenda;

(*b*) Providing the traditional United Nations good offices function and support to the Federal Government of Somalia, including on reconciliation, elections and the effective implementation of a federal system;

(*c*) Providing strategic and policy advice on security, stabilization, peacebuilding and State-building, including through the mission having a substantially strengthened security and rule of law capacity;

(*d*) Monitoring, reporting and helping to build capacity on human rights, including on sexual, gender-based and conflict-related violence and on violations against children – supporting the implementation of the two action plans on children and armed conflict signed by the Federal Government of Somalia;

(*e*) Supporting the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to manage and specifically coordinate international assistance, particularly on security sector reform;

(*f*) Providing integrated policy advice and support to the Federal Government of Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, and in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Underlines* that the new mission should be headquartered in Mogadishu and should deploy further across Somalia as security conditions allow, and requests advice from the Secretary-General on how the mission will be protected;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 19 April 2013 on the results of his technical assessment mission, including on the United Nations division of labour with the African Union, after which the Council will formally mandate a new special political mission, and underlines that the new United Nations mission should deploy by 3 June 2013;

Human rights and protection of civilians

25. *Recalls* its previous resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009), as well as all its resolutions on women and peace and security, children and armed conflict and peacekeeping, and all relevant statements by its President;

26. *Condemns* all attacks against civilians in Somalia, calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, or abuses committed against civilians, including women and children, and humanitarian personnel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, stresses the responsibility of all parties in Somalia to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks or excessive use of force, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold those who commit crimes accountable;

27. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the President of Somalia to hold the Somali National Security Forces accountable for allegations of sexual violence, urges the Federal Government of Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, to initiate its Task Force on Sexual Violence and to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to prevent and respond to sexual violence, and stresses the need for the Federal Government to take all appropriate measures to bring to justice any perpetrator of such acts;

28. *Expresses concern* at the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons and settlements, condemns all human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, committed against internally displaced persons by all parties, including armed groups and militias, and calls for the strengthening of protection of camps for internally displaced persons;

29. *Recalls* the relevant prohibition of the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;

30. *Also recalls* the obligation of the Federal Government of Somalia with respect to the protection of journalists, the prevention of violence against them, and the fight against impunity for perpetrators of such acts;

31. *Reaffirms* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, stresses the importance of their participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and urges the Federal Government of Somalia to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions;

32. *Strongly condemns* reports of grave violations against children, urges the Federal Government of Somalia, as a matter of priority, to implement the action plan to eliminate the killing and maiming of children signed

on 6 August 2012 and the action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers of 3 July 2012, and stresses the need for the Federal Government to take appropriate measures to bring to justice any perpetrator of such acts;

Arms embargo

33. *Decides* that, for a period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex to the present resolution;

34. *Also decides* that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to or made available for use by any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

35. *Calls upon* States to exercise vigilance over the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Somalia of items not subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002);

36. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the support of or use by strategic partners of the African Union Mission, operating solely under the African Union strategic concept of 5 January 2012 and in cooperation and coordination with the Mission;

37. *Also decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the support of or use by United Nations personnel, including the United Nations Political Office for Somalia or its successor mission;

38. *Further decides* that the Federal Government of Somalia shall notify the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009), for its information, at least five days in advance, of any deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, as permitted in paragraph 33 of the present resolution, providing details of such deliveries or assistance and the specific place of delivery in Somalia, further decides that the Member State delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make this notification after informing the Federal Government that it intends to do so, and stresses the importance that such notifications contain all relevant information, including, where applicable, the type and quantity of weapons, ammunitions, military equipment and materiel to be delivered and the proposed date of delivery;

39. *Requests* the Federal Government of Somalia to report to the Council no later than one month after the adoption of the present resolution, and every six months thereafter, on:

(*a*) The structure of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(*b*) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(*c*) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard;

40. *Calls upon* States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia to achieve improvements in the areas set out in subparagraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of paragraph 39 of the present resolution, in full coordination with the Federal Government;

41. *Requests* the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea to include in its reporting to the Committee both an assessment of the progress made in the areas set out in subparagraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of paragraph 39 of the present resolution and an assessment of any misappropriation or sale to other groups, including militias, in order to assist the Council in any review of the appropriateness of the provisions outlined in paragraph 33 of the present resolution, which are for the purpose of building the capacity of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia and

providing security for the people of Somalia, and further requests the Monitoring Group to report on its own ability to monitor delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia;

42. *Decides* to review the effects of paragraphs 33 to 41 of the present resolution within 12 months of the date of the present resolution;

43. *Also decides* that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) of 20 November 2008 shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee:

(*a*) As engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, or threaten the Federal Government of Somalia or the African Union Mission by force;

(*b*) As having acted in violation of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002), and as amended by paragraphs 33 to 38 of the present resolution or as having acted in violation of the arms resale and transfer restrictions set out in paragraph 34 of the present resolution;

(*c*) As obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia;

(*d*) As being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia in violation of applicable international law;

(*e*) As being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians, including children and women, in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;

44. *Underlines its support* for the President of Somalia's task force charged with providing solutions on the issue of charcoal in Somalia, demands that all appropriate actors cooperate in full with the task force, and looks forward to receiving recommendations and options from the Federal Government of Somalia in this regard;

45. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6929th meeting.

Annex

1. Surface-to-air missiles, including man-portable air-defence systems (MANPADS);
2. Guns, howitzers and cannons with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, and ammunition and components specially designed for these (This does not include shoulder-fired anti-tank rocket launchers such as rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) or light anti-tank weapons (LAWs), rifle grenades or grenade launchers.);
3. Mortars with a calibre greater than 82 mm;
4. Anti-tank guided weapons, including anti-tank guided missiles (ATGMs) and ammunition and components specially designed for these items;
5. Charges and devices intended for military use containing energetic materials; mines and related materiel;
6. Weapon sights with a night vision capability.

Decisions

At its 6955th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Somalia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

On 29 April 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[65]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 April 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Nicholas Kay, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as your Special Representative for Somalia and Head of the new special political mission in Somalia[66] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6959th meeting, on 2 May 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

> "Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)".

Resolution 2102 (2013)
of 2 May 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 2093 (2013) of 6 March 2013,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Recognizing the significant progress in Somalia over the past year, and recognizing the importance of the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia, the United Nations and international partners, to consolidate security and establish the rule of law in areas secured by the African Union Mission and the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia,

Underlining the importance of supporting the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia towards peace and reconciliation in Somalia, including through effective regional cooperation, and in this regard commending the role of the African Union (including the African Union Mission), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and other international partners for their important contributions towards peace and stability in Somalia,

Welcoming recent progress and positive dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and regional administrations, and stressing the importance of these administrations cooperating with the Federal Government on peace, provision of basic services, reconciliation and the rule of law and to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia,

Emphasizing the importance of international support to Somalia's security and justice institutions, as well as capacity-building in maritime security and public financial management, and looking forward to the conference on Somalia to be held in London on 7 May 2013 to support progress on these issues,

Expressing concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, commending the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, condemning any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, underlining the importance of the full, safe, independent, timely and unimpeded access of all humanitarian actors to all those in need of assistance, and underlining further the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support,

Condemning the recent terrorist attacks which have undermined peace and security in Somalia, and reiterating its willingness to take action against those whose behaviour threatens the peace, stability or security of Somalia,

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[65] S/2013/252.

[66] S/2013/251.

Welcoming the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to improving human rights in Somalia, expressing its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in camps for internally displaced persons, and underscoring the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit any such related crimes,

Underlining the importance of effectively coordinated international support to the Federal Government of Somalia in line with the President's Six Pillar Policy priorities, and in this regard looking forward to the conference on Somalia scheduled to be held in Brussels in September 2013,

Taking note of the intention of the Federal Government of Somalia to implement the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States in Somalia,

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. Nicholas Kay as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, and underlining its appreciation for the outgoing Special Representative, Mr. Augustine P. Mahiga, for all his efforts towards greater peace and stability in Somalia,

Considering the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 19 April 2013 to the President of the Security Council,[67]

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia by 3 June 2013, under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, for an initial period of 12 months, with the intention to renew for further periods as appropriate, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General;

2. *Also decides* that the mandate of the Assistance Mission shall be as follows:

(*a*) To provide United Nations "good offices" functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process;

(*b*) To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, including on:

(i) Governance;

(ii) Security sector reform, the rule of law (including police, justice and corrections within the framework of the United Nations Global Focal Point), disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, maritime security and mine action;

(iii) The development of a federal system, the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution, and preparations for elections in 2016;

(*c*) To assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support, in particular on security sector assistance and maritime security, working with bilateral and multilateral partners, and in full respect of the sovereignty of Somalia;

(*d*) To help to build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia:

(i) To promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, including through the provision of gender advisers and human rights advisers;

(ii) To promote child protection and to implement the relevant action plans on children and armed conflict signed by the Federal Government of Somalia, including through the provision of child protection advisers;

(iii) To prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of women's protection advisers;

(iv) To strengthen Somalia's justice institutions and help to ensure accountability, in particular with respect to crimes against women and children;

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[67] S/2013/239.

(*e*) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on, and help to prevent:

(i) Any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, including through the deployment of human rights observers;

(ii) Any violations or abuses committed against children in Somalia;

(iii) Any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

3. *Underlines* the importance of Somali ownership in the context of United Nations support, and in this regard requests the Special Representative to align closely United Nations country team activities in Somalia with the priorities of the Assistance Mission and to coordinate United Nations activities with the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the African Union (including the African Union Mission), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union and other regional, bilateral and multilateral partners in Somalia;

4. *Decides* that the Assistance Mission shall be based in Mogadishu and deployed further across Somalia, as requested by the Federal Government of Somalia and as conditions permit, in line with the arrangements set out by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 19 April 2013 to the President of the Security Council;[67]

5. *Recalls* paragraphs 20 and 21 of resolution 2093 (2013) in relation to the Assistance Mission as a structurally integrated United Nations mission, and welcomes the proposed leadership and coordination structures, with a clear delineation of duties as outlined in the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 April 2013;

6. *Emphasizes*, in particular, the need to ensure an integrated United Nations effort under the strategic direction of the Special Representative and for the United Nations to work in a coordinated manner with the African Union Mission;

7. *Reiterates* that, with immediate effect, all appropriate activities of the United Nations country team should be fully coordinated with the Special Representative, including through establishing joint teams and joint strategies, while ensuring the humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence of humanitarian assistance;

8. *Stresses* the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure that all perpetrators of serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, and emphasizes the importance of the Assistance Mission supporting the Federal Government in developing and implementing a national strategy for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence;

9. *Encourages* the implementation of the Somali maritime security strategy, developed through the Kampala process, which will assist the international community in coordinating with the Somali authorities on Somali maritime challenges, including capacity-building and development, for the benefit of the Somali people and in full respect of Somali sovereignty;

10. *Recognizes* the security constraints outlined by the Secretary-General, underlines the importance of the safety of United Nations staff, and in this regard welcomes the commitment of the African Union Mission to provide a guard force of 311 troops as requested in paragraph 2 of resolution 2093 (2013);

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Assistance Mission adhering to the Secretary-General's human rights due diligence policy[64] and the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse;

12. *Underlines* the importance of the Assistance Mission cooperating with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea in the relevant areas of their respective mandates;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the implementation of the mandate of the Assistance Mission, including the steps he is taking to ensure the presence of a structurally integrated mission by 1 January 2014, as well as an assessment on the political and security implications of wider United Nations deployments across Somalia, with a first report no later than 2 September 2013 and every 90 days thereafter;

14. *Decides* to review the mandate of the Assistance Mission no later than 30 April 2014;

15. *Also decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6959th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6975th meeting, on 6 June 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia and Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[68]

> The Security Council welcomes the Somalia Conference held in London on 7 May 2013, co-chaired by the President of Somalia and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Council fully supports the Conference communiqué. At the Conference, the international community underlined its support to the Federal Government of Somalia and its plans for strengthening its armed forces and police, rebuilding the justice sector and improving public financial management. The Council expresses its gratitude for the pledges of assistance made by Member States in London.
>
> The Council welcomes the launch on 3 June 2013 of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, and reiterates its support for the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Mr. Nicholas Kay. The Council underlines the importance of the Assistance Mission quickly establishing a significant presence in Mogadishu and beyond, in view of the urgent need to support the Federal Government of Somalia on its peace and reconciliation agenda, and expresses its commitment to support the Secretary-General in this regard. The Council expresses the importance of the Assistance Mission supporting a Somali-led peace and reconciliation process. The Council notes the closure of the former United Nations Political Office for Somalia and thanks the former Special Representative, Mr. Augustine P. Mahiga, and all staff of the Office for their service to Somalia.
>
> The Council reiterates its expectation that the Assistance Mission shall be an integrated mission by 1 January 2014. The Council stresses the role of the Assistance Mission in supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international support and calls for cooperation from international partners and organizations, including the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union.
>
> The Council welcomes sustained international engagement on Somalia. In that context the Council welcomes the intention of the European Union to hold a conference on Somalia in Brussels in September 2013. The conference will help to deliver tangible peace dividends for all Somalis as well as signalling a new partnership between Somalia and the international community on political reconstruction and economic development. The Council also notes the recent special meeting on Somalia held in the margins of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development.
>
> The Council underlines its gratitude to the African Union Mission in Somalia and its strategic partners for their efforts, alongside the Somali armed forces, who have been working to provide the security space for progress towards peace and stability in Somalia. The Council takes note of the communiqué of 10 May 2013 on the situation in Somalia issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. The Security Council pays tribute to the bravery and sacrifices of all African Union Mission personnel and extends its gratitude to the people and Governments of troop-contributing countries and strategic partners. The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretariat to conduct a joint review of the Mission with the African Union and emphasizes the importance of both organizations working closely together in this exercise.
>
> The Council is grateful for international support to the African Union Mission, including from the European Union for its valuable contribution to the budget of the Mission. The Council reiterates its request for new and existing donors to support the Mission, including through the provision of uncaveated funding for the Mission to the United Nations trust fund.

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[68] S/PRST/2013/7.

The Council welcomes the recent progress which has been made in security but recognizes that these gains are fragile. The Council underlines the importance of international support to the Federal Government of Somalia in building professional, accountable and capable security forces as part of a comprehensive approach to security sector reform in Somalia, including reform of the justice sector, human rights and establishing the rule of law.

The Council remains concerned at the fragile security situation in Somalia and the threat that Al-Shabaab continues to pose to peace and security. The Council reiterates its condemnation, in the strongest terms, of the recent attacks which targeted civilians supporting the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia.

The Council reiterates the importance of the Federal Government of Somalia addressing outstanding issues which are vital for the long-term stability of Somalia, including political reconciliation, the development of a federal system, the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution, and preparations for elections in 2016. The Council underlines the importance of effective engagement between the Assistance Mission and the Federal Government on all these issues. The Council reiterates its call for the full inclusion of women in all political processes.

The Council stresses its respect for Somalia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity. The Council underlines the importance of constructive engagement between the Federal Government of Somalia and local and regional administrations. In this regard, the Council notes the reopening of the dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and "Somaliland" in Ankara in April 2013. The Council encourages the continued commitment of the parties to the dialogue.

The Council stresses the importance of developing peaceful and cooperative relationships between the States of the region. The Council notes the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to rebuild good-neighbourly relations to enhance collective security. The Council takes note of the communiqué of the twenty-second summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held in Addis Ababa on 24 May 2013. The Council shares the concerns of the Intergovernmental Authority on the situation in Kismayo, and in that context calls upon all parties to refrain from any actions which may threaten the peace and stability of Somalia. The Council welcomes the commitment of the Federal Government to lead reconciliation efforts in the Juba regions, with the support of the Assistance Mission, the Intergovernmental Authority and other appropriate actors. The Council expresses its intention to keep the situation under review.

The Council emphasizes the need for the international community to provide well coordinated, timely and sustained humanitarian assistance to the millions of Somalis who remain in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian support; and development assistance with a focus on livelihood recovery and building community resilience to support Somalia's transition to sustainable peace and economic development.

The Council expresses its deep concern at reports of continued violations and abuses of human rights in Somalia by all parties to the conflict, including reports of grave violations and abuses against children. The Council also expresses concern at reports of sexual violence perpetrated against internally displaced persons by organized armed groups and members of the Somali armed forces. The Council calls upon the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held fully accountable, in line with the relevant provision of international humanitarian law and human rights law.

The Council welcomes the signing by the Federal Government of Somalia of a joint communiqué with the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence in Somalia, which took place in the margins of the Somalia Conference. The Council underlines the importance of full and swift implementation of these commitments, including the visit of the team of experts and subsequent recommendations for action. The Council welcomes the commitments by the Federal Government to eliminate the killing and maiming of children and to end the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict. In this regard the Council underlines the importance of full and swift implementation of the two action plans signed by the Federal Government.

The Council remains concerned by the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. The Council stresses the primary responsibility of Somalia in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council welcomes the substantial reduction in the number of successful piracy-related attacks brought about by effective counter-piracy measures through increased national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives and regional cooperative mechanisms, and recognizes the need for counter-piracy efforts to continue, because these gains are reversible as long as the conditions ashore are conducive to piracy activity at sea. The Council encourages the Federal Government of Somalia to adopt and implement anti-piracy legislation without further delay.

The Council reiterates the urgent need for the competent authorities to investigate and prosecute not only suspected pirates captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate or finance and profit from such attacks. The Council keeps under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against such individuals or entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008).

The members of the Council will keep the situation under close review.

At its 7009th meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

Resolution 2111 (2013)
of 24 July 2013

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Somalia and Eritrea, in particular resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 1844 (2008) of 20 November 2008, 1907 (2009) of 23 December 2009, 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012, 2060 (2012) of 25 July 2012 and 2093 (2013) of 6 March 2013,

Taking note of the final reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea (the Monitoring Group) on Somalia and Eritrea,[69]

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea respectively,

Expressing concern at the continued violation of the charcoal ban, and expressing particular concern over the situation in Kismayo and the impact of these violations on the deteriorating security situation in the Juba regions,

Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia and Eritrea in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia and the arms embargo on Eritrea, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,

Expressing concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual violence in Somalia, including in camps for internally displaced persons, and underscoring the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit such crimes,

Underlining the importance of the Federal Government of Somalia and donors being mutually accountable and transparent in the allocation of financial resources,

Recognizing the significant progress in Somalia over the past year, commending the Federal Government of Somalia for its efforts to bring peace and stability to Somalia, and encouraging it to set out and define a clear political process towards implementing a federal structure, in line with the Provisional Constitution of Somalia,

Encouraging the engagement of the Federal Government of Somalia in identifying for listing individuals and entities engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Somalia, as well as other listing criteria,

Welcoming the intention of the Monitoring Group to continue to build a productive relationship with the Federal Government of Somalia,

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[69] See S/2013/413 and S/2013/440.

Expressing concern at the level of information-sharing between humanitarian agencies and the Monitoring Group, and urging enhanced information-sharing and dialogue between the Monitoring Group and relevant humanitarian agencies,

Expressing its desire to consolidate and affirm current exemptions to the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea in order to facilitate their implementation as well as to add new exemptions in paragraph 10 of the present resolution,

Looking forward to the European Union-Somalia conference to be held in Brussels on 16 September 2013, and in that context urging the international community to work together to ensure that the priorities of the Federal Government of Somalia are effectively supported,

Underlining the importance of international support to the Federal Government of Somalia in fulfilling its commitments under the terms of the suspension of the arms embargo,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 December 2006,[70]

Recalling the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions on best practices and methods,[70] including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 thereof, which discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Determining that the situation in Somalia, Eritrea's influence in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Recalls* resolution 1844 (2008), which imposed targeted sanctions, and resolutions 2002 (2011) of 29 July 2011 and 2093 (2013), which expanded the listing criteria, and notes that one of the listing criteria under resolution 1844 (2008) is engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Somalia;

2. *Reiterates its willingness* to adopt targeted measures against individuals and entities on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria;

3. *Reiterates* that obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea is a criterion for listing under paragraph 15 (*e*) of resolution 1907 (2009);

Arms embargo

4. *Reaffirms* the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) (hereinafter referred to as "the arms embargo on Somalia");

5. *Also reaffirms* the arms embargo on Eritrea imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1907 (2009) (hereinafter referred to as "the arms embargo on Eritrea");

6. *Decides* that until 6 March 2014 the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex to the present resolution;

7. *Also decides* that supplies of items in the annex to the present resolution to the Federal Government of Somalia by Member States or international, regional and subregional organizations require an advance approval by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Further decides* that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to or made available for use by any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

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[70] S/2006/997.

9. *Reminds* the Federal Government of Somalia of its obligations to report to the Security Council no later than 6 October 2013, following that by 6 February 2014, and every six months thereafter, on:

(*a*) The structure of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(*b*) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(*c*) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard;

10. *Decides* that the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to:

(*a*) Supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the support of or use by United Nations personnel, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia;

(*b*) Supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the African Union Mission in Somalia;

(*c*) Supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the support of or use by strategic partners of the African Union Mission, operating solely under the African Union strategic concept of 5 January 2012 (or subsequent African Union strategic concepts), and in cooperation and coordination with the Mission;

(*d*) Supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the European Union Training Mission in Somalia;

(*e*) Supplies of weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of Member States or international, regional and subregional organizations taking measures to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, upon the request of the Federal Government of Somalia, for which it has notified the Secretary-General, and provided that any measures taken shall be consistent with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law;

(*f*) Supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Somalia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

(*g*) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, notified to the Committee five days in advance and for its information only, by the supplying State or international, regional or subregional organization;

11. *Also decides* that the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to:

(*a*) Supplies of weapons or military equipment and technical assistance or training by Member States or international, regional and subregional organizations intended solely for the purposes of helping to develop Somali security sector institutions, in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of receiving a notification of any such assistance from the supplying State or international, regional or subregional organization;

12. *Further decides* that the arms embargo on Eritrea shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as approved on a case-by-case basis in advance by the Committee;

13. *Decides* that the arms embargo on Eritrea shall not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Eritrea by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

Notification to the Committee

14. *Decides* that the Federal Government of Somalia has the primary responsibility to notify the Committee, for its information at least five days in advance, of any deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of assistance intended solely for the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, as permitted in paragraph 6 of the present resolution and excluding the items listed in the annex to the present resolution;

15. *Also decides* that the Member State or international, regional and subregional organization delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make this notification in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia;

16. *Stresses* the importance that notifications submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraphs 14 and 15 above contain all relevant information, including, where applicable, the type and quantity of weapons, ammunitions, military equipment and materiel to be delivered, the proposed date and the specific place of delivery in Somalia;

17. *Calls upon* the Federal Government of Somalia to fulfil its obligations under the terms of the suspension of the arms embargo, in particular the notification procedure set out in paragraph 14 of the present resolution;

Charcoal ban

18. *Reiterates* that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and requests that the African Union Mission support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so, as part of implementation by the Mission of its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093 (2013), and reiterates that all Member States shall take the measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia;

19. *Expresses its deep concern* at reports of continuing violations of the charcoal ban by Member States, requests further detailed information from the Monitoring Group on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal, reiterates its support for the President of Somalia's task force on charcoal issues, and underscores its willingness to take action against those who violate the charcoal ban;

20. *Reminds* all Member States, including police- and troop-contributing contingents to the African Union Mission, of their obligations to abide by the charcoal ban, as set out in resolution 2036 (2012);

Humanitarian issues

21. *Underscores* the importance of humanitarian aid operations, condemns any politicization of humanitarian assistance, or misuse or misappropriation, and calls upon Member States and the United Nations to take all feasible steps to mitigate these aforementioned practices in Somalia;

22. *Decides* that, until 25 October 2014 and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status in the General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance and their implementing partners, including bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organizations participating in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Somalia;

23. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to the Council by 20 March 2014 and again by 20 September 2014 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, and requests relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations having observer status in the General Assembly and their implementing partners that provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia to increase their cooperation and willingness to share information with the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia in the preparation of such reports and in the interests of increasing transparency and accountability;

24. *Requests* enhanced cooperation, coordination and information-sharing between the Monitoring Group and the humanitarian organizations operating in Somalia and neighbouring countries;

Public financial management

25. *Takes note* of the commitment by the President of Somalia to improve public financial management, expresses its serious concern at reports of misappropriation of Somalia's public resources, underlines the importance of transparent and effective management of public finances, encourages more robust efforts across the Federal Government of Somalia to address corruption and hold perpetrators accountable and improve public financial management and accountability, and reiterates its willingness to take action against individuals involved in the misappropriation of public resources;

Petroleum sector

26. *Encourages* the Federal Government of Somalia to mitigate properly against the risk of the petroleum sector in Somalia becoming a source of increased tension in Somalia;

Mandate of the Monitoring Group

27. *Decides* to extend until 25 November 2014 the mandate of the Monitoring Group as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 25 October 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Monitoring Group, in consultation with the Committee, for a period of 16 months from the date of the present resolution, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

28. *Requests* the Monitoring Group to submit, for consideration by the Council, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the tasks set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013), no later than 30 days prior to the termination of the mandate of the Monitoring Group;

29. *Requests* the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations contained in the reports of the Monitoring Group and to recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia, as well as implementation of the targeted measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolutions 1844 (2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009) taking into account paragraph 1 above, in response to continuing violations;

30. *Decides* that the Monitoring Group shall no longer be obliged to submit monthly reports to the Committee in the same months in which it provides its midterm brief and submits its final reports;

31. *Underlines* the importance of engagement between the Government of Eritrea and the Monitoring Group, and underlines its expectation that the Government of Eritrea will facilitate the entry of the Monitoring Group to Eritrea without any further delay;

32. *Urges* all parties and all States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union Mission, to ensure cooperation with the Monitoring Group and ensure the safety of the members of the Monitoring Group and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Monitoring Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

African Union Mission in Somalia

33. *Looks forward* to the results of the upcoming joint review of the African Union Mission by the Secretariat and the African Union, requests options and recommendations to be presented to the Council by 10 October 2013, and welcomes the intention of the African Union to work closely with the Secretariat on the review;

34. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 7009th meeting.

Annex

1. Surface-to-air missiles, including man-portable air-defence systems (MANPADS);
2. Guns, howitzers and cannons with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, and ammunition and components specially designed for these (This does not include shoulder-fired anti-tank rocket launchers such as rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) or light anti-tank weapons (LAWs), rifle grenades or grenade launchers.);
3. Mortars with a calibre greater than 82 mm;

4. Anti-tank guided weapons, including anti-tank guided missiles (ATGMs) and ammunition and components specially designed for these items;

5. Charges and devices intended for military use containing energetic materials; mines and related materiel;

6. Weapon sights with a night vision capability.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[71]

Decisions

At its 6860th meeting, on 13 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/813)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Valentin Inzko, High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6861st meeting, on 14 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/813)".

Resolution 2074 (2012)
of 14 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the relevant statements by its President, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, 1491 (2003) of 11 July 2003, 1551 (2004) of 9 July 2004, 1575 (2004) of 22 November 2004, 1639 (2005) of 21 November 2005, 1722 (2006) of 21 November 2006, 1764 (2007) of 29 June 2007, 1785 (2007) of 21 November 2007, 1845 (2008) of 20 November 2008, 1869 (2009) of 25 March 2009, 1895 (2009) of 18 November 2009, 1948 (2010) of 18 November 2010 and 2019 (2011) of 16 November 2011,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Emphasizing its full support for the continued role in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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[71] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1992.

Underlining its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively, the Peace Agreement),[72] as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council,

Recalling all the agreements concerning the status of forces referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminding the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolution 1551 (2004) concerning the provisional application of the status-of-forces agreements contained in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force-Althea), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Recalling the declarations of the ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Council,

Recognizing that full implementation of the Peace Agreement is not yet complete, while paying tribute to the achievements of the authorities at State and entity level in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the international community in the 17 years since the signing of the Peace Agreement,

Recognizing also that the security environment has remained calm and stable, and noting that the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities have so far proven capable to deal with threats to the safe and secure environment,

Emphasizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration on the basis of the Peace Agreement, while recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transition to a functional, reform-oriented, modern and democratic European country,

Taking note of the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report, of 31 October 2012,[73]

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[74] and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000,[75]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the reconfiguration of the European Union Force-Althea, completed in September 2012, with a reduced number of forces based in Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully focusing on capacity-building and training while also retaining the capability to contribute to the deterrence capacity of the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities if the situation so requires, as well as the readiness of the European Union, as confirmed in the conclusions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Union on 15 October 2012, to continue at this stage an executive military role to support the efforts of Bosnia and Herzegovina to maintain the safe and secure environment, under a renewed United Nations mandate, and also welcoming the willingness of the European Union to continue discussions with the international community on the reconfiguration of the international presence in the appropriate forum,

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[72] See S/1995/999.

[73] See S/2012/813.

[74] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

[75] S/PRST/2000/4.

Recalling the letters between the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization sent to the Security Council on 19 November 2004 on how those organizations will cooperate together in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[76] in which both organizations recognize that the European Union Force-Althea will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement,

Recalling also the confirmation by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its constituent entities, of the arrangements for the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence,[77]

Welcoming the increased engagement and reinforced role of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continued engagement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

Welcoming also the outcomes of the meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sarajevo on 22 and 23 May 2012, including the endorsement of the decision to close the Brcko Final Award Office, while reiterating once again its calls upon the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to complete the 5 plus 2 agenda, which remains necessary for closure of the Office of the High Representative, including issues of State and defence property, as also confirmed in the Steering Board communiqué of 23 May 2012,

Calling upon all Bosnia and Herzegovina's political leaders to refrain from divisive rhetoric and to make further concrete and tangible progress towards European Union integration,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms once again its support* for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively, the Peace Agreement),[72] as well as for the Dayton Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995,[78] and calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Agreements;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, in strengthening joint institutions, which foster the building of a fully functioning self-sustaining State able to integrate itself into the European structures, and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines in this regard that States and entities should cooperate fully with the Tribunal, including through the provision of information to assist the Tribunal in its work, as well as with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;

4. *Emphasizes its full support* for the role of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that, under annex 10 of the Peace Agreement, the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that, in case of dispute, he may

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[76] See S/2004/915 and S/2004/916.

[77] See S/2004/917.

[78] S/1995/1021, annex.

give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn, Germany, on 9 and 10 December 1997;[79]

5. *Expresses its support* for the declarations of the ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Council;

6. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 21 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

7. *Recalls* the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the European Union Force-Althea and the continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to the Stabilization Force for the fulfilment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices and relevant Security Council resolutions and can take such actions as are required, including the use of force, to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement and relevant Council resolutions;

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force-Althea), and in the continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence, established in accordance with its resolution 1575 (2004) and extended by its resolutions 1639 (2005), 1722 (2006), 1785 (2007), 1845 (2008), 1895 (2009), 1948 (2010) and 2019 (2011), and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force-Althea) and by maintaining a continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the European Union to maintain a European Union military operation (the European Union Force-Althea) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2012;

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union to establish for a further period of 12 months, starting from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, a multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force-Althea) as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004,[76] which recognize that the European Union Force-Althea will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with the European Union Force-Althea, and authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to maintain a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the European Union Force-Althea in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that the European Union Force-Althea will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

12. *Reaffirms* that the Peace Agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence as they have applied to and in respect of the Stabilization Force and that, therefore, references in the Peace Agreement, in particular in annex 1-A and the appendices thereto, and in relevant resolutions to the Implementation Force and/or the Stabilization Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Council shall be read as applying, as appropriate, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence, the European Union Force-Althea, the European Union and the Political and Security Committee and Council of the European Union respectively;

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[79] See S/1997/979, annex.

13. *Expresses its intention* to consider the terms of further authorization as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all measures necessary to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, and stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for the compliance with those annexes and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence as may be necessary to ensure the implementation of those annexes and the protection of the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence;

15. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either the European Union Force-Althea or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters, in defence of the European Union Force-Althea or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence to take all measures necessary to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack;

16. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all measures necessary to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

17. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the European Union Force-Althea, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence and other international personnel;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union and the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to report to the Security Council on the activity of the European Union Force-Althea and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least at three-monthly intervals;

19. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

20. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the European Union Police Mission, completed on 30 June 2012, towards the strengthening of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Security Council reports of the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996,[80] and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and, in particular, on compliance by the parties with their commitments under the Agreement;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6861st meeting.

Decisions

At its 6966th meeting, on 14 May 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 3 May 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/263)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Valentin Inzko, High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

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[80] See S/1996/1012, annex.

B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)[81]

Decisions

At its 6822nd meeting, on 21 August 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Serbia (Prime Minister) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/603)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Farid Zarif, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hashim Thaçi.

At its 6872nd meeting, on 27 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Serbia (Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/818)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Farid Zarif, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Enver Hoxhaj.

At its 6939th meeting, on 22 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Serbia (Prime Minister) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/72)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Farid Zarif, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hashim Thaçi.

At its 6979th meeting, on 14 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Serbia (Prime Minister) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/254)".

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[81] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1999.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Farid Zarif, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hashim Thaçi.

C. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[82]

Decision

At its 6889th meeting, on 17 December 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

> "Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2012/592)
>
> "Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/847)
>
> "Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)".

Resolution 2081 (2012)
of 17 December 2012[83]

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council attaching a letter dated 29 October 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (the International Tribunal),[84]

Recalling its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, and its previous resolutions concerning the International Tribunal,

Recalling also its resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010 establishing the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism) and requesting the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to expeditiously complete all its remaining work no later than 31 December 2014, prepare its closure and ensure a smooth transition to the Mechanism,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the extension of the terms of office of the permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber,

Recalling that the branch of the Mechanism for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall commence functioning on 1 July 2013, and welcoming the preparatory steps that have been taken in this regard,

Taking into account the assessments by the International Tribunal in its completion strategy report[85] and the updated trial and appeals schedule,

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[82] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1996.

[83] By a letter dated 21 December 2012 (A/67/653), the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the President of the General Assembly to the text of resolution 2081 (2012).

[84] S/2012/845.

[85] See S/2012/847.

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about staffing, and reaffirming that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the work of the International Tribunal,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work as expeditiously as possible with the aim of facilitating the closure of the Tribunal, taking into account resolution 1966 (2010), in which the Security Council requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014, and recognizes that concerns have been expressed that its current trial and appeal schedules go beyond 31 December 2014;

2. *Also requests* the International Tribunal to present by 15 April 2013 a consolidated comprehensive plan on the completion strategy, closure and transition to the Mechanism, as recommended by the Board of Auditors, and updated and detailed schedules for each of the individual cases with a timeline for each procedural part of the case;

3. *Decides* to examine the consolidated comprehensive plan referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution before 30 June 2013, with a view to considering what further recommendations should be made to facilitate the progress of the International Tribunal towards completion, closure and transition to the Mechanism as soon as possible as requested in resolution 1966 (2010), which could include recommendations on all possible measures to scrutinize the operation and functioning of the Tribunal with the objective of ensuring the most efficient use of the resources of the Tribunal and the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal;

4. *Underlines* that States should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, including through the provision of information to assist the Tribunal in its work, as well as with the Mechanism;

5. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Mr. Carmel A. Agius (Malta)
- Mr. Liu Daqun (China)
- Mr. Theodor Meron (United States of America)
- Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)
- Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)

6. *Also decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Mr. Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)
- Mr. Guy Delvoie (Belgium)
- Mr. Christoph Flügge (Germany)
- Mr. Burton Hall (Bahamas)
- Mr. O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea)
- Mr. Bakone Melema Moloto (South Africa)
- Mr. Howard Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Mr. Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands)

7. *Further decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 1 June 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Ms. Elizabeth Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)
- Ms. Michèle Picard (France)

- Mr. Árpád Prandler (Hungary)
- Mr. Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland)

8. *Decides* to extend the term of office of ad litem Judge Frederik Harhoff (Denmark), who is a member of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which he is assigned, if sooner;

9. *Also decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Mr. Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)
- Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
- Mr. Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

10. *Further decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 6889th meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(Russian Federation).

Decision

On 12 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[86]

> I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 5 March 2013 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Theodor Meron, in which he seeks the support of the members of the Security Council in facilitating the completion of the work of the Tribunal through the appointment of an additional judge to be deployed to the Appeals Chamber.
>
> The members of the Council note that the Tribunal has less than the maximum number of 16 permanent judges permitted under article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute. The members of the Council have carefully analysed the current situation in the Tribunal based on the completion strategy report of the Tribunal[87] and the April 2013 consolidated comprehensive plan and the updated and detailed schedules for each of the individual cases which the Tribunal presented to the Council pursuant to its resolution 2081 (2012). The members of the Council reasonably expect that an additional permanent judge would assist in the effective and timely completion of the mandate of the Tribunal in accordance with resolution 1966 (2010).
>
> Therefore, I am pleased to inform you that the members of the Council have decided that one permanent judge of the Tribunal should be elected under article 13 bis, paragraph 1, of the statute, to be immediately assigned and redeployed to the Appeals Chamber.
>
> In this regard, the members of the Council request you to invite States to submit nominations within a period of 30 days. From the nominations received, the Council will establish a list of three candidates, or, should there be only two nominations, a list of two candidates, taking into account the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world and the nationalities of the current permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The term of office of the judge elected will be the same as the term of office of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia currently serving in the Appeals Chamber.

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[86] S/2013/349.

[87] See S/2013/308.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA AND RWANDAN CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SUCH VIOLATIONS COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF NEIGHBOURING STATES BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1994 AND 31 DECEMBER 1994[88]

Decision

At its 6885th meeting, on 12 December 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

> "Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2012/594)
>
> "Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/836)
>
> "Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)".

Resolution 2080 (2012)
of 12 December 2012[89]

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 November 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council attaching a letter dated 31 October 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (the International Tribunal),[90]

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, and its previous resolutions concerning the International Tribunal,

Recalling also its resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010 establishing the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (the Mechanism) and requesting the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to expeditiously complete all its remaining work no later than 31 December 2014, prepare its closure and ensure a smooth transition to the Mechanism,

Welcoming the successful commencement of the functioning of the branch of the Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on 1 July 2012, and taking note of the assessment of the Mechanism,[91]

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[88] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1996.

[89] By a letter dated 21 December 2012 (A/67/652), the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the President of the General Assembly to the text of resolution 2080 (2012).

[90] S/2012/893.

[91] See S/2012/849.

Taking note of the assessments by the International Tribunal in its completion strategy report[92] and the updated trial and appeals schedule,

Noting the successful referral of cases to Rwanda for prosecution, and emphasizing the importance of ensuring appropriate monitoring of the referred cases and respecting at all times the rights of accused persons transferred from the International Tribunal to Rwanda,

Noting also that the sole remaining trial at the International Tribunal will be completed by 31 December 2012 and that the remaining appeal of the Tribunal will be completed by 31 December 2014, and commending the Tribunal in this regard,

Noting with concern that the International Tribunal continues to face problems in the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences, and emphasizing the importance of the successful relocation of such persons,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about staffing, and reaffirming that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the work of the International Tribunal,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously as requested in resolution 1966 (2010),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

- Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
- Ms. Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
- Ms. Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
- Mr. Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation)
- Ms. Andrésia Vaz (Senegal)

2. *Requests* the International Tribunal to report to the Security Council, as a part of its pending report to the Council on the completion strategy pursuant to resolution 1534 (2004), on the projected schedule of the coordinated transition of functions of the International Tribunal to the Mechanism pursuant to articles 5 and 6 of the transitional arrangements annexed to resolution 1966 (2010) with concrete estimated dates, with a view to completing all remaining work in the Tribunal and its closure as early as possible and no later than 31 December 2014;

3. *Urges* all States, especially States where fugitives are suspected to be at large, to intensify further their cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, in particular to achieve the arrest and surrender of all remaining fugitives as soon as possible;

4. *Commends* States that have accepted the relocation of acquitted persons or convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences to their territories, and reiterates its call upon all States in a position to do so to cooperate with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal for its increased efforts towards the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6885th meeting.

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[92] See S/2012/836.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA AND RWANDAN CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SUCH VIOLATIONS COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF NEIGHBOURING STATES BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1994 AND 31 DECEMBER 1994[93]

Decisions

At its 6880th meeting, on 5 December 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda and Serbia (First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
>
> "Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2012/592)
>
> "Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2012/594)
>
> "Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/836)
>
> "Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/847)
>
> "Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Theodor Meron, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals; Judge Vagn Joensen, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; Mr. Serge Brammertz, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; and Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

At its 6977th meeting, on 12 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands and Serbia (Minister of Justice and Public Administration) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

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[93] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1999.

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
>
> > "Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/308)
> >
> > "Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/309)
> >
> > "Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/310)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Theodor Meron, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals; Judge Vagn Joensen, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; Mr. Serge Brammertz, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; and Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI[94]

Decisions

At its 6842nd meeting, on 3 October 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "The question concerning Haiti
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2012/678)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mariano Fernández, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6845th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "The question concerning Haiti
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2012/678)".

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[94] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1993.

Resolution 2070 (2012)
of 12 October 2012

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular resolutions 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, 1576 (2004) of 29 November 2004, 1608 (2005) of 22 June 2005, 1658 (2006) of 14 February 2006, 1702 (2006) of 15 August 2006, 1743 (2007) of 15 February 2007, 1780 (2007) of 15 October 2007, 1840 (2008) of 14 October 2008, 1892 (2009) of 13 October 2009, 1908 (2010) of 19 January 2010, 1927 (2010) of 4 June 2010, 1944 (2010) of 14 October 2010 and 2012 (2011) of 14 October 2011,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Recognizing that Haiti continued to make considerable strides since the tragic earthquake of 12 January 2010 and achieved, over the past year, a number of political milestones indicative of progress in the process of stabilization, in particular the ratification by the parliament of a new Prime Minister, the installation of the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the publication of the constitutional amendments,

Noting the key importance of the realization of the partial legislative, municipal and local elections, and noting in this regard the importance of the installation of the country's Permanent Electoral Council as established in the constitutional amendments,

Recognizing that the overall security situation, while fragile, has improved since the adoption of resolutions 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010) and 1944 (2010), and remained relatively stable since the adoption of resolution 2012 (2011), allowing the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to continue to draw down its post-earthquake troop levels and to adapt its configuration without undermining the security and stability of Haiti, and recognizing the importance of conditions-based security-related decisions about the future of the Mission,

Noting with concern an increase in homicides, particularly in major urban areas, and the continuing threat of criminal gangs,

Recognizing the critical role of the Mission in ensuring stability and security in Haiti, commending the Mission for continuing to assist the Government of Haiti to ensure a secure and stable environment, expressing its gratitude to the personnel of the Mission and to their countries, and paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty,

Welcoming the continued commitment by the Government of Haiti to strengthen the rule of law and to make further progress in security sector reform,

Welcoming also the elaboration of the five-year 2012–2016 Haitian National Police development plan presented by the Mission and the Haitian National Police; underscoring the need for the Government of Haiti, with the assistance of the international community, as requested, to take steps to ensure that the Haitian National Police meets the benchmarks for its strengthening and reform contained in the plan; and encouraging the Government, with the support of the Mission, to regularly inform the Haitian people and key stakeholders, as appropriate, on progress towards these benchmarks,

Underlining, with the installation of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the need to further strengthen Haitian judicial and correctional systems in order to support a more integrated and cohesive Haitian security sector, supported by the United Nations Development Programme, welcoming the capacity development assessment of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which resulted in an action plan for its institutional reform, and acknowledging that attendant human rights concerns that still remain in the correctional system such as prolonged pretrial detentions, prison overcrowding, sanitary conditions and access to health-care services, including hygiene, are significant challenges to sustainable administrative reforms,

Acknowledging that, while important progress has been made, Haiti continues to face significant humanitarian challenges, with over 390,000 internally displaced persons still dependent on assistance for their basic survival, an ongoing cholera epidemic, and living conditions in the camps that need to be further addressed,

Commending the wide range of recovery efforts delivered in the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake by the United Nations system in Haiti, especially the United Nations-supported housing and debris removal programmes and the successful use of military engineering units of the Mission, *Acknowledging* extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, stressing the leading role of the Government of Haiti in the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process, including risk reduction and preparedness efforts, and underlining the necessity for increased coordination and complementary efforts among all United Nations actors and other relevant stakeholders in assisting the Government in this regard, as well as in the overall support to Haiti's post-earthquake recovery and social and economic development,

Emphasizing that progress in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti, as well as in Haiti's social and economic development, including through effective international development assistance and increased Haitian institutional capacity to benefit from this assistance, are crucial to achieving lasting and sustainable stability, and reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development,

Welcoming the establishment of the Aid Coordination Mechanism, which succeeds the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, and the continued support by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund,

Welcoming also the finalization by the Mission and the United Nations country team in Haiti, in close consultation with the Government of Haiti, of the new integrated strategic framework for the period 2013–2016, which identifies United Nations priorities and is aligned with the Government of Haiti's strategic development plan and with the Mission's future conditions-based consolidation plan,

Noting the ongoing efforts of the Government of Haiti to control and eliminate the cholera epidemic, urging the United Nations entities in coordination with other relevant actors to continue to support the Government in addressing the structural weaknesses, in particular in the water and sanitation systems, underscoring the importance of strengthening the Haitian national health institutions, and recognizing United Nations efforts to combat cholera,

Urging donors to complete the pledges made at the conference held in New York on 31 March 2010 in order, inter alia, to help to promote access to services and jobs for the most vulnerable, and underlining national responsibility to provide clear guidance on the priorities,

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti, and calling upon the Mission to continue to work closely with international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations and other stakeholders, in particular the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Caribbean Community,

Recognizing the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development, including the combat against unemployment and poverty, are mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address these challenges,

Underlining the need for the implementation of highly effective and visible labour-intensive projects that help to create jobs and deliver basic social services,

Welcoming the efforts of the Haitian National Police to increase patrolling and enhance its presence and direct engagement with the population, which may have contributed to an increase in the reporting of crimes,

Acknowledging that sexual and gender-based violence remains a serious concern, particularly in marginalized districts of Port-au-Prince, camps for internally displaced persons and remote areas of the country,

Recognizing the continued community policing efforts of the Mission, in close coordination with camp committees, in camps for internally displaced persons, and welcoming their engagement with the population aimed at increasing the reporting of crimes,

Recognizing also that strengthening national human rights institutions as well as respect for human rights and due process and combating criminality and sexual and gender-based violence and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti,

Reaffirming the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti in the coordination and conduct of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Haiti, and reaffirming also its support for the role of the Special Representative in ensuring optimal coordination and collaboration between the Mission and the United Nations country team in connection with the aspects of their respective mandates that are correlated, particularly as part of the Mission's conditions-based consolidation plan under elaboration, *Underscoring* the importance of adequately funding the Haitian National Police to enhance its logistic and administrative capacities, and encouraging the Government of Haiti to take advantage of the support being provided by the international community to guarantee the provision of adequate security for the Haitian people and calling upon all international partners to strengthen their coordination in this regard,

Welcoming the institutional continuity represented by the nomination and ratification of a new Director General of the Haitian National Police,

Welcoming also the efforts of the former President of the United States of America, Mr. William J. Clinton, as the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti, to enhance the United Nations recovery response, in both humanitarian and development operations as well as tracking aid pledges and disbursement of funds, liaising with United Nations entities and the international financial institutions, and working to ensure coherence across United Nations operations in Haiti, and noting the importance of regular reporting on these activities,

Stressing the importance of a strong coordination among the Office of the Special Envoy and other United Nations entities and Member States, and stressing the need for coordination among all international actors on the ground,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 31 August 2012,[95]

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, as described in section I of paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as contained in resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), 1780 (2007), 1840 (2008), 1892 (2009), 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1944 (2010) and 2012 (2011) until 15 October 2013, with the intention of further renewal;

2. *Also decides* that the overall force levels of the Mission will consist of up to 6,270 troops of all ranks through a balanced withdrawal of infantry and engineering personnel and of a police component of up to 2,601 personnel, consistent with paragraph 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 August 2012;[95]

3. *Affirms* that future adjustments to the force configuration should be based on the security situation on the ground, taking into account the impact of social and political realities on the stability and security of Haiti, the increasing development of Haitian State capabilities, in particular the ongoing strengthening of the Haitian National Police, and the national authorities' increasing exercise of the Haitian State's responsibility for the maintenance of stability and security in the country;

4. *Takes note* of the conditions-based consolidation plan of the Mission, currently being developed under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti in collaboration with the United Nations country team and in consultation with the Government of Haiti and international partners; and acknowledges, pursuant to paragraphs 47 and 48 of the report of the Secretary-General, the value of its important objective of focusing the activities of the Mission on a core set of mandated tasks achievable within a reasonable time frame and concluding with the Government a transition compact that will set out a concentrated number of benchmarks that will serve as key indicators of progress in the stabilization process, while recalling the integrated nature of stability challenges in Haiti reflected in the mandate of the Mission;

5. *Recognizes* the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization, welcomes the steps taken by the Mission to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels and to speed up the implementation of the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian capacity grows, and calls upon the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General, coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and others active in the stabilization efforts;

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[95] S/2012/678.

6. *Encourages* the Mission to continue to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, in line with Security Council resolution 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Haiti to build institutional capacity in security and the rule of law at all levels, including through decentralization efforts, and calls upon the Mission, consistent with its mandate, and other relevant actors to continue to provide support to the decentralization priorities of the Government at the central and departmental levels and to strengthen self-sustaining security sector State institutions, especially outside Port-au-Prince, with a view to further enhancing the ability of the Government to extend State authority throughout Haiti, ensure greater countrywide presence of the State and promote good governance at local levels;

8. *Recognizes* that a stable political and institutional environment is crucial for stability and the progress of recovery and reconstruction efforts, reaffirms its call upon the Mission to support the political process under way in Haiti, including through the offices of the Special Representative, calls upon all the relevant political actors in Haiti to work cooperatively for the installation of the country's Permanent Electoral Council as established in the constitutional amendments and for the realization of the partial legislative, municipal and local elections that are now overdue, and encourages the Mission to continue its support in this regard and to coordinate international electoral assistance to Haiti in cooperation with other international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Caribbean Community as appropriate;

9. *Reaffirms* that, in the framework of the improvement of the rule of law in Haiti, strengthening the capacity of the Haitian National Police is paramount for the Government of Haiti to take timely and full responsibility for the country's security needs, which is central to the overall stability and future development of Haiti;

10. *Recognizes* the capacity-building of the Haitian National Police as a most critical task for the Mission and calls upon Haiti's international and regional partners to intensify their assistance to the Government of Haiti to that end, in accordance with its priorities, including by providing skilled trainers and technical advisers, while stressing the need for close coordination between donors and the Government to enhance the sustainability of these efforts; and further encourages the Mission to locate these experts in the most efficient manner consistent with their skills and areas of expertise;

11. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities to continue to implement the justice reform plan by taking the necessary steps, including ongoing support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, that will aim to ensure the independence and effectiveness of the judicial institutions, and to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison conditions and overcrowding, with special regard to women and children held in detention;

12. *Supports* the objectives and commitments reflected in the joint drafting of the 2012–2016 Haitian National Police development plan and its implementation, and underlines the need to ensure adequate budgetary support from the Government of Haiti and donors in order to achieve a minimum of 15,000 fully operational serving police officers by 2016, with adequate logistic and administrative capacity, accountability, respect for human rights and the rule of law, a robust vetting process, and enhanced recruitment procedures and training, with an emphasis on specialized units and strengthened border control and deterrence of transnational organized crime;

13. *Requests* the Mission to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel; calls upon the Mission to align skills of United Nations police personnel to support these objectives; and also requests the Mission to facilitate coordination between bilateral and multilateral efforts and to continue to provide technical guidance to donor-funded projects, as requested, for the rehabilitation and construction of police and correctional facilities as well as for other projects aiming to support the institutional capacity of the National Police, as appropriate;

14. *Encourages* the Mission, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government of Haiti in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking in children;

15. *Calls upon* all donors and partners, including international and non-governmental organizations, to better coordinate their efforts and to work closely with the Government of Haiti through the Aid Coordination Mechanism, which is intended to help the Government to ensure increased transparency, national ownership and coordination in foreign assistance and to strengthen Government capacity to manage external assistance;

16. *Requests* the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of the Mission with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children;

17. *Requests* the Mission, working in coordination with the United Nations country team, to continue to implement quick-impact projects that contribute to a secure and stable environment and enhance the trust of the Haitian population towards the Mission, particularly in the priority areas identified by the Mission leadership and consistent with the priorities of the Government of Haiti, as appropriate;

18. *Strongly condemns* the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of the Mission and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, and encourages all actors in the Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti; as well as to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of all Mission personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

20. *Reaffirms* the human rights mandate of the Mission as an essential component of the Mission and recognizes that respect for human rights is an essential element for the stability of Haiti, in particular attention to individual accountability for grave violations under past governments, urges the Government of Haiti to ensure, with the support of the international community, as appropriate, the respect and protection of human rights by the Haitian National Police and the judiciary, and calls upon the Mission to provide monitoring and support in this regard;

21. *Encourages* the Mission, within its mandate, to continue to use existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to enhancing stability in Haiti while fostering greater Haitian ownership in the context of its conditions-based consolidation plan;

22. *Requests* the Mission to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti, adapting the programme to the changing requirements of the post-earthquake Haitian context with a particular focus on at-risk youth, women, the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods, and to ensure that this activity is coordinated with, and supports the work of, the United Nations country team to build local capacity in this area;

23. *Also requests* the Mission to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;

24. *Underscores* the importance of planning documents for the military and police components of the Mission, such as the concept of operations and rules of engagement, being regularly updated, as appropriate, and in line with the provisions of all its relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, semi-annually and no later than 45 days prior to its expiration;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti, to propose, as appropriate, options to reconfigure the size and composition of the Mission and to further develop, evaluate and submit as an annex to his next report the consolidation plan presented in section VI of his report of 31 August 2012;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6845th meeting.

Decisions

On 18 March 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[96]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 March 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Edson Leal Pujol, of Brazil, as the new Force Commander of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[97] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6936th meeting, on 20 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/139)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Nigel Fisher, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Interim Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

On 23 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[98]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 December 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Sandra Honoré, of Trinidad and Tobago, as your Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[99] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI[100]

Decisions

At its 6909th meeting, on 24 January 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi (Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Burundi

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi, and Mr. Paul Seger, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

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[96] S/2013/170.

[97] S/2013/169.

[98] S/2013/312.

[99] S/2013/311.

[100] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1993.

At its 6918th meeting, on 13 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Burundi

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)".

Resolution 2090 (2013)
of 13 February 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements by its President on Burundi,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,

Welcoming the continued progress that Burundi has made towards peace, stability and development, and emphasizing the need for the United Nations system and the international community, including the international financial institutions and Burundi's development partners, to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi and, in that connection, commending the Government of Burundi on the finalization of the new poverty reduction strategy paper, second generation, and on the agreement with the United Nations on a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and commending also the efforts of the Government of Burundi to raise revenue through the Burundi Revenue Authority and reaffirming its support for the work of this institution,

Welcoming also the success of the Conference of Development Partners, held in Geneva on 29 and 30 October 2012, which marks the commitment of international partners to support the efforts of Burundi to implement the new poverty reduction strategy paper and the commitment of the Government of Burundi to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance, in line with its national strategy on good governance and the fight against corruption,

Commending the continued contribution of the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations system to the peace, security and development of the country,

Encouraging further efforts of the Government of Burundi to ensure a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, and to continue improving dialogue between all relevant actors, including civil society,

Taking note of the appointment of the new Independent National Electoral Commission, and urging the Electoral Commission to work closely with all political actors for the preparation of the 2015 elections, in a spirit of continuous dialogue and search for consensus,

Welcoming the intention of the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations system to organize in 2013 an initiative, with broad participation, on lessons learned from the 2010 electoral process to inform the preparation of the 2015 elections,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve the human rights situation in Burundi, and remaining concerned by continued human rights violations, in particular ongoing extrajudicial killings, including politically motivated killings, the mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, notably harassment, intimidation, including by youth groups, and limitations on the freedom of the press, of expression, association and assembly of opposition political parties, the media and civil society organizations,

Noting with continued concern the continued attacks against civilians as well as security and defence forces in various parts of the country and the reports of paramilitary activities in neighbouring countries, and demanding that all those involved put an end to such acts,

Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi, taking note of the draft law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission developed by the Government of Burundi and passed to Parliament on 12 December 2012, and recalling in this context the commitment of the Government to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) of 20 June 2005 as well as the Arusha Agreement of 28 August 2000, *Recalling* that Burundi has been a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[101] since 2004 and has undertaken obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, and emphasizing that the Court is complementary to the national criminal jurisdictions,

Supporting the renewed commitment of Burundi to "zero-tolerance" for corruption,

Welcoming the continued engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission in Burundi, including the contribution of the Burundi configuration of the Commission, and welcoming the readiness of the Peacebuilding Fund to provide an additional tranche of support to peacebuilding efforts in Burundi,

Supporting the continued commitment of Burundi to regional integration and cooperation with neighbours, notably through the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the East African Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict,

Having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi[102] and, in particular, the analysis it contains of progress and remaining challenges in relation to the benchmarks transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 1959 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2027 (2011) of 20 December 2011, which are intended to inform the future transition from the Office to regular engagement by a United Nations country team,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 February 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi, requesting it, consistent with paragraphs 3 (*a*) to (*d*) of resolution 1959 (2010) and 2 (*a*) and (*b*) of resolution 2027 (2011), to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the following areas:

(*a*) Promoting and facilitating dialogue between national actors and supporting mechanisms for broad-based participation in political life, including for the implementation of development strategies and programmes in Burundi and towards ensuring a conducive, free and open environment for the run-up to the 2015 elections;

(*b*) Strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular judicial and parliamentary institutions, in line with international standards and principles;

(*c*) Supporting efforts to fight impunity, particularly through the establishment of transparent, independent and impartial transitional justice mechanisms to strengthen national unity, promote justice and promote reconciliation within Burundi's society, and providing operational support to the functioning of these bodies;

(*d*) Promoting and protecting human rights, including strengthening national capacities in that area, as well as national civil society;

(*e*) Supporting the efforts of the Government and the international community to focus on the socioeconomic development of women and youth and the socioeconomic reintegration of conflict-affected populations, including recently repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons, and advocating for resource mobilization for Burundi, with a view to consolidating peace, improving governance and relaunching sustainable development in the framework of the new poverty reduction strategy paper, second generation;

(*f*) Providing support to Burundi's deepening regional integration, as requested;

2. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for peacebuilding, security, the protection of its population and long-term development in the country, and encourages the Government to continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the fight against corruption, security sector reform, civilian protection, justice and the promotion and protection of human rights, with a special focus on the rights of women and children as well as marginalized and vulnerable minorities;

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[101] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

[102] S/2013/36.

3. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi and other international partners, to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to foster inclusive elections in 2015 by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society, and to guarantee a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, to exercise their freedom to organize and prepare themselves for the 2015 elections;

5. *Also calls upon* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and, together with its international partners, to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and further encourages the Government to continue its fight against impunity and to take the measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and in accordance with its obligations under international law;

6. *Further calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take further steps necessary to prevent human rights violations, in particular ongoing extrajudicial killings, including politically motivated killings, the mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, notably harassment, intimidation, including by youth groups, and limitations on the freedom of the press, of expression, association and assembly of opposition political parties, the media and civil society organizations, and to ensure that such human rights violations and restrictions of civil liberties are put to an end;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take measures to fight impunity and to support thorough, credible, impartial and transparent investigations, including by reinforcing the protection of victims, their relatives and witnesses, and to intensify efforts to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and restrictions on civil liberties are swiftly arrested and brought to justice;

8. *Also calls upon* the Government of Burundi to work with international partners and the United Nations Office in Burundi for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including a credible and consensual Truth and Reconciliation Commission to help to foster an effective reconciliation of all Burundians and durable peace in Burundi, in accordance with the results of the work of the Technical Committee, the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) as well as the Arusha Agreement of 2000;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts of peace consolidation and reconstruction in a regional perspective, especially through projects fostering peace, reconciliation and exchanges within the East African Community, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;

10. *Also encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of international partners as appropriate, to ensure the voluntary, safe and orderly return and sustainable reintegration of refugees to Burundi;

11. *Underscores* the importance of security sector reform, and urges all international partners, together with the United Nations Office in Burundi, to continue supporting Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with a view to consolidating security sector governance;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi, with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission and international partners, to honour its commitments on peacebuilding priorities as defined in the new poverty reduction strategy paper, and underscores the importance of international partners, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, and with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi, the United Nations system in Burundi and the Commission, continuing to support Burundi's development efforts and ensure effective follow-up of commitments made at the Geneva Conference of Development Partners to allow implementation of the new poverty reduction strategy paper and support the implementation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

13. *Takes note* of the progress on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi and in Burundi's peace consolidation, as assessed against the benchmarks for the future evolution of the Office into a United Nations country team presence and as reported by the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of the Office and the present resolution and the conditions that affect such implementation, and to provide a briefing by the end of July 2013 and a report by 17 January 2014 reflecting, particularly, the outcomes of the strategic assessment mission the Secretary-General has indicated his intention to deploy in the course of 2013;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6918th meeting.

Decisions

At its 7006th meeting, on 22 July 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi, and Mr. Paul Seger, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN[103]

Decisions

At its 6840th meeting, on 20 September 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/703)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6843rd meeting, on 9 October 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

Resolution 2069 (2012)
of 9 October 2012

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001, 1510 (2003) of 13 October 2003, 2011 (2011) of 12 October 2011 and 2041 (2012) of 22 March 2012,

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[103] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1994.

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1822 (2008) of 30 June 2008, 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009 and 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011, and reiterating its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 on children and armed conflict, and noting as well the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict[104] and the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict,[105]

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan authorities, stressing the role of the International Security Assistance Force in assisting the Government of Afghanistan to improve the security situation and build its own security capabilities, and welcoming the cooperation of the Government with the Force,

Underlining the pivotal importance of strengthening Afghan ownership and leadership, consistent with the Kabul Process, in all fields of governance,

Welcoming the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011[106] which declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015–2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people and welcoming further the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this transformation decade based on firm mutual commitments, and welcoming the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on 8 July 2012[107] and the adoption of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework[108] to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, in which the Government and the international community reaffirmed their mutual commitments,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan - From Transition to Transformation[107] and the national priority programmes, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Stressing, in this context, the need for further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase its accountability, in line with the commitment of the Government to strengthen measures to combat corruption as reinforced in the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework,

Welcoming the long-term commitments undertaken by Afghanistan's international partners, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union, neighbouring States and regional partners to continue to support Afghanistan beyond transition, including during the transformation decade, stressing the importance of their complementary nature, including with future bilateral partnerships decided upon by the Government of Afghanistan,

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[104] S/2012/261.

[105] S/AC.51/2011/3.

[106] S/2011/762, annex.

[107] S/2012/532, annex I.

[108] Ibid., annex II.

Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010 to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government country-wide by the end of 2014, welcoming the ongoing implementation of the first three tranches of transition and looking forward to the phased completion of the process in the remaining parts of the country and the mid-2013 milestone when all areas will have entered the transition process and Afghan forces will be in the lead for security nationwide, and underlining the continuing role of the Force, in support of the Government, in promoting a responsible transition and the importance of the enhancement of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces,

Acknowledging the progress made and the challenges remaining in security sector reform and governance, welcoming the continuous support and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police by the international partners in this regard, in particular the continued commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization training mission in Afghanistan, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan and the European Gendarmerie Force, and in the context of transition welcoming the increased capacities and capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces, stressing the need for Afghanistan, together with international donors, to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, and urging, inter alia, continued professional training measures to ensure Afghan capability to assume, in a sustainable manner, increasing responsibilities and leadership of security operations and maintain public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan's borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens, as well as to increase its efforts in disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter-narcotics, as outlined most recently in the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan of 21 May 2012 and the Tokyo Declaration,

Welcoming the joint Chicago Summit Declaration, which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces supported by the international community, welcoming in this context the decision of the international community, taken at the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community, to support the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, welcoming, as reaffirmed in the joint Chicago Summit Declaration, the financial sustainment of the Afghan National Security Forces with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government, and welcoming the expectation of the Government and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue training, advising and assisting the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014,

Noting regional initiatives on Afghanistan, such as the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan of 2 November 2011,[109] the latest ministerial conference, held in Kabul on 14 June 2012, the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, held in Dushanbe on 26 and 27 March 2012, the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan, held in New Delhi on 28 June 2012, as well as initiatives such as those being implemented in the framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant initiatives aimed at increased regional economic cooperation with Afghanistan, such as enhanced trade and infrastructural connectivity along historical trade routes, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, and welcoming in this context the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011 and the follow-up Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, held in Kabul on 14 June 2012 which, respectively, launched and furthered the Istanbul Process whereby Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, affirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, looking forward to future meetings thereof, and noting that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan,

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[109] S/2011/767, annex.

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners as well as regional organizations, including the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, to the stabilization of Afghanistan, stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan, and welcoming and supporting increased regional efforts towards the continued implementation of previous declarations on good-neighbourly relations,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, noting in this context the synergies in the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and of the International Security Assistance Force, and, as transition moves forward, stressing the need for strengthened cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities and the evolving nature and adjusted size of the presence of the international community,

Expressing its serious concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, as described in the reports of the Secretary-General since the adoption of Security Council resolution 2011 (2011), and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, as well as to the national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to update and improve the National Drug Control Strategy,[110] with a particular emphasis on a partnership approach to ensure joint, effective implementation and coordination, encouraging the International Security Assistance Force to further effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts, including efforts by the Afghan National Security Forces, to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, recognizing the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade and trafficking to international peace and stability in different regions of the world and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, remaining concerned at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and beyond, and commending the Paris Pact initiative[111] as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan,

Expressing its concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours of the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, to further improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, and stressing in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of the Force and the coalition,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, indiscriminate targeting of civilians, attacks against humanitarian workers and targeting of Afghan and international forces, and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemning further the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups of civilians as human shields,

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[110] S/2006/106, annex.

[111] See S/2003/641, annex.

Welcoming the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan in banning ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and urging continued action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices,

Recognizing the continuing threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats,

Expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular casualties among women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, condemning in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls' education by armed groups, including the Taliban, and welcoming in this context the listing of the Taliban in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict pursuant to Council resolution 1998 (2011), reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the Council, including by the International Security Assistance Force, on the situation of civilians and, in particular, civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the Force's Civilian Casualty Mitigation Team,

Taking note of the further progress made by the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces in minimizing civilian casualties, as recognized in the 2012 midyear report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, urging the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the Afghan National Security Forces towards the further institutionalization of the protection of civilians,

Expressing its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, supporting the decree by the Minister of the Interior of 6 July 2011 reaffirming the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to preventing violations of the rights of the child, welcoming the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict and the progress made on the implementation of an action plan, and calling for the full implementation of the provisions of the action plan, in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of further progress by the Government of Afghanistan in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and, in particular, women's rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life, and welcoming in this regard the National Police Plan and the objectives set therein for increased training in human rights, including gender issues, and increased recruitment of women,

Reiterating its call upon all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in peaceful political dialogue within the framework of the Afghan Constitution, to work together with international donors for the socioeconomic development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence, including through the use of illegal armed groups, supporting the aims of the High Peace Council,

Reiterating its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Conference communiqué of 20 July 2010 and the Bonn Conference conclusions, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Council in resolution 1988 (2011) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Programme to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation, as laid forth in the Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all who "renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations", including Al-Qaida, "respect the Constitution", including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, "and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan", and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, calling upon all relevant States to remain engaged in the peace process, and recognizing the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement,

Recognizing that an increased number of Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, recognizing also that notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, security remains a serious challenge in Afghanistan and the region,

Recognizing also the increased number of reintegrees that have joined the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, welcoming the results of the review conference of the Programme in May 2011 and recent efforts to ensure its implementation, encouraging further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism, and further encouraging the international community to support this Afghan-led effort,

Recalling the commitments of the Government of Afghanistan, most recently at the Tokyo Conference, to strengthen and improve Afghanistan's electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible and democratic, and reaffirming that Afghanistan's peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens' rights and obligations,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community carried out to strengthen the coherence of military and civilian actions, including those within the framework of the International Security Assistance Force,

Welcoming also the continued coordination between the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, and in-theatre cooperation established between the Force and the European Union presence in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and for the contributions of many nations to the International Security Assistance Force and to the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan,

Acting, for these reasons, under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of 12 months until 13 October 2013;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need for the International Security Assistance Force to meet all its operational requirements, welcomes the agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the Force to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government country-wide by the end of 2014, and the ongoing implementation of the transition process since July 2011, and calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force and to continue to pursue their efforts to support security, stability and transition in Afghanistan;

4. *Welcomes* the strong commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to further develop, with the support of the International Security Assistance Force nations, Afghan National Security Forces which are governed by the

Afghan Constitution and are capable of providing peace, security and stability to all Afghans, operating under effective civilian leadership and in accordance with the rule of law, respecting human rights and capable of contributing to the security of the region through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

5. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Government of Afghanistan to further develop the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership signed in Lisbon on 20 November 2010 in all its dimensions, up to 2014 and beyond, and in particular the intention expressed therein to provide, within the framework of the Enduring Partnership, sustained practical support aimed at improving and sustaining Afghanistan's capacity and capability to tackle continued threats to its security, stability and integrity, and to contribute to the security of the region through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

6. *Stresses* the importance of increasing, within a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, encourages the International Security Assistance Force and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan National Security Forces in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, sustainable, accountable and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, welcomes the increasing leadership role played by the Afghan authorities in security responsibilities throughout the country, welcomes the substantial progress made in the expansion of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, and stresses the importance of supporting the further professionalization of these institutions;

7. *Calls upon* the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan in accordance with Security Council resolution 2041 (2012), as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in the implementation of the mandate of the Force;

8. *Requests* the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force to keep the Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6843rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 6896th meeting, on 19 December 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/907)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6935th meeting, on 19 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Canada, Denmark (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Estonia, Finland (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Georgia, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/133)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Vygaudas Ušackas, Special Representative of the European Union for Afghanistan.

Resolution 2096 (2013)
of 19 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution 2041 (2012) of 22 March 2012 in which it extended until 23 March 2013 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as established by resolution 1662 (2006) of 23 March 2006,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reiterating its support for the transition (Inteqal) process which will entail the assumption of full responsibility by Afghanistan's institutions in the security sector, consistent with the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, recognizing that transition is not only a security process but also entails the full assumption of Afghan leadership and ownership in governance and development, and affirming that the United Nations support in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the Kabul Process towards the primary objective of accelerated Afghan leadership and ownership, strengthened international partnership and regional cooperation, improved Afghan governance, enhanced capabilities of Afghan security forces, economic growth and better protection for the rights of all Afghan citizens, including women and girls, and welcoming specifically the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, and recognizing that there is no purely military solution to ensure the stability of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country and strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy,

Welcoming the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011 and its conference conclusions,[106] as well as the declaration in Bonn that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a decade of transformation (2015–2024),

Welcoming also the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan,

Welcoming further the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this transformation decade based on firm mutual commitments, and welcoming the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held on 8 July 2012[107] and the adoption of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework[108] to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, in which the Government and the international community reaffirmed their mutual commitments,

Reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan - From Transition to Transformation[107] and the national priority programmes, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach, *Reaffirming specifically in this context its support* for the implementation, under the leadership and ownership of the Afghan people, of the commitments set out in the communiqués of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held on 28 January 2010,[112] and the Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan, held on 20 July 2010, of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and of the National Drug Control Strategy,[110] as part of the comprehensive implementation strategy to be taken forward by the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the region and the international community and with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations, consistent with the Kabul Process and in line with the national priority programmes,

Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002,[113] welcoming in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in Afghanistan, and noting international and regional initiatives, such as the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, of 2 November 2011,[109] the quadrilateral summits of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey and the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as initiatives by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan process,

Commending the outcome of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, which convened in Kabul on 14 June 2012, as the first follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, at which Afghanistan and its regional partners reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, welcoming the outcome of the Senior Officials Meeting, held in Baku on 6 February 2013, at which the confidence-building measures on counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and trade, commerce and investment opportunity were endorsed, and those on education, disaster management and regional infrastructure were endorsed in principle, looking forward to the next Heart of Asia ministerial meeting, to be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, and noting that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan,

Welcoming the outcome of the International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries, held in Geneva on 2 and 3 May 2012, and looking forward to the further implementation of the joint communiqué of the Conference aimed at increased sustainability of returns and continued support for host countries through sustained support and directed efforts of the international community,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, including, jointly with the Government of Afghanistan, the coordination and monitoring of efforts in implementing the Kabul Process through the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in support of the priorities set up by the Government and affirmed at the Tokyo Conference, and expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Afghanistan and, in particular, the women and men of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan who are serving in difficult conditions to help the people of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming that, consistent with the transition process, the role of international actors will evolve further from direct service delivery to support and capacity-building for Afghan institutions, enabling the Government of Afghanistan to exercise its sovereign authority in all its functions, including the phasing out of all provincial reconstruction teams, as well as the dissolution of any structures duplicating the functions and authority of the Government at the national and subnational levels,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation for all those who are prepared to reconcile as laid forth in the Kabul

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[112] S/2010/65, annex II.

[113] S/2002/1416, annex.

Conference communiqué on dialogue for all who "renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations", including Al-Qaida, "respect the Constitution", including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, "and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan", and as further elaborated in the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1988 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2082 (2012) of 17 December 2012, and in this context welcoming recent momentum in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, welcoming also the activities of the High Peace Council and all efforts aimed at advancing a comprehensive political process, welcoming also the decision taken by some members of the Taliban to reconcile with the Government, to reject the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers, and to support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, underlining the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support peace and reconciliation among all Afghans,

Recalling the commitments of the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul and Tokyo Conferences to strengthen and improve Afghanistan's electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, and welcoming the presidential decree of 26 July 2012, and the announcement by the Independent Electoral Commission of the date for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections and Afghan preparations for those elections,

Reaffirming that Afghanistan's peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens' rights and obligations, and welcoming the contribution of the International Contact Group on Afghanistan to the United Nations efforts in coordinating and broadening international support for Afghanistan,

Emphasizing once again the agreements reached at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summits held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010 and Chicago, United States of America, on 20 and 21 May 2012 between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Afghan National Security Forces country-wide by the end of 2014, taking note of the Enduring Partnership Declaration, signed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Government of Afghanistan in Lisbon on 20 November 2010, acknowledging the joint efforts under the transition (Inteqal) process, welcoming the progress made so far in the implementation of the first, second and third tranches of transition, welcoming also the announcement in December 2012 of the fourth tranche of districts and provinces to undergo transition, and looking forward to the phased and responsible extension of the process to the rest of the country with the fifth and final tranche of transition,

Underlining the importance of operationally capable, professional and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces for meeting Afghanistan's security needs, with a view to lasting peace, security and stability, stressing the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, and into the transformation decade (2015–2024), of the international community to supporting the further development, including training, and professionalization of the Afghan National Security Forces,

Welcoming the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the decision of the Government of Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014, noting the responsibility of the Government to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces supported by the international community, as decided at the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community, through the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, welcoming, as reaffirmed in the joint Chicago Summit Declaration, the financial sustainment of the Afghan National Security Forces with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government,

Recognizing that security gains must be supported by progress in Afghan governance and development capacity, noting in this context the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and of the International Security Assistance Force as also noted in resolution 2069 (2012) of 9 October 2012, and stressing the need for optimized cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities, *Reiterating* the need for all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, through the country team mechanism and a "One United Nations" approach under the guidance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, to increase efforts, in full consultation and cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, to achieve greater coherence, coordination, efficiency and full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government,

Welcoming the efforts of countries that are increasing their civilian, including humanitarian, efforts to assist the Government and the people of Afghanistan, and encouraging the international community to further enhance its contributions in a coordinated manner with the Afghan authorities and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, with a view to strengthening Afghan leadership and ownership, as reaffirmed at the Tokyo Conference in July 2012,

Stressing the need to further improve the reach, quality and quantity of humanitarian aid, ensuring efficient, effective and timely coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through enhanced coordination among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under the authority of the Special Representative and between the United Nations and other donors, especially where it is most needed, and supporting the Government of Afghanistan to increasingly take the lead in coordinating humanitarian assistance to its citizens,

Emphasizing the need for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women, children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Recognizing the continuously alarming threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, and expressing its serious concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people and to ensure the improvement and protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular casualties among women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring of and reporting to the Council, including by the International Security Assistance Force, on the situation of civilians and, in particular, civilian casualties, taking note of the progress made by Afghan and international forces in minimizing civilian casualties, as recognized in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 19 February 2013 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Expressing concern about the serious threat that anti-personnel mines, remnants of war and improvised explosive devices pose to the civilian population, and stressing the need to refrain from the use of weapons and devices prohibited by international law,

Encouraging the international community and regional partners to further effectively support Afghan-led sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, notably through the working group on counter-narcotics of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, as well as regional initiatives, recognizing the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in different regions of the world, and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, and stressing the important role of the United Nations in continuing to monitor the drug situation in Afghanistan, *Stressing* the need for coordinated regional efforts to combat the drug problem, and in this regard welcoming the holding of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics, in Islamabad on 12 and 13 November 2012, aimed at enhancing regional cooperation to counter narcotics,

Supporting the continued ban by the Government of Afghanistan of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, urging prompt action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices, and calling upon the international community to support the efforts of the Government in this regard,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Paris Pact initiative[111] as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan, taking note of the Vienna Declaration,[114] and emphasizing the aim of the Paris Pact to establish a broad international coalition to combat illicit traffic in opiates, as part of a comprehensive approach to peace, stability and development in Afghanistan, the region and beyond,

Recalling the declaration addressed to the International Narcotics Control Board by the Government of Afghanistan that there is no legal use for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan for the time being and that producing and exporting countries should abstain from authorizing the export of this substance to Afghanistan without a request from the Government,[115] and encouraging Member States, pursuant to resolution 1817 (2008) of 11 June 2008, to increase their cooperation with the Board, notably by complying fully with the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, of 1988,[116]

Recalling also its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan,[117] as well as the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict,[105]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 2013;[118]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the United Nations long-term commitment, including beyond 2014 and into the transformation decade, to support the Government and people of Afghanistan, reiterates its full support for the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, and emphasizes the importance of adequate resourcing for the Mission to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Decides* to extend until 19 March 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, as defined in its resolutions 1662 (2006), 1746 (2007) of 23 March 2007, 1806 (2008) of 20 March 2008, 1868 (2009) of 23 March 2009, 1917 (2010) of 22 March 2010, 1974 (2011) of 22 March 2011 and 2041 (2012) and in paragraphs 4 to 7 below;

4. *Recognizes* that the renewed mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process and is in support of the full assumption by Afghanistan of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas, consistent with the understandings reached between Afghanistan and the international community at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan's national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at international conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control

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[114] See E/CN.7/2012/17.

[115] See S/2009/235, annex.

[116] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[117] S/2011/55.

[118] S/2013/133.

Strategy,[116] and requests that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, in an increasingly enabling function, assist the Government on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul Process;

6. *Decides* that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative, within their mandate and guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, shall continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in accordance with the London,[112] Kabul and Tokyo Conference communiqués and the Bonn Conference conclusions,[106] and with a particular focus on the priorities laid down below:

(*a*) Promote, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, more coherent support by the international community to the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan, including through support for the ongoing development and sequencing of the national priority programmes, mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations, and direction of the contributions of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; at the same time, support efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government, in line with the commitments made at the Kabul Conferences, and support efforts to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the use of such resources by the Government;

(*b*) Support, at the request of the Afghan authorities, the organization of future Afghan elections, including the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections, as well as strengthen, in support of the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, the sustainability, integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, as agreed at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Chicago summit, and provide capacity-building and technical assistance to the Afghan institutions involved in this process;

(*c*) Provide outreach as well as good offices to support, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including through the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme and proposing and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011, 2082 (2012) and 2083 (2012) of 17 December 2012 as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

(*d*) Support regional cooperation, with a view to assisting Afghanistan to utilize its role at the heart of Asia to promote regional cooperation, and work towards a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, building on the achievements made;

(*e*) Continue cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at all levels and throughout the country in support of the ongoing transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership agreed to at the Kabul and London Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, in a sustainable manner to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of all Afghans, in accordance with their existing mandates, in order to optimize civil-military coordination, to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to ensure coherence between the activities of national and international security forces and of civilian actors in support of an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, including through engagement with provincial reconstruction teams and engagement with non-governmental organizations, in particular through its participation in the Joint Afghan-North Atlantic Treaty Organization Inteqal Board as an observer;

7. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative will increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan to maximize their collective effectiveness in full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government of Afghanistan and continue to lead international civilian efforts with an emphasis on enabling and strengthening the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the following priority areas:

(*a*) Promote through an appropriate presence of the Mission, to be determined in full consultation and cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, and in support of the Government's efforts, implementation of the Kabul Process throughout the country, including through enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and facilitate inclusion in and understanding of the Government's policies;

(*b*) Support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, in fulfilling its commitments as stated at the London, Kabul and Bonn Conferences, to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, budget execution and the fight against corruption, throughout the country in accordance with the Kabul Process and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework,[108] with a view to helping to bring the benefits of peace and the delivery of services in a timely and sustainable manner;

(*c*) Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with and build capacity of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with the Government of Afghanistan and relevant international and local non-governmental organizations to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights;

(*d*) Coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in support of the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with humanitarian principles, with a view to building the capacity of the Government so that it can assume the central and coordinating role in the future, including by providing effective support to national and local authorities in assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and to creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees from neighbouring and other countries and internally displaced persons;

8. *Calls upon* all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

9. *Reiterates* the need to ensure the security of United Nations staff and its support for the measures already taken by the Secretary-General in this regard;

10. *Stresses* the critical importance of a continued presence of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the provinces, consistent with the transition process, in support of and in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, in response to needs and with a view to security and including the objective of overall United Nations effectiveness, and strongly supports the authority of the Special Representative in the coordination of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan based on a "One United Nations" approach;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his current efforts to take the measures necessary to address the security issues associated with the United Nations presence and, during the current process of transition and beyond, particularly encourages careful coordination with the Afghan National Security Forces, supported by the International Security Assistance Force, as appropriate;

12. *Underscores* the importance of a sustainable democratic development in Afghanistan, with all Afghan institutions acting within their clearly defined areas of competence, in accordance with the relevant laws and the Afghan Constitution, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul Conference, reaffirmed at the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, to deliver further improvements to the electoral process, including addressing the sustainability of the electoral process and, taking into account the commitments made by the international community and the Government at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, reaffirms the supporting role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, upon the request of the Government, in the realization of these commitments, requests that, upon the request of the Government, the Mission provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity of the electoral process, and further calls upon members of the international community to provide assistance as appropriate;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation as laid down in the Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all those who "renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations", including Al-Qaida, "respect the Constitution", including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, "and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan", and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the Bonn Conference conclusions, and encourages the Government to make use of the good offices of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to support this process as appropriate, in full respect of the implementation of measures and procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 2082 (2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

14. *Also welcomes* the measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan, and encourages it to continue to increase the participation of women as well as minorities and civil society in outreach, consultation and decision-making processes, recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions, therefore reiterates the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, and urges their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs as affirmed by the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences;

15. *Notes* the establishment of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), its methods and procedures, including new procedures to facilitate and expedite requests for travel ban exemptions in support of the peace and reconciliation process, introduced in resolution 2082 (2012), welcomes in this context the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan, the High Peace Council and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan with the Committee, including by providing relevant information for updating the 1988 List, and by identifying individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, in accordance with the designation criteria set out in resolution 2082 (2012), and notes that means of financing or supporting these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities include but are not limited to proceeds derived from the illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation;

16. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in supporting, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, an inclusive Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, while continuing to assess, including in collaboration with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, its human rights and gender implications, including the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of the Government in this regard, including through continued support to the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund;

17. *Reaffirms* support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan of 2 November 2011,[109] welcomes the outcomes of the Kabul Ministerial Conference of 14 June 2012, as follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, welcomes the endorsement of the implementation plans of all six confidence-building measures prioritized for implementation, commends the significant progress of the Istanbul Process since its inception, looks forward to the next ministerial conference, the Heart of Asia ministerial meeting, to be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, and calls upon Afghanistan and its regional partners to keep up the momentum and continue their efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence through the Istanbul Process, and notes that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan;

18. *Welcomes* ongoing efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, its neighbouring and regional partners and international organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster trust and cooperation with each other, as well as recent cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and regional organizations, including the trilateral summits of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, and of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the initiatives by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;

19. *Calls for* the strengthening of the process of regional cooperation, including measures to facilitate regional trade and transit, including through regional and bilateral transit trade agreements, expanded consular visa cooperation and facilitation of business travel, to expand trade, to increase foreign investments and to develop infrastructure, including infrastructural connectivity, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth and the creation of jobs in Afghanistan, noting the historic role of Afghanistan as a land bridge in Asia, and welcomes the outcome of the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, held in Tajikistan on 26 and 27 March 2012, to further develop and consolidate cooperation and partnership towards promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and in the region;[119]

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[119] S/2012/215, annex.

20. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the importance of strengthening local and regional networks of transportation that will facilitate connectivity for economic development, stability and self-sustainability, particularly the completion and maintenance of local railroad and land routes, the development of regional projects to foster further connectivity and the enhancement of international civil aviation capabilities;

21. *Reaffirms* the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in coordinating, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes, and calls upon all relevant actors to enhance their cooperation with the Board in this regard with a view to further improving its efficiency;

22. *Calls upon* international donors and organizations and the Government of Afghanistan to adhere to their commitments made at the Tokyo Conference and previous international conferences, and reiterates the importance of further efforts in improving aid coordination and effectiveness, including by ensuring transparency, combating corruption and enhancing the capacity of the Government to coordinate aid;

23. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs;

24. *Reiterates* the importance of increasing, within a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and stresses the importance of the long-term commitment by the international community, beyond 2014, to ensuring a capable, professional and sustainable Afghan national security force;

25. *Welcomes*, in this context, the continued progress in the development of the Afghan National Army and its improved ability to plan and undertake operations, and encourages sustained training efforts, including through the contribution of trainers, resources and advisory teams through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission–Afghanistan, and advice in developing a sustainable defence planning process as well as assistance in defence reform initiatives, welcomes further the announcement in December 2012 of the fourth tranche of districts and provinces to undergo transition, and looks forward to the announcement of the fifth and final tranche;

26. *Takes note* of the ongoing efforts of the Afghan authorities to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police, calls for further efforts towards that goal, and stresses the importance, in this context, of international assistance through financial support and the provision of trainers and mentors, including the contribution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission–Afghanistan, the European Gendarmerie Force contribution to this mission and the European Union through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, as well as the German Police Project Team, noting the importance of a sufficient and capable police force for Afghanistan's long term security, and looks forward to the 10-year vision for the Ministry of the Interior and the Afghan National Police;

27. *Welcomes* the progress in the implementation by the Government of Afghanistan of the programme of disbandment of illegal armed groups and its integration with the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, and calls for accelerated and harmonized efforts for further progress, with support from the international community;

28. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces, and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemns further the use, by the Taliban and other extremist groups, of civilians as human shields;

29. *Notes with concern* the continued high incidence of attacks against humanitarian workers, condemns these attacks in the strongest terms, emphasizing that the attacks impede efforts to aid the people of Afghanistan, and underlines the need for all parties to ensure full, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and to comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law;

30. *Welcomes* the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal of anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines and

explosive remnants of war in order to reduce the threats posed to human life and peace and security in the country, and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

31. *Recognizes* the progress made by the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces in minimizing the risk of civilian casualties, as reaffirmed in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 19 February 2013 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and calls upon them to continue to make robust efforts in this regard, notably by the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate;

32. *Expresses its strong concern* about the recruitment and use of children by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups in Afghanistan, as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools and education and health-care facilities, and the use of children in suicide attacks, and calls for those responsible to be brought to justice;

33. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of implementing Council resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and subsequent resolutions, supports the decree by the Minister of the Interior of 6 July 2011 reaffirming the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to preventing violations of the rights of the child, welcomes the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict and the subsequent signing by the Government of an action plan, and the annex thereto, on children associated with national security forces in Afghanistan, calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the action plan, in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to give priority to the child protection activities and capacity of the Mission and continue to include in his future reports the matter of children and armed conflict in the country in line with the relevant Council resolutions;

34. *Remains concerned* at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as to the region and internationally, takes note of the report entitled "Afghanistan Opium Survey 2012", released in November 2012 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, including through alternative livelihood programmes, and to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout national programmes, and encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, and commends the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative[111] and the Rainbow Strategy and the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the contribution of the Domodedovo police academy of the Russian Federation;

35. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in empowering the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics-led implementation of the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, including through the Counter-Narcotics Monitoring Mechanism of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board;

36. *Calls upon* States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the production of, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan, with a view to its progressive elimination, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, including by strengthening the law enforcement capacity and cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals and money-laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking, and calls for full implementation of resolution 1817 (2008);

37. *Appreciates* the work of the Paris Pact initiative and its "Paris-Moscow" process in countering the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opium and heroin from Afghanistan and the elimination of poppy crops and drug laboratories and stores, as well as the interception of drug convoys, underlines the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes the intensified cooperation of the relevant United Nations institutions with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in this regard;

38. *Reiterates* the importance of completing the National Priority Programme on Law and Justice for All, by all the relevant Afghan institutions and other actors, in view of accelerating the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, eliminating impunity and contributing to the affirmation of the rule of law throughout the country;

39. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of further progress in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in Afghanistan, in order to improve respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in Afghanistan, and calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, noting the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 20 January 2013 and the appointment by the Government of Afghanistan of a commission to inquire into the findings of the report;

40. *Notes with strong concern* the effects of corruption on security, good governance, counter-narcotics efforts and economic development, welcomes the anti-corruption commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference, as reinforced in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, welcomes the efforts of the Government in this regard, including the issuance of the presidential decree of July 2012, calls for continued action by the Government to fulfil those commitments in order to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at the national, provincial and local levels of government, and also welcomes continued international support for Afghanistan's governance objectives;

41. *Encourages* all Afghan institutions, including the executive and legislative branches, to work in a spirit of cooperation, recognizes the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in pursuing legislative and public administration reform in order to tackle corruption and to ensure good governance, as agreed at the Bonn Conference, with full representation of all Afghan women and men, and accountability at both the national and subnational levels, welcomes the issuance of the presidential decree of July 2012, stresses the need for further international efforts to provide technical assistance in this area, recognizes Government efforts in this regard, and reiterates the importance of the full, sequenced, timely and coordinated implementation of the National Priority Programme on National Transparency and Accountability;

42. *Calls for* full respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders, and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan, welcomes the growth in Afghan free media, but notes with concern the continued restrictions on freedom of the media and attacks against journalists, commends the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission for its courageous efforts to monitor respect for human rights in Afghanistan, as well as to foster and protect those rights and promote the emergence of a pluralistic civil society, stresses the importance of full cooperation with the Commission by all relevant actors and of promoting their independence, as well as of ensuring their safety, and supports broad engagement across government agencies and civil society for the realization of the mutual commitments made, including the commitment to provide sufficient government financing for the Commission;

43. *Recognizes* that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including towards measurable and action-oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls and to ensure that all women and girls in Afghanistan are protected from violence and abuse, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), noting the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;

44. *Welcomes* the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, notes the progress in this regard, welcomes its continued efforts to protect and promote the participation of women in the electoral process, supports efforts to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, including services to victims, recalls that the promotion and protection of women's rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, welcomes the commitment by the Government to developing, implementing and monitoring the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, notes the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 11 December 2012 on implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan;

45. *Recognizes* the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees for the stability of the country and the region, and calls for continued and enhanced international assistance in this regard;

46. *Affirms* the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of internally displaced persons, and welcomes the inclusion of Afghanistan as a pilot country for the initiative of the Secretary-General on durable solutions and the progress made on the development of an internally displaced persons policy for Afghanistan;

47. *Notes* the need to continue to strengthen, with the support of the international community, Afghanistan's absorption capacity for the full rehabilitation and reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;

48. *Requests* that the Secretary-General report to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan and include in his reports an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and priorities as set out in the present resolution;

49. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6935th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6983rd meeting, on 20 June 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Latvia, Spain and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/350)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE[120]

Decisions

At its 6829th meeting, on 11 September 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

> "Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/679)".

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[120] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1995.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, and Mr. Guillermo Rishchynski, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At its 6831st meeting, on 12 September 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

> "Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/679)".

Resolution 2065 (2012)
of 12 September 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolution 2005 (2011) of 14 September 2011 and the statement of 11 April 2012,[121]

Welcoming the ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, of 31 August 2012,[122] and taking note of the recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the steady progress achieved by the Government and people of Sierra Leone towards achieving peace and stability and in laying the ground for Sierra Leone's long-term development,

Welcoming further the efforts made in preparation for the presidential, parliamentary and local elections on 17 November 2012, in particular the signing of the Declaration on the 2012 Elections by Sierra Leone's major stakeholders, the successful conduct of voter registration, efforts to improve police mobility and effectiveness, the inauguration of the Electoral Offences Court, the adoption of the Public Elections Law and efforts to promote political participation and tolerance among civil society,

Underlining the importance of these elections and the wide acceptance of the results as a key benchmark for the consolidation of peace in Sierra Leone, further underlining the need for all national and international stakeholders to continue efforts to foster an environment that is conducive to the holding of inclusive, peaceful and credible elections and emphasizing the need for national authorities to remain committed to inclusive political dialogue and to providing a conducive security environment for the elections, and further emphasizing the important and positive role that the media can play through accurate and balanced reporting,

Welcoming the important role played by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners in supporting Sierra Leone to prepare for the elections, noting in particular efforts to improve the capacity and effectiveness of the national democratic, electoral and security institutions, promote inclusive political dialogue among the national stakeholders, promote a culture of non-violence and ensure the safe, full and equal participation of all sections of society, in particular women, in the electoral process, and emphasizing the need for Sierra Leone's partners to continue to provide technical, financial and political support to the electoral process, including through the provision of electoral observers,

Welcoming also the steady progress that the Government of Sierra Leone has made in implementing the Agenda for Change, in particular steps taken to sustain macroeconomic stability, promote gender equality, improve youth engagement, improve access to justice and human rights and strengthen the Government's management of the extractive industries, and commending the valuable contribution of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the United Nations country team and the international community to the peacebuilding and development priorities in Sierra Leone, and in particular through the integrated United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone and the transitional United Nations Joint Vision (2013–2014),

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[121] S/PRST/2012/11.

[122] S/2012/679.

Recognizing the continuing challenges posed by transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking, and corruption, welcoming the progress made by the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Transnational Organized Crime Unit, under the West Africa Coast Initiative, and emphasizing the need for continued national and international support to the Unit in order to ensure its sustainability,

Commending the Government of Sierra Leone for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and its efforts to implement the Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security and on sexual and gender-based violence, and welcoming the launch of the National Gender Strategic Plan, the establishment of the National Committee on Gender-based Violence and the adoption of the Sexual Offences Act,

Welcoming current efforts to develop Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity, including through the conduct of a fragility assessment under the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, emphasizing the need to retain the peace, security and development nexus in future planning to ensure that progress achieved thus far is sustained, and further emphasizing the importance of the continued integrated support of the United Nations system and bilateral and international partners to the Agenda for Prosperity in order to ensure that international support is delivered in a coordinated and effective manner,

Reiterating its appreciation for the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, welcoming the verdict in the trial of Mr. Charles Taylor and taking note of the proposed appeals, and calling upon Member States to contribute generously to the Special Court and to the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone,

Recalling that the responsibility for controlling the circulation of small arms and light weapons within the territory of Sierra Leone and between Sierra Leone and neighbouring States rests with the relevant governmental authorities in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, of 2006, taking note of the adoption of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, and reiterating the need for further progress on the implementation of the national action plan on small arms,

Welcoming the role played by the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Mano River Union in support of Sierra Leone's peacebuilding and development goals, and encouraging these and other regional organizations to continue their dialogue aimed at consolidating regional peace and security,

Welcoming also the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund in supporting peacebuilding efforts in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, as set out in resolution 2005 (2011), until 31 March 2013;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone, all political parties and their supporters, as well as the Sierra Leonean people, including the media, to continue to foster an environment that is conducive to the holding of peaceful, inclusive and credible elections, including through open, genuine and inclusive dialogue to address possible differences, and to respect the outcome of the elections;

3. *Also calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure that its security agencies, in particular the Sierra Leone police, respond in an impartial, proportionate and effective way to security threats during and after the elections and remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law, and urges the Government to accelerate efforts to establish the Independent Police Complaints Committee and to address the recommendations of the report of the Shears-Moses Commission of Inquiry;

4. *Calls upon* all political parties to promote a culture of non-violence, including by ensuring full implementation of the provisions of the joint communiqué of 2 April 2009, ensure that their supporters adhere to the code of conduct for political parties, honour the agreement reached in the Declaration on the 2012 Elections of 18 May 2012, refrain from manipulating children in electoral processes and continue to engage in dialogue through the Political Parties Registration Commission and other relevant forums;

5. *Calls upon* Sierra Leone's electoral institutions, in particular the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission, to ensure that the preparations and conduct of the elections proceed in a peaceful, inclusive and credible manner, including through the full participation of women both as voters and as candidates, strengthen voter information and education and promote dialogue to resolve conflicts as well as political tolerance and non-violence, urges the Independent Media Commission to ensure compliance with the Media Code of Practice, and emphasizes the need for media practitioners to remain committed to providing professional, independent and factual coverage and to promoting public education and dialogue during the electoral period;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and the international community, to continue to provide assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and its electoral, democratic and security institutions, as requested, in the preparation and conduct of the elections and to continue to provide advice and assistance to all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the media, to ensure that they are able to make a positive contribution to the electoral process, further requests the Office to provide assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, including through promoting the role of women in conflict prevention and supporting genuine and inclusive dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders, and finally requests the Secretary-General to provide a briefing to the Security Council on the conduct and outcome of the elections shortly after their completion;

7. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding and long-term development in the country, and urges the national authorities to continue implementation of the Agenda for Change until it expires;

8. *Urges* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue its efforts to hold regular, inclusive and genuine dialogue with all relevant national and international stakeholders on Sierra Leone's peacebuilding and development goals, and further urges the Government to ensure that the forthcoming Agenda for Prosperity continues to build on progress achieved in strengthening the political, security, justice and human rights institutions in the country, including through implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Sierra Leone's universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to enhance the effectiveness of the Transnational Organized Crime Unit, including by addressing concerns about its sustainability, and to strengthen coordination with regional countries through the West Africa Coast Initiative, and further calls upon the Government to continue its efforts to strengthen the Anti-Corruption Commission and improve the management of the extractive industries;

10. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to implement the National Gender Strategic Plan and the national action plan to address gender-based violence, and further encourages the Government to continue efforts to improve youth employment and empowerment and reduce socioeconomic inequalities;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners, to continue to provide integrated support to Sierra Leone to meet its peacebuilding and development priorities, as outlined in the Agenda for Change, including through strengthening capacity-building of national political, security, human rights and rule of law institutions, promoting good governance and accountability, promoting gender and social equality, strengthening human rights protection, supporting efforts to improve youth empowerment and strengthening efforts to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners, to continue to engage constructively with the Sierra Leone national authorities in the formulation of the Agenda for Prosperity and in coordinating an integrated international response to it, to ensure that the efforts by the United Nations and bilateral and international partners on the ground continue to be coherent and effectively coordinated;

13. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to provide support to the Government of Sierra Leone, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone and the United Nations country team in the preparation and conduct of the 2012 elections and to advocate for the continued implementation of the Agenda for Change until it expires, the balanced development of the Agenda for Prosperity and the strengthening of mechanisms aimed at ensuring the timeliness and predictability of national and international funding for

peacebuilding and development priorities, including through promoting increased South-South cooperation, and requests the Commission to keep the Council regularly updated on progress made and to review its engagement with Sierra Leone following the successful completion of the elections and in line with the drawdown of the Office;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Government of Sierra Leone and bilateral and international partners, to continue preparations for the transition of the Office, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to deploy an inter-agency technical assessment mission to Sierra Leone to conduct a review of progress made in the implementation of the mandate of the Office and to provide a report, for the consideration of the Council, containing detailed proposals and a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy of the Office by no later than 15 February 2013;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6831st meeting.

Decisions

At its 6844th meeting, on 9 October 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Justice Shireen Avis Fisher, President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and Ms. Brenda Hollis, Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[123]

> The Security Council expresses its warm appreciation to the President and Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone for their briefing to the Council on 9 October 2012.
>
> The Council reiterates its strong support for the Special Court and commends the progress the Special Court has achieved.[124] The Council particularly notes the contribution of the Special Court to strengthening stability in Sierra Leone and the subregion and bringing an end to impunity.
>
> The Council congratulates the Special Court on the completion of the trial proceedings in the case of Mr. Charles Taylor on 30 May 2012. The Council takes note of the commencement of appellate proceedings in the case of Mr. Taylor and the projected schedule for the completion of those appellate proceedings by 30 September 2013.
>
> The Council also acknowledges the Special Court's progress towards completion. The Council underlines its expectation that all organs of the Special Court will do their utmost to finish the remaining work of the Special Court, including any contempt cases, in accordance with the completion strategy.
>
> The Council commends the important outreach activities of the Special Court in bringing its judicial work to the attention of the people of Sierra Leone and Liberia, and thereby contributing to the restoration of the rule of law throughout those countries and the region.
>
> The Council commends the Special Court for the important contribution made to international criminal justice concerning the crimes within its jurisdiction, namely, crimes against humanity, serious violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[125] and Additional Protocol II thereto,[126] and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as certain crimes under Sierra Leonean law,

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[123] S/PRST/2012/21.

[124] See S/2012/741.

[125] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[126] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17513.

> and recognizes its work in the areas of women, peace and security and the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through its outreach and witness support programmes.
>
> The Council recognizes the need to address residual matters after the closure of the Special Court, including the supervision of the enforcement of sentences for convicted persons, the protection of witnesses and the preservation of the archives of the Special Court. In this regard, the Council welcomes the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone.
>
> The Council urges the international community to continue to support the Special Court as it moves into its final stage of work.
>
> The Council, in particular, takes note of the ongoing and urgent need of the Special Court for financial support. The Council emphasizes the vital need for further pledges of voluntary contributions in order to allow the Special Court to complete its mandate in a timely manner. The Council calls upon Member States to contribute generously to the Special Court and for the implementation of the Agreement establishing the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone and encourages the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Registrar of the Special Court in order to find practicable solutions to address the needs of the Residual Special Court in the most efficient and effective manner.
>
> The Council will continue to offer strong support to the Special Court as it nears the completion of its mandate and to the Residual Special Court as it commences its functioning.

On 28 November 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[127]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 November 2012 concerning the financing of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone[128] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.
>
> Having consulted the members of the Council, I wish to inform you that they have taken note with certain reservations of the intention expressed in the letter with respect to your proposal on alternate means of financing of the Special Court and that they request the United Nations Secretariat, the Management Committee and the Registrar and other senior officials of the Special Court to intensify their efforts to balance the budget and fund the activities of the Special Court through voluntary contributions. I wish to further inform you that there is no agreement with respect to the possible need for alternate means of financing of the Residual Special Court.

At its 6876th meeting, on 30 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[129]

> The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, on 28 November 2012.
>
> The Council commends Sierra Leone for the conduct and successful conclusion of presidential, parliamentary, district, and local elections, in particular acknowledging the important role played by Sierra Leone's electoral institutions, political parties, civil society groups, international partners and domestic and international observers. The Council congratulates the people of Sierra Leone for their large turnout in the elections, which showed their strong commitment to democracy. The Council welcomes the formal announcement of polling results from the National Electoral Commission and positive reports from observers on the conduct of the elections.

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[127] S/2012/892.

[128] S/2012/891.

[129] S/PRST/2012/25.

The Council recognizes the important role played by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners in supporting Sierra Leone during the electoral process.

The Council calls upon all political parties and candidates to accept the results and to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in a constructive manner through national dialogue and reconciliation. The Council urges all parties to resolve any grievances peacefully through the appropriate legal means in accordance with Sierra Leone's national laws.

The Council underscores the significance of these elections and the wide acceptance of the results as a key benchmark in consolidating peace in Sierra Leone. They were the third set of elections to have been held in Sierra Leone since the end of the civil war and the first to be run entirely by Sierra Leone's democratic institutions.

The Council stresses that there is important work ahead to further embed peace and secure equitable prosperity for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans. The Council notes the importance of the formulation and implementation of a robust development and peace consolidation programme that is inclusive and improves the lives of all Sierra Leoneans, and urges the new administration and all political parties to finalize the programme in a balanced and inclusive manner.

The Council urges the international community and development partners to continue to provide coordinated and coherent support to Sierra Leone to meet its peacebuilding and development priorities.

In addition, the Council requests the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to provide support to Sierra Leone, in particular in international resource mobilization efforts and the coordination of international development partners.

The Council recalls its request in resolution 2065 (2012) for the Secretary-General to deploy an inter-agency technical assessment mission to Sierra Leone, and in particular for this mission to consider detailed proposals and a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone by no later than 15 February 2013.

On 11 January 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[130]

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 January 2013 concerning your report pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2065 (2012) regarding the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone[131] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

The members of the Council have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the issuance of the report be extended and that it will be available on 28 February 2013.

At its 6933rd meeting, on 13 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2013/118)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, and Mr. Guillermo Rishchynski, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

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[130] S/2013/16.

[131] S/2013/15.

At its 6942nd meeting, on 26 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

> "Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2013/118)".

Resolution 2097 (2013)
of 26 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolutions 2005 (2011) of 14 September 2011 and 2065 (2012) of 12 September 2012 and the statement of 30 November (2012),[129]

Welcoming the tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, of 27 February 2013,[132] and taking note of the recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the significant progress achieved by the Government and people of Sierra Leone towards achieving peace and stability and in laying the ground for Sierra Leone's long-term development,

Commending Sierra Leone for the conduct and successful conclusion of presidential, parliamentary, district and local elections in November 2012, in particular acknowledging the important role played by Sierra Leone's electoral institutions, political parties, civil society groups, international partners and domestic and international observers, and congratulating the people of Sierra Leone for their large turnout in the elections, which showed their strong commitment to democracy,

Welcoming the important role played by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners in supporting Sierra Leone to prepare for the elections, noting in particular efforts to improve the capacity and effectiveness of the national democratic, electoral and security institutions, promote inclusive political dialogue among the national stakeholders, promote a culture of non-violence and ensure the safe, full and equal participation of all sections of society, in particular women, in the electoral process,

Welcoming also the steady progress that the Government of Sierra Leone has made in implementing the Agenda for Change, in particular steps taken to sustain macroeconomic stability, promote gender equality, improve youth engagement, improve access to justice and human rights and strengthen the Government's management of the extractive industries, and commending the valuable contribution of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the United Nations country team and the international community to the peacebuilding and development priorities in Sierra Leone, and in particular through the integrated United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone and the transitional United Nations Joint Vision (2013–2014),

Welcoming further efforts to finalize Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity, including through the conduct of a fragility assessment under the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, emphasizing the need to retain the peace, security and development nexus in future planning to ensure that progress achieved thus far is sustained, and further emphasizing the importance of the continued integrated support of the United Nations system and bilateral and international partners to the Agenda for Prosperity in order to ensure that international support is delivered in a coordinated and effective manner,

Reiterating its strong support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its appreciation for the work of the Special Court, welcoming the conclusion of oral hearings in the appeal of Mr. Charles Taylor, requesting the Special Court to make every effort to complete its remaining work by 30 September 2013, acknowledging the special subvention provided as an exceptional measure from the United Nations regular budget to the Special Court for the period from 8 December 2012 to 31 December 2013, and calling upon Member States to contribute generously to the Special Court and to the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone,

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[132] S/2013/118.

Welcoming the role played by the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Mano River Union in support of Sierra Leone's peacebuilding and development goals, and encouraging these and other regional organizations to continue their dialogue aimed at consolidating regional peace and security,

Recognizing the continuing challenges posed by transnational organized crime and corruption, and emphasizing the need for continued national and international support to the Transnational Organized Crime Unit in order to ensure its sustainability,

Welcoming the role of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund in supporting peacebuilding efforts in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone shall be extended until 31 March 2014;

2. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, conditions on the ground following the successful conclusion of the elections in 2012 and in line with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[132] the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone should be fully drawn down by 31 March 2014;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the developments on the ground and to submit to the Council, no later than 15 September 2013, a report providing an update on the planned completion of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone and the transfer of responsibilities to a United Nations country team;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, the Government of Sierra Leone and bilateral and multilateral partners to form a transition steering group to map the support of the international community to Sierra Leone, in particular regarding the transfer of any residual functions currently provided by the Office which may be needed after the Office's withdrawal, requests the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone to finalize a transition plan no later than 30 May 2013, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on such planning activities in his next report;

5. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to engage in discussions on the nature, activities and scope of the United Nations role post-United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone in coordination with the Office, the United Nations country team, multilateral and bilateral partners, the Peacebuilding Commission and other relevant stakeholders;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone to focus its remaining activities during this mandate period on facilitating political dialogue, including support to the Government of Sierra Leone, particularly related to the planned constitutional review, security sector support and the strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations country team and its component United Nations agencies to scale up their activities and programming during the transition of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone and after its liquidation, and factor such activities into their planning for a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that there is a seamless transition to a new United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations country team management team model as the Office departs;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a peace and development adviser to support the Resident Coordinator, and requests the United Nations Office for West Africa to make available its good offices to support the Government of Sierra Leone and the future Resident Coordinator, as necessary;

9. *Welcomes* the planned review of the 1991 Constitution that will, inter alia, examine ways of fostering a greater sense of national cohesion, and calls upon all parties to participate in an open, transparent and constructive manner in the review to contribute to a more inclusive system of governance;

10. *Calls upon* Sierra Leone's electoral institutions, in particular the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission, to continue to foster an environment of political inclusion over the coming years as Sierra Leone prepares for its next and subsequent local and national elections by ensuring that the preparations and conduct of elections proceed in a peaceful, inclusive and credible manner, strengthening voter information and education and promoting dialogue to resolve conflicts as well as political tolerance and non-violence;

11. *Urges* the passing of the Gender Equality Bill, including consideration of necessary amendments, to enhance the rights of women as well as to increase their participation in the political process, including through the full participation of women both as voters and as candidates;

12. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to implement the National Gender Strategic Plan and the national action plan to address gender-based violence, and further encourages the Government to continue efforts to improve youth employment and empowerment and reduce socioeconomic inequalities;

13. *Welcomes* the good work of the National Human Rights Commission, reaffirms the importance of its impartiality and independence, and encourages international partners to continue to provide financial and technical support to its functioning and long-term sustainability;

14. *Urges* the Independent Media Commission to ensure full compliance with the current Media Code of Practice, and encourages the development of a revised media code of conduct to enhance Sierra Leone's democratic processes;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure that its security agencies, in particular the Sierra Leone police, continue to respond in an impartial, proportionate and effective way to security threats and remain committed to upholding human rights and other applicable international law, welcomes the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission, and urges the Government to accelerate efforts to establish the Independent Police Complaints Committee;

16. *Also calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to enhance the effectiveness of the Transnational Organised Crime Unit, including by addressing concerns about its sustainability and to strengthen coordination with countries in the region through the West Africa Coast Initiative;

17. *Reaffirms* the important potential role of extractive industries in Sierra Leone's economic development, encourages the Government of Sierra Leone and international partners to strengthen protection of workers' rights and national capacities for transparent regulation, oversight and revenue collection from such industries, as well as to address issues of land ownership with a view to establishing mutually beneficial arrangements for local communities and the private sector, and calls upon the Government to tackle corruption;

18. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding and long-term development in the country, and urges the national authorities to continue to implement on-going activities under the strategic priorities of the Agenda for Change and to finalize the Agenda for Prosperity and begin its implementation;

19. *Calls upon* international partners to continue their financial and technical support to Sierra Leone during and after the drawdown of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone in line with the Agenda for Change and subsequent Agenda for Prosperity, including through strengthening capacity-building of national political, security, human rights and rule of law institutions, promoting good governance and accountability, promoting gender and social equality, strengthening human rights protection, supporting efforts to improve youth empowerment and strengthening efforts to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking;

20. *Requests* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to provide support to the Government of Sierra Leone, working with the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone and the United Nations country team, in particular through efforts to mobilize resources for the Agenda for Prosperity, and, noting its

request in resolution 2065 (2012) for the Commission to review its engagement with Sierra Leone following the successful completion of the elections and in line with the drawdown of the Office, requests that the Commission review its engagement with a view to scaling down its role;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6942nd meeting.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CAMEROON AND NIGERIA[133]

Decision

On 21 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[134]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 December 2012 concerning your intention to continue the activities of the United Nations support team to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, with funding from the regular budget,[135] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein.

THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION[136]

Decisions

On 18 March 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[137]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 March 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Mary Robinson, of Ireland, as your Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region[138] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 7011th meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium, Burundi (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation), the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie), Mozambique (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), South Africa (Minister of Defence and Military Veterans), Uganda (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Great Lakes region

> "Supporting the Great Lakes Framework
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (S/2013/387)

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[133] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1996.

[134] S/2012/955.

[135] S/2012/954.

[136] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1996.

[137] S/2013/167.

[138] S/2013/166.

> "Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/394)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank, to participate by video teleconference.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Mary Robinson, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ramtane Lamamra, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Pierre Vimont, Executive Secretary General of the European External Action Service.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[139]

> The Security Council reiterates its support for the implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (the PSC Framework),[140] which is essential to achieving lasting peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region.
>
> The Council welcomes in this regard the actions taken thus far by the signatories and guarantors of the PSC Framework, including the convening of the first 11 plus 4 meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the PSC Framework in Addis Ababa on 26 May 2013 and the first two meetings of the Technical Support Committee in Nairobi on 24 June and 22 July 2013, which aimed to make progress on the establishment of benchmarks to assess the implementation of the PSC Framework by all signatories. In this context, the Council looks forward to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region summit, scheduled to take place on 31 July 2013 in Nairobi, to further review developments in the region, including progress on the implementation of the PSC Framework. The Council encourages the United Nations, the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community and other relevant international and regional organizations to continue to work together, with the sustained engagement and support of the international community, towards the implementation of the PSC Framework.
>
> The Council calls upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the countries of the region to implement promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments under the PSC Framework. The Council calls upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue and expand security sector reform, consolidate State authority, make progress on decentralization and further the agenda of reconciliation, tolerance and democratization. The Council calls upon all countries of the region to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries, not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, not to harbour persons accused of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law or persons listed by United Nations sanctions regimes, and promote accountability. The Council calls upon all countries of the region neither to tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups.
>
> The Council welcomes the establishment of a national oversight mechanism by President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as requested by the PSC Framework and resolution 2098 (2013), and calls upon the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure transparency and inclusiveness in this mechanism. The Council calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement promptly its commitment on security sector reform, including through the further development and implementation of a comprehensive military and police reform plan and the formation of a well-trained, adequately equipped and accountable "Rapid Reaction Force" able to take over the responsibilities of the Intervention Brigade of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council reaffirms in this context the leading role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in coordinating

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[139] S/PRST/2013/11.

[140] S/2013/131, annex.

support for security sector reform provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system, and his role in assisting the Government to implement its commitments under the PSC Framework. The Council also reiterates that the Government bears the primary responsibility for security, the protection of civilians, the promotion and protection of human rights, national reconciliation, peacebuilding and development in the country.

The Council reiterates its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as of all countries of the region and emphasizes the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation.

The Council commends the joint visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and the President of the World Bank Group, Mr. Jim Yong Kim, accompanied by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Ms. Mary Robinson, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda from 22 to 24 May 2013 in support of the PSC Framework, and welcomes the announcement made by the World Bank of US$1 billion in planned funding for development projects in the Great Lakes region aiming at the recovery of livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of the people of the region and the revitalization and expansion of cross-border economic activity. In this regard, the Council encourages multilateral institutions and bilateral partners to support the objectives of the PSC Framework and stresses the importance of swiftly delivering concrete peace dividends.

The Council commends the personal diplomatic engagement of the Secretary-General and reaffirms its strong support to his Special Envoy, Ms. Mary Robinson. The Council encourages the Special Envoy, in coordination with and with appropriate support from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to continue to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, including through the development of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures to be presented for adoption at the next meeting of the 11 plus 4 Regional Oversight Mechanism on the margins of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2013. The Council further commends her efforts to include women and civil society in the implementation of the PSC Framework and to promote the full and effective participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including through the implementation of a subregional action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). It welcomes in this regard the Regional Conference on Women, Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura from 9 to 11 July 2013.

The Council condemns the renewed attacks launched from 20 to 22 May 2013 and again on 14 July 2013 by the 23 March Movement rebel group in the Mutaho area, in the vicinity of Goma, in violation of resolutions 2076 (2012) and 2098 (2013), which caused civilian casualties and displacements, and undermined regional and international efforts to peacefully and permanently resolve the crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council renews its strong condemnation of the continued presence of the 23 March Movement in the immediate vicinity of Goma and its attempts to establish an illegitimate parallel administration in North Kivu and demands that the 23 March Movement fully disband and disarm.

The Council takes note that hundreds of combatants of the 23 March Movement, including individuals listed by the United Nations sanctions regime concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, fled from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into Rwanda on 18 March 2013. The Council notes with appreciation the initial steps swiftly taken by the Government of Rwanda to handle this situation and encourages the Government to continue to collaborate with the United Nations and relevant international organizations to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized and are dealt with according to relevant international law, with special attention to children and women among them.

The Council expresses concern at the increased activity of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including reports of attacks by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda on Rwandan territory, and demands that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda fully disband and disarm.

The Council also condemns the renewed attacks by the Allied Democratic Forces – National Army for the Liberation of Uganda on 11 July 2013 against the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Kamango and on 14 July 2013 against forces of the Mission along the Muba-Kamango axis, which have resulted in 66,000 Congolese refugees and caused casualties among both the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mission.

The Council demands that the 23 March Movement, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces – National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, the Mai Mai Kata Katanga and all other armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, continuing recruitment and use of children, destabilizing activities, human rights abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and attempts to undermine or supplant the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council stresses that all perpetrators of such abuses and violations should be held accountable. The Council further demands that the members of all armed groups immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and calls for the restoration of State authority of the Government in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It strongly condemns the large scale recruitment and use of children by armed groups. The Council emphasizes the renewed commitment of all countries of the region to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups.

The Council condemns the widespread incidents of sexual and gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and emphasizes the importance of effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts. It further recalls that rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes, and calls for the investigation and prosecution of those responsible, in order to end impunity for such crimes.

The Council expresses grave concern about the ongoing humanitarian crisis, including the 2.6 million internally displaced persons and the 6.4 million people in need of food assistance and emergency agricultural aid, and calls upon all parties to allow safe and unhindered access for the timely and full delivery of humanitarian aid to all civilians in urgent need of assistance, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, including international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. The Council further expresses concern with the over 500,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in neighbouring countries and calls upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region to work towards the peaceful environment that will allow for the eventual and voluntary return of refugees to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the support, as appropriate, of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Council commends in this regard the support provided by neighbouring countries to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council condemns the violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by members of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the mass rapes committed in Minova on 24 November 2012, and calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to swiftly apprehend, bring to justice and hold accountable those responsible for such violations, regardless of military rank. The Council further calls upon the Government to implement improved vetting mechanisms and establish more effective judicial mechanisms within its security forces.

The Council expresses grave concern about reports of alleged mistreatment of detainees of the 23 March Movement and the desecration of corpses of combatants of the 23 March Movement by members of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council welcomes steps taken by the Congolese armed forces and the Mission to investigate these claims and to hold the perpetrators accountable for these acts, which constitute violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Council takes note of steps taken by the Mission to review its support to units of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo suspected of being involved in these incidents in line with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy.

The Council further calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to implement its action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children as well as prevent and end all acts of sexual violence against children by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council encourages the Special Envoy, Ms. Mary Robinson, building on the PSC Framework, to continue to lead a comprehensive political process that includes all relevant stakeholders to address the underlying root causes of the conflict and ensures that those responsible for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable and are not eligible for integration into the State security forces.

The Council welcomes the contribution of the Mission to a comprehensive approach to addressing the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and encourages rapid completion of the deployment of the Intervention Brigade of the Mission. The Council acknowledges the commitment of all troop-contributing countries to the Mission to implementing the full range of responsibilities under the

Mission's civilian protection mandate, including the responsibilities assigned to the Intervention Brigade, in line with resolution 2098 (2013).

The Council recognizes the significant sacrifices made by the Mission and the troop-contributing countries and expresses appreciation for their efforts to improve peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council condemns all threats or attacks against peacekeepers and emphasizes that those responsible for such threats or attacks must be held accountable. The Council recalls in this regard its intention to consider additional targeted sanctions, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 2078 (2012), and its decision to extend sanctions measures to individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the Mission.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO[141]

Decisions

At its 6850th meeting, on 19 October 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[142]

> The Security Council expresses its deep concern regarding the deteriorating security and humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to ongoing military and other destabilizing activities of the 23 March Movement as well as other armed groups.
>
> The Council strongly condemns the 23 March Movement and all its attacks on the civilian population, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of child soldiers. The Council also condemns the attempts by the 23 March Movement to establish a parallel administration and to undermine State authority. The Council demands that the 23 March Movement and other armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities.
>
> The Council calls for perpetrators, including individuals responsible for violence against children and acts of sexual violence, to be apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable for violations of applicable international law. The Council expresses its intention to apply targeted sanctions against the leadership of the 23 March Movement and those acting in violation of the sanctions regime and the arms embargo and calls upon all Member States to submit, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004).
>
> The Council expresses its deep concern at the increasing number of displaced persons and refugees, with 320,000 people displaced from their homes in the province of North Kivu since the 23 March Movement mutiny started in April 2012. It calls upon all parties, in particular the 23 March Movement, to allow safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to the areas under the control of the 23 March Movement and in the wider region in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. It expresses concern about the shortfall in funding for humanitarian assistance and reiterates its call upon the international community to provide appropriate humanitarian support. It also expresses concern at the possible negative impact of the prevailing situation in North Kivu on the security and humanitarian situation in South Kivu.

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[141] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1997.

[142] S/PRST/2012/22.

The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and emphasizes the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation. It reiterates its strong condemnation of any and all external support to the 23 March Movement. In this regard, the Council expresses deep concern at reports indicating that such support continues to be provided to the 23 March Movement by neighbouring countries. The Council demands that any and all outside support to the 23 March Movement as well as other armed groups cease immediately.

The Council calls upon all countries in the region to condemn the 23 March Movement as well as other armed groups and to cooperate actively with the Congolese authorities in disarming and demobilizing the 23 March Movement as well as other armed groups and dismantling the 23 March Movement parallel administration.

The Council emphasizes the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through effective security sector reform to allow army and police reform, and to end impunity for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and urges the Government to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It also stresses the urgency of constructive engagement and dialogue between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours, especially Rwanda, and the need to address the underlying causes of the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It calls upon the Secretary-General to continue his good offices and to explore, when appropriate, further high-level diplomatic mechanisms to facilitate enhanced dialogue between relevant parties, including on the underlying causes of the conflict.

The Council welcomes the establishment of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, which was launched by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on 14 September 2012, as an important starting point for rebuilding confidence between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. It further welcomes the support provided by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Mechanism and encourages, in coordination with the members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the participation of the Mission, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Mechanism and the reporting on any flow of arms and related materiel across borders of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council takes note of the decisions by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the African Union regarding the deployment of a "Neutral International Force" in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and takes note of the ongoing coordination efforts between these organizations and the United Nations to clarify the objectives, modalities and means of the proposed Force in relation to the Mission.

The Council expresses its full support to the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, and the Group of Experts, encourages further that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and reiterates its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members, and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate.

The Council expresses its full support to the Mission and commends the active measures it has taken to implement its mandate in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially protecting civilians, and encourages the continuation of these efforts. The Council requests the Secretary-General to present to the Council a special report on possible options, and their implications, for reinforcing the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate, including to protect civilians and report on flows of arms and related materiel across borders of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing in particular on force multipliers. It calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and reiterates its condemnation of any attacks on its peacekeepers. The Council recalls that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears the primary responsibility for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians. The Council recalls the importance of close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries.

At its 6866th meeting, on 20 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Resolution 2076 (2012)
of 20 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially the statement by its President of 19 October 2012[152] and its statements to the press of 2 August and 17 November 2012 on the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to ongoing military activities of the 23 March Movement,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the resumption of attacks by the 23 March Movement and the entry of the 23 March Movement into the city of Goma on 20 November 2012, as well as the continuation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights law by the 23 March Movement and other armed groups,

Calling for all perpetrators, including individuals responsible for violence against children and acts of sexual violence, to be apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable for violations of applicable international law,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of any and all external support to the 23 March Movement, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, and expressing deep concern at reports and allegations indicating that such support continues to be provided to the 23 March Movement,

Expressing concern at the possible negative impact of the prevailing situation in North Kivu on the security and humanitarian situation in South Kivu,

Expressing deep concern regarding the increasing number of displaced persons and refugees in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo caused by the resumption of the attacks of the 23 March Movement,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General, as well as of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in convening the extraordinary summits held in Addis Ababa on 15 July 2012, and Kampala on 7 and 8 August, 8 September and 8 October 2012 to address the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians, with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,

Calling upon all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reiterating its condemnation of any attacks against peacekeepers,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the resumption of attacks by the 23 March Movement in North Kivu and the entry of the 23 March Movement into the city of Goma on 20 November 2012;

2. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of the 23 March Movement from Goma, the cessation of any further advances by the 23 March Movement and that its members immediately and permanently disband and lay

down their arms, and further demands the restoration of State authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Goma and in North Kivu;

3. *Strongly condemns* the 23 March Movement and all its attacks on the civilian population, peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, further condemns the attempts by the 23 March Movement to establish an illegitimate parallel administration and to undermine State authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reiterates that those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses will be held accountable;

4. *Expresses deep concern* at reports indicating that external support continues to be provided to the 23 March Movement, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, causing a significant increase in the military abilities of the 23 March Movement, and demands that any and all outside support to the 23 March Movement cease immediately;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report in the coming days, in coordination with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the African Union, on the allegations of external support to the 23 March Movement, and expresses its readiness to take further appropriate measures on the basis of this report;

6. *Calls upon* the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to monitor and enquire into, including by making active use of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, reports and allegations of outside support and supply of equipment to the 23 March Movement, and encourages the Mission, in coordination with the members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to participate, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Mechanism;

7. *Expresses concern* that the 23 March Movement commanders, Mr. Innocent Kaina and Mr. Baudouin Ngaruye, are engaging in activities for which the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) may designate individuals pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008) of 22 December 2008, and directs the Committee to review, as a matter of urgency, their activities and those of any other individuals who meet the criteria for designation;

8. *Expresses its intention* to consider additional targeted sanctions, in accordance with the criteria set out in resolution 1857 (2008), against the leadership of the 23 March Movement and those providing external support to the 23 March Movement and those acting in violation of the sanctions regime and the arms embargo, and calls upon all Member States to submit, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals to the Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report in the coming days on options, and their implications, for the possible redeployments, in consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries, of contingents of the Mission and additional force multipliers, observation capabilities and troops within the current authorized ceiling, which, in regard to the current crisis, could improve the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate, including to protect civilians and report on flows of arms and related materiel across borders of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in this context expresses its intention to keep the mandate of the Mission under review;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to use their influence on the 23 March Movement to bring about an end to attacks;

11. *Calls upon* all parties, in particular the 23 March Movement, to allow safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to those in need in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, and to refrain from any violence against civilians;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, and stresses the need to prevent any forced recruitment of individuals, including children, by parties to the conflict;

13. *Commends* the active steps taken by the Mission to implement its mandate, in particular the protection of civilians, further commends in this regard the tireless efforts of all contingents of the Mission, particularly in and around Goma, and encourages the continuation of their efforts;

14. *Emphasizes* that any attempts to undermine the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate will not be tolerated, and condemns all individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against the Mission;

15. *Welcomes and emphasizes* the importance of the continuation of the efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union to resolve the conflict and find a durable political solution, and calls upon them and States of the region to coordinate their efforts in order to bring about an end to attacks, stabilize the situation and facilitate dialogue between relevant parties;

16. *Welcomes* the designation of Mr. Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra as Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes Region, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on options for high-level dialogue between relevant parties to address short-term and long-term causes underlying the political, security and humanitarian crises in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the option of the possible designation of a special envoy, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in the coming days on the evolution of the crisis and on diplomatic efforts, including his own;

17. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through effective security sector reform to allow army and police reform, and to end impunity for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and urges the Government to increase efforts to provide security, reform the security sector, protect civilians and respect human rights;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6866th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6868th meeting, on 21 November 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/838)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Roger Meece, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

At its 6873rd meeting, on 28 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

> "Letter dated 12 November 2012 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/843)".

Resolution 2078 (2012)
of 28 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation, *Stressing* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians, with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the interim report,[143] the addendum thereto[144] and the final report[145] of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the Group of Experts) established pursuant to resolution 1771 (2007) of 10 August 2007, whose mandate was extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008) of 31 March 2008, 1857 (2008) of 22 December 2008, 1896 (2009) of 30 November 2009, 1952 (2010) of 29 November 2010 and 2021 (2011) of 29 November 2011 and of the recommendations contained therein,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to ongoing military activities of the 23 March Movement,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of any and all external support to the 23 March Movement, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, and expressing deep concern at reports and allegations indicating that such support continues to be provided to the 23 March Movement,

Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of resolutions 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004, 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010) and 2021 (2011), and declaring its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out in its resolutions concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region against the illegal exploitation of natural resources,

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, committed by the 23 March Movement and other armed groups,

Calling for all perpetrators, including individuals responsible for violence against children and acts of sexual violence, to be apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable for violations of applicable international law,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in convening the extraordinary summits held in Addis Ababa on 15 July 2012, and Kampala on 7 and 8 August, 8 September, 8 October and 24 November 2012 to address the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Calling upon all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and reiterating its condemnation of any attacks against peacekeepers, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 February 2014 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution;

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[143] See S/2012/348.

[144] S/2012/348/Add.1, annex.

[145] See S/2012/843.

2. *Decides also* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution;

3. *Decides further* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;

4. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004):

(*a*) Persons or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

(*b*) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;

(*c*) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

(*d*) Political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflict contrary to applicable international law;

(*e*) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;

(*f*) Individuals or entities obstructing access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(*g*) Individuals or entities illegally supporting armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade in natural resources, including gold;

(*h*) Individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity owned or controlled by a designated individual;

(*i*) Individuals or entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend, for a period expiring on 1 February 2014, the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and renewed by subsequent resolutions and requests the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1807 (2008) and expanded by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1857 (2008) and to present to the Security Council, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004), a written mid-term report by 28 June 2013, and a written final report before 13 December 2013, welcomes the practice of receiving additional updates of the Group of Experts as appropriate, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Group of Experts submit to the Council its final report upon termination of the mandate of the Group of Experts;

6. *Strongly condemns* the 23 March Movement and all its attacks on the civilian population, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, further condemns the attempts by the 23 March Movement to establish an illegitimate parallel administration and to undermine State authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reiterates that those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses will be held accountable;

7. *Demands* that the 23 March Movement and other armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Lord's Resistance Army, Mai Mai militias, the Forces nationales de libération and the Allied Democratic Forces, cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and release immediately all child soldiers and permanently lay down their arms;

8. *Expresses deep concern* at reports indicating that external support continues to be provided to the 23 March Movement, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment, causing a significant increase in the military abilities of the 23 March Movement, and reiterates its demand that any and all outside support to the 23 March Movement cease immediately;

9. *Expresses its intention* to consider additional targeted sanctions, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 4 of the present resolution, against the leadership of the 23 March Movement and those providing external support to the 23 March Movement, and those acting in violation of the sanctions regime and the arms embargo, and calls upon all Member States to submit, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals to the Committee;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1807 (2008) shall not apply:

(*a*) Where the Committee determines in advance, and on a case-by-case basis, that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(*b*) Where the Committee concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of Council resolutions, that is peace and national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and stability in the region;

(*c*) Where the Committee authorizes in advance, and on a case-by-case basis, the transit of individuals returning to the territory of the State of their nationality or participating in efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights or international humanitarian law; or

(*d*) Where such entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of judicial process;

11. *Reiterates its call upon* the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to monitor and enquire into, including by making active use of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, reports and allegations of outside support and supply of equipment to the 23 March Movement, and encourages the Mission, in coordination with the members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to participate, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Mechanism;

12. *Encourages* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking programme, in particular for State-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States;

13. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through effective security sector reform to allow army and police and justice sector reform, and to end impunity for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, urges the Government to increase efforts in this regard, welcomes the efforts to date by the Government to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, and urges continued effort in this regard;

14. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the measures taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals,[146] as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and calls upon all States to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the countries in the Great Lakes region in the implementation of the guidelines;

15. *Encourages* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, in particular in the gold sector, as part of broader efforts to mitigate the risk of further financing armed groups and criminal networks within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

16. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 13 of resolution 1952 (2010), and requests the Group of Experts to continue to study the impact of due diligence;

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[146] See S/2011/345, annex I.

17. *Also reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011), and reiterates its call to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the States in the Great Lakes region to require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;

18. *Recalls* the mandate of the Mission to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production of and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters;

19. *Stresses* the importance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, and encourages the Mission to use its existing authority to assist the Government in this regard;

20. *Expresses its full support* to the Group of Experts of the Committee, and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, further encourages all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and reiterates its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

21. *Calls upon* the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire re-established pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1980 (2011) of 28 April 2011 and the Panel of Experts on Liberia re-established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1961 (2010) of 17 December 2010 with respect to natural resources;

22. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those in the region and those in which individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present resolution are based, to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution and recommended in paragraph 8 of resolution 1952 (2010);

23. *Decides* that, when appropriate and no later than 1 February 2014, it shall review the measures set forth in the present resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in the light of the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular progress in security sector reform, including the integration of the armed forces and the reform of the national police, and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on child soldiers;

24. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6873rd meeting.

Decisions

On 22 January 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[147]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 December 2012 concerning your intention regarding the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[148] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein.
>
> The members of the Council also note that the trial use in this operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of "external imagery/electronic equipment and associated analysis capabilities, notably surveillance capability such as that provided by unmanned aerial systems", is in line with the Secretariat's intention to use

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[147] S/2013/44.

[148] S/2013/43.

assets to enhance situational awareness, if available, on a case-by-case basis and without prejudice to the ongoing consideration by relevant United Nations bodies of legal, financial and technical implications of the use of unmanned aerial systems.

At its 6925th meeting, on 22 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2013/96)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Roger Meece, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At its 6928th meeting, on 5 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

> "Special Report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)".

At its 6943rd meeting, on 28 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

> "Special Report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)".

Resolution 2098 (2013)
of 28 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially its resolutions 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, 1991 (2011) of 28 June 2011, 2053 (2012) of 27 June 2012, 2076 (2012) of 20 November 2012 and 2078 (2012) of 28 November 2012,

Recalling also its resolution 2086 (2013) of 21 January 2013, and reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Noting that eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign, and emphasizing the need to address the root causes of conflict to put an end to these recurring cycles of violence,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, *Welcoming also* the signing in Addis Ababa on 24 February 2013 of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (the PSC Framework),[149] under the auspices of its guarantors, namely the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community and the Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,

Welcoming further the designation by the Secretary-General of Ms. Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland, as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in North Kivu due to ongoing destabilizing activities of the 23 March Movement and other Congolese and foreign armed groups, and expressing concern at their negative impact on the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in South Kivu and in Katanga,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the threat posed by the presence of the 23 March Movement in the immediate vicinity of the city of Goma in violation of resolution 2076 (2012), as well as the continuation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by the 23 March Movement and other armed groups,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2013,[150] which includes a list of parties responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 2013,[151] and reiterating its strong condemnation of any and all external support to the 23 March Movement, including through troop reinforcement, tactical advice and the supply of equipment and materiel,

Expressing deep concern regarding the increasing number of internally displaced persons in and refugees from eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo caused by the 23 March Movement, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and other Congolese and foreign armed groups,

Expressing its concern at the heightened instability across eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo resulting also in part from the increased activity of other armed groups, including the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain and the Allied Democratic Forces in North Kivu, the Mai Mai Gédéon and the Mai Mai Kata Katanga in Katanga Province, the Lord's Resistance Army in Orientale Province, and further expressing concern at Rwandan reports of attacks by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda on Rwandan territory,

Recalling the statements by its President on the Central African region and the Lord's Resistance Army, including those of 14 November 2011,[152] and 29 June[153] and 19 December 2012,[154] commending the important ongoing efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army, encouraging further efforts of the African Union-Regional Task Force, and urging greater cooperation and information-sharing between relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union-Regional Task Force regional forces and non-governmental organizations in tackling the threat of the Lord's Resistance Army,

Calling upon all parties to the conflict to respect the impartiality, independence and neutrality of humanitarian actors,

Remaining greatly concerned by the humanitarian situation that continues to severely affect the civilian population, in particular in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the persistent high levels of violence and abuses and violations of international law, condemning in particular those involving the targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, the systematic recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, and recognizing their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

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[149] S/2013/131, annex.

[150] S/2013/149.

[151] S/2013/96.

[152] S/PRST/2011/21.

[153] S/PRST/2012/18.

[154] S/PRST/2012/28.

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict,

Welcoming the efforts of the Mission and international partners in delivering training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence for Congolese security institutions, and underlining its importance,

Condemning the mass rapes in Minova and the surrounding villages in November 2012 reportedly committed by soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking note of the investigations and arrests undertaken thereafter by the Congolese authorities, and calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or abuses of human rights, as applicable, including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Welcoming the commitment made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to hold accountable those responsible for atrocities in the country, noting the cooperation of the Government with the International Criminal Court, and stressing the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional and international cooperation to this end,

Welcoming the surrender of Mr. Bosco Ntaganda to the International Criminal Court on 22 March 2013 as a positive step for international criminal justice as well as towards the restoration of peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressing its appreciation to all Governments concerned as well as to the Court for their cooperation, which was essential to bring Mr. Ntaganda to justice,

Noting that hundreds of combatants of the 23 March Movement, including individuals designated by the Security Council, fled from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into Rwanda on 18 March 2013, encouraging the Government of Rwanda, with the assistance of relevant United Nations and international organizations, to continue to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized and are dealt with according to relevant international law, including special attention to children and women among them, and recalling the obligations of Member States under the sanctions regime, as renewed by resolution 2078 (2012),

Taking note that the Secretary-General, in January 2012, encouraged the Council to reject any endorsement of amnesty for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law,

Stressing that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears primary responsibility for security, the protection of civilians, national reconciliation, peacebuilding and development in the country, and urging the Government to remain fully committed to the implementation of the PSC Framework and to protecting the civilian population through the swift establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces, the deployment of Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary and territorial administration and the establishment of the rule of law and respect for human rights,

Taking note, in this regard, of the statements by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Joseph Kabila, of 15 and 31 December 2012 in which he indicated that army reform would constitute a major priority for his Government in 2013, and calling upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to uphold its commitment to security sector reform, including the creation and support of a rapid reaction force, the development of a comprehensive plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration, and the development of a roadmap for the security and justice sectors, which will require the allocation of necessary resources and a continued commitment from the Government to prioritize reform, *Reiterating* its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be held accountable, and recalling its decision to extend sanctions measures outlined in paragraph 3 of resolution 2078 (2012) to individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the Mission,

Reiterating its call upon the Secretary-General to take all measures deemed necessary to strengthen United Nations field security arrangements and improve the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers and, especially, unarmed observers,

Taking note of the special report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region of 27 February 2013[155] and of the recommendations contained therein, including regarding the establishment of an "intervention brigade" within the Mission, based on the idea initially conceived by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and supported by the Southern African Development Community,

Recalling the letter dated 27 December 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council on proposals for improving the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate,[148] and the response thereto from the President of 22 January 2013,[147]

Recognizing the significant sacrifices made by the Mission, and expressing appreciation for its efforts to improve peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Underlining the importance of the Mission deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate,

Welcoming the contribution of the Mission to a comprehensive strategy for durable peace and security, noting with appreciation the contribution that the Mission makes to early peacebuilding, and emphasizing that the activities of the Mission should be conducted in a manner so as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, the prevention of relapse into armed conflict, and progress towards sustainable peace and development,

Stressing the importance of the full and urgent implementation of the PSC Framework to reducing threats against civilians in the long term, noting the need for the Mission to strengthen support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enable it to address security challenges and extend State authority of the Government as expressed in paragraph 5 of the PSC Framework, and recognizing the need for a comprehensive peace process to put an end to the sources of conflict in the region,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the signing on 24 February 2013 of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (the PSC Framework),[149] and stresses the importance of this agreement for the long term stability of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region;

2. *Demands* that the signatory States of the PSC Framework fully implement their commitments in good faith;

3. *Encourages*, in this regard, the prompt establishment of (i) a regional 11 plus 4 oversight mechanism involving the leaders of the region with the good offices of the guarantors of the PSC Framework, which will meet regularly and review progress in the implementation of the regional commitments under the PSC Framework, and (ii) a national oversight mechanism in order to accompany and oversee the implementation of the commitments for reform of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

4. *Calls upon* the newly designated Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, in coordination with and with the appropriate support from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of national and regional commitments under the PSC Framework, as set out in annex A to the present resolution, including through the swift establishment of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures, and, building on the PSC Framework,

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[155] S/2013/119.

encourages the Special Envoy to lead a comprehensive political process that includes all relevant stakeholders to address the underlying root causes of the conflict;

5. *Calls upon* the Special Representative, in collaboration with the Special Envoy, to support, coordinate and assess the implementation of national commitments under the PSC Framework in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as set out in annex B to the present resolution;

6. *Expresses its intention* to review progress of the implementation of the PSC Framework in the region against the associated benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures after the conclusion of the first visit to the region of the Special Envoy and regularly thereafter, as well as on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 34 below, and further expresses its intention, in the event that any or all of the parties have not complied with the commitments set forth in the PSC Framework, to take appropriate measures as necessary;

7. *Strongly condemns* the continued presence of the 23 March Movement in the immediate vicinity of Goma and its attempts to establish an illegitimate parallel administration in North Kivu, demands that the 23 March Movement cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that its members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and calls for the restoration of State authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Goma and in North Kivu;

8. *Strongly condemns* the 23 March Movement, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain, the Lord's Resistance Army, the Forces nationales de libération, the various Mai Mai groups and all other armed groups and their continuing violence and abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of children, demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and reiterates that those responsible for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable and should not be eligible for integration into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or other elements of State security forces;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 31 March 2014, takes note of the recommendations contained in the special report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Great Lakes region[155] regarding the Mission, and decides that the Mission shall, for an initial period of one year and within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, include an "intervention brigade" consisting, inter alia, of three infantry battalions, one artillery and one special force and reconnaissance company with headquarters in Goma, under the direct command of the Force Commander of the Mission, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in paragraph 12 (*b*) below and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to make space for stabilization activities;

10. *Decides also* that the Intervention Brigade will have a clear exit strategy and that the Council will consider the continued presence of the Intervention Brigade in the light of its performance and of whether the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity, has made sufficient progress in implementing its commitments under the PSC Framework, as well as the establishment and implementation of a national security sector reform roadmap for the creation of a Congolese "rapid reaction force" able to take over responsibility for achieving the objective of the Intervention Brigade;

11. *Decides further* that future reconfigurations of the Mission and its mandate should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and, in the context of implementation by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other signatories of the PSC Framework, progress towards the following objectives:

(*a*) Reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups, including through the operations by the Intervention Brigade, violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions;

(*b*) Stabilization through the establishment of functional State security institutions in conflict-affected areas, and through strengthened democratic order that reduces the risk of instability, including adequate political space, the observance of human rights and a credible electoral process;

12. *Authorizes* the Mission, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate:

(*a*) *Protection of civilians*

(i) Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, including civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in the context of violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, and mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation;

(ii) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment;

(iii) Work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to identify threats to civilians and implement existing response plans to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, and requests the Mission to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the work of the Mission and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, as called for in resolution 1960 (2010), and employ women's protection advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence;

(*b*) *Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade*

In support of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the basis of information collation and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 above, either unilaterally or jointly with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations forces, to prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups on State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make space for stabilization activities;

(*c*) *Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo*

Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and, in particular, observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by using, as specified in the letter from the Council of 22 January 2013,[147] surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect and dispose of arms or related materials whose presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012) and share relevant information with the Group of Experts;

(*d*) *Provision of support to national and international judicial processes*

Support and work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the International Criminal Court;

13. *Requests* the civilian component of the Mission to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 12 (*a*), 12 (*c*) and 12 (*d*) above;

14. *Calls upon* the Special Representative to perform, through his good offices, the following tasks:

(*a*) Encourage and accelerate greater national ownership of security sector reform by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through the urgent finalization and implementation of a national strategy for the establishment of effective, inclusive and accountable security and justice institutions by the

Democratic Republic of the Congo and play a leading role in coordinating the support for security sector reform provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system;

(*b*) Promote inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to furthering reconciliation and democratization and encourage the organization of credible and transparent provincial and local elections;

(*c*) Encourage the prompt establishment and the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction of and trade in natural resources in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

15. *Authorizes* the Mission, through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the United Nations country team and in support of national mechanisms to implement the PSC Framework, to the following tasks:

(*a*) Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

(*b*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enable the development and finalization of a clear and comprehensive security sector reform implementation roadmap including benchmarks and timelines to establish effective and accountable security institutions;

(*c*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for reform of the army, including, as a first step, the establishment of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped rapid reaction force within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo which should form the nucleus for a professional, accountable, well-sustained and effective national defence force, and support, when appropriate and in coordination with international partners, the training of the Rapid Reaction Force which should, in the frame of the benchmarks and timelines set by the security sector reform roadmap, develop the capacity to assume as soon as possible security responsibilities from the Intervention Brigade of the Mission;

(*d*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the design of a single overarching plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including members of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and support, when appropriate, the implementation of this plan;

(*e*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in close cooperation with other international partners, to build on the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to support the establishment of a minimum level of sustainable State authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through area-based efforts to improve security and State authority and enable the commencement of sustainable socioeconomic recovery;

(*f*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations forces, to the provision of training to battalions of the Congolese National Police;

(*g*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the development and the implementation, in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, of a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the criminal justice institutions and processes, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas;

(*h*) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote human rights and to fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government's "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by elements of the security forces, in particular its newly integrated elements;

(*i*) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law;

16. *Requests* the military component of the Mission to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 15 (*a*) to (*d*) and 15 (*i*) above;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to produce a detailed report and accompanying matrix reflecting the current division of labour between the Mission and the United Nations country team on tasks shared by the Mission, the United Nations country team and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and setting out a clear roadmap, with accompanying timeline, to transfer to the United Nations country team to the fullest extent possible tasks where the United Nations country team has a comparative advantage or which take place in non-conflict areas, or to the Government, in order to streamline the tasks assigned to the military and civilian components of the Mission, and expresses its intention to keep the mandate of the Mission under review on the basis of this report;

18. *Decides* that the Mission, in coordination with the United Nations country team, shall transfer as soon as feasible to the United Nations country team appropriate tasks that are not mentioned in paragraphs 12, 14 and 15 above, including technical election support and demining support, and calls upon the Mission to continue to work with the United Nations country team and the Congolese authorities towards the adoption and implementation of the Peace Consolidation Programme covering provinces not affected by the conflict, and requests the Mission, where appropriate, to continue transferring tasks to the United Nations country team in those provinces;

19. *Decides also* that the Mission shall strengthen the presence of its military, police and civilian components in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and reduce, to the fullest extent possible for the implementation of its mandate, its presence in areas not affected by conflict, in particular Kinshasa and in western Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through the roll-out of the United Nations Area Coordinator mechanism and Model Office concept, as well as the appointment of further United Nations Area Coordinators and establishment of additional United Nations joint offices;

20. *Urges* the international community and donors to support the Mission and the United Nations country team in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration activities referred to in paragraph 15 (*d*) above and the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy activities referred to in paragraph 15 (*e*) above, and calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States to remain engaged in the process;

21. *Requests* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to arrest and hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including Mr. Sylvestre Mudacumura, and stresses the importance to this end of regional cooperation, including through cooperation with the International Criminal Court;

22. *Encourages* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to build on its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and to vigorously implement, with the support of the Mission as appropriate, the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

23. *Encourages* the Mission, in coordination with members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to participate, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism as a regional confidence-building mechanism, consistent with paragraph 12 (*c*) above;

24. *Calls upon* the Mission to coordinate strategies with other United Nations missions in the region for enhanced information-sharing in light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, and reiterates support to the respective initiatives taken by the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate regional action against the Lord's Resistance Army, consistent with paragraph 12 (*a*) above;

25. *Encourages* the Mission to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities through a comprehensive public outreach programme and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights perpetrated against civilians, consistent with paragraphs 12 to 16 above;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full compliance of the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

27. *Demands* that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of the Mission and allow full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for United Nations and associated personnel, consistent with relevant provisions of international law, in carrying out their mandate and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States to generously contribute to the United Nations humanitarian appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to help to ensure that United Nations humanitarian agencies and other international organizations are fully funded and able to address the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons, survivors of sexual violence and other vulnerable communities;

29. *Notes* that it is important that all contingents of the Mission, including the contingents of the Intervention Brigade, are properly prepared and effectively equipped to be able to carry out their respective tasks;

30. *Requests* the Mission to keep the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community informed of the operational situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

31. *Commends* the contribution of troop- and police-contributing countries and donors to the Mission, calls upon Member States to pledge and provide the remaining force enablers, in particular military air assets, required for the Mission, and recalls the importance of close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries;

32. *Expresses its full support* to the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, encourages further that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and reiterates its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General, consistent with paragraph 31 above, to review and update the mission concept, concept of operations, rules of engagement and all other relevant United Nations planning documents to reflect the tasks of the military component of the Mission, consisting of its regular forces and of the Intervention Brigade, in order to ensure coherent and coordinated delivery of the objectives of the Mission in line with its mandate;

34. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months:

(*a*) In coordination with his Special Envoy and his Special Representative on the implementation of the commitments under the PSC Framework and on any breaches of the commitments contained therein, including on the basis of the benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above;

(*b*) In coordination with his Special Representative on:

(i) The situation on the ground, including sexual violence and the impact of conflict on women and children, and including in the light of the objectives outlined in paragraph 11 above and on the basis of the joint assessment process allowed by the ongoing strategic partnership between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mission;

(ii) Progress made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the implementation of its commitments under the PSC Framework, including through the establishment and implementation of a national security sector reform roadmap and the creation of a Congolese rapid reaction force, and on the design and implementation of the overarching plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration;

(iii) The implementation by the Mission of its mandate, including on the deployment, readiness and activities of the Intervention Brigade and all other forces of the Mission, on any violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that may occur and on efforts undertaken to mitigate civilian harm;

(iv) The reconfiguration of the Mission to conduct the tasks set out in paragraphs 12 and 13 above, to contribute to the tasks set out in paragraphs 14 and 15 above and to transfer activities from the Mission to the United Nations country team as set out in paragraph 18 above, including on the basis of the matrix of division of labour referred to in paragraph 17 above which should be presented within three months and updated regularly thereafter, and on the reinforcement of the presence of the Mission in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(v) The review and subsequent updating of the mission concept, concept of operations, rules of engagement and all other relevant United Nations planning documents;

(vi) The risks and their implications for safety and security for the United Nations personnel and facilities as a result of the possible operations of the Intervention Brigade as well as measures taken to strengthen their security and mitigate risks;

35. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6943rd meeting.

Annex A

Commitments of the countries of the region under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

- Not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries;
- To neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups;
- To respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries;
- To strengthen regional cooperation, including deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources;
- To respect the legitimate concerns and interests of the neighbouring countries, in particular regarding security matters;
- To neither harbour nor provide protection of any kind to persons accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide or crimes of aggression, or persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime; and
- To facilitate the administration of justice through judicial cooperation within the region.

Annex B

Commitments of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

- To continue and deepen security sector reform, particularly with respect to the Army and Police;
- To consolidate State authority, particularly in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including to prevent armed groups from destabilizing neighbouring countries;
- To make progress with regard to decentralization;
- To further economic development, including with respect to the expansion of infrastructure and basic social service delivery;
- To further structural reform of Government institutions, including financial reform; and
- To further the agenda of reconciliation, tolerance and democratization.

Decisions

On 28 March 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[156]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 March 2013 concerning the preliminary assessment of the financial implications of the proposals outlined in your special report on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[157] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein without prejudice to consideration of financial implications by the relevant United Nations bodies.

At its 6960th meeting, on 6 May 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Mary Robinson, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

On 16 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[158]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, of Brazil, as Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[159] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

On 10 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[160]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 June 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Martin Kobler, of Germany, as your Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[161] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC[162]

Decisions

At its 6899th meeting, on 11 January 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Central African Republic to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)".

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[156] S/2013/201.

[157] S/2013/200.

[158] S/2013/288.

[159] S/2013/287.

[160] S/2013/340.

[161] S/2013/339.

[162] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1997.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Margaret Vogt, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, and Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

At its 6907th meeting, on 24 January 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Central African Republic to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)".

Resolution 2088 (2013)
of 24 January 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements concerning the Central African Republic, especially resolution 2031 (2011) of 21 December 2011, and its statements to the press of 19 and 27 December 2012 and 4 and 11 January 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Central African Republic, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Noting the signature by the Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix of the Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 21 June 2008 on 25 August 2012,

Condemning military attacks by armed groups and attempts to destabilize the peacebuilding process in the Central African Republic,

Expressing concern at the lack of State authority outside the capital, which has led to a serious security vacuum in many parts of the Central African Republic and has allowed the emergence and development of national and foreign armed groups, including the Lord's Resistance Army, to operate in the Central African Republic,

Commending the swift efforts made by the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and the countries in the region to solve the political and security crisis, and welcoming the negotiations held in Libreville from 8 to 11 January 2013 under the auspices of the Economic Community,

Welcoming the signature in Libreville of the declaration of principle, the ceasefire agreement and the political agreement on the resolution of the crisis on 11 January 2013,

Acknowledging the role played by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Ms. Margaret Vogt, and by the United Nations country team, and welcoming their dedicated efforts, in particular regarding assistance as requested by the Economic Community of Central African States during the negotiations in Libreville,

Acknowledging the emergence of a consensus on the revised electoral code, and looking forward to its formalization and full implementation,

Looking forward to the start of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities in the north-east of the country,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security and its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, recalling the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, including the adoption of action plans to put an end to the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, including by self-defence militias, calling upon the parties in the Central African Republic to engage with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Emphasizing that inclusive political dialogue, respect for the rule of law, democratic governance, the participation of women in peacebuilding, respect for human rights, justice, accountability and economic development are necessary for a lasting peace in the Central African Republic,

Encouraging stakeholders, including the Peacebuilding Commission, to assist in addressing peacebuilding challenges in the country, and looking forward to the rapid appointment of a new Chair of the Central African Republic country-specific configuration of the Commission,

Acknowledging the useful contribution of the Peacebuilding Fund to peacebuilding in the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the first visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the Central African Republic to support the national efforts to address this issue,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic,[163]

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic until 31 January 2014;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report, no later than 31 March 2013, on the situation on the ground and an assessment regarding how the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic can further implement its priorities in light of recent events, and expresses its intention to consider this assessment in the following weeks;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide an updated report on the situation on the ground by 30 June 2013 and every six months thereafter;

4. *Calls upon* the Government, the Séléka coalition, armed groups and the democratic opposition to abide in good faith by their commitments in the declaration of principle signed in Libreville on 11 January 2013;

5. *Calls for* the expeditious and full implementation of the ceasefire signed between the Government and the Séléka coalition, and of the political agreement on the resolution of the crisis signed between the presidential majority, the democratic opposition, the armed groups, the Séléka coalition, the Chair of the Follow-up Committee on the Central African Republic and the Economic Community of Central African States, and in this regard welcomes the appointment of a representative of the opposition as the Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity;

6. *Requests* that the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic continue to support the peacebuilding processes in the Central African Republic, as provided for in its current mandate, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes, support the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States in this regard and use its good offices to work with all parties to facilitate the full implementation of agreements signed in Libreville on 11 January 2013, and calls upon the international community to provide further support to peacebuilding processes in the Central African Republic;

7. *Underlines* the important role of the bodies in charge of following up the implementation of these agreements;

8. *Expresses strong concern* at the security situation in the Central African Republic, which remains extremely precarious, welcomes in this regard the continued efforts of the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic in support of durable peace and security in the Central African Republic, and calls upon countries in the Central African subregion and regional and subregional organizations to consider, upon request of the Central African Republic, appropriate measures to improve the security situation in the Central African Republic and the subregion;

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[163] S/2012/956.

9. *Calls upon* all parties, in particular Séléka, to allow safe and unhindered humanitarian access to those in need as quickly as possible and to ensure the protection of civilians against any violence;

10. *Underscores* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Central African Republic to maintain law and order, promote security and protect the civilian population, including foreign nationals, with full respect for the rule of law, human rights and applicable international humanitarian law, stresses the importance of the work of bilateral partners to enhance the capacity of the Central African Armed Forces, and stresses that such assistance should be in support of the security sector reform process;

11. *Urges* the Government of the Central African Republic to ensure that freedom of expression and assembly, including for the opposition parties, as well as the rule of law are fully respected, calls upon all parties to refrain from the incitement of hatred and violence, and urges the opposition parties, other groups and the Government to engage in a constructive dialogue to establish an environment allowing equal chances in the run-up to the next electoral cycle;

12. *Underlines* that the long delay in implementing credible disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and security sector reform processes is partly responsible for the current crisis, calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt and implement a credible and viable security sector reform strategy, and demands that all armed groups cooperate with the Government in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process;

13. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of civilians, including of children, rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and abductions, and the targeting of ethnic minorities perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically the Lord's Resistance Army, that threaten the population as well as the peace and stability of the Central African Republic and the subregion, and requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to report on these human rights abuses and other violations perpetrated by armed groups, particularly against children and women;

14. *Demands* that all armed groups, including the Séléka coalition (Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement, Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix, Convention patriotique pour le salut du Kodro, Union des forces républicaines), prevent the recruitment and use of children, calls upon relevant armed groups, in particular the Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix and the Armée populaire pour la restauration de la République et la démocratie, to implement the provisions of the action plans signed with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in November 2011 immediately and furthermore demands that all parties protect and treat as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups;

15. *Calls upon* all parties to identify and release forcefully recruited persons, especially children, from their ranks without delay, and issue clear orders regarding sexual violence, in line with its resolution 1960 (2010), calls upon parties to the conflict to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services, and encourages donors to support the increase of services to address the needs of victims, and welcomes the commitments made to prevent and address sexual violence, including the joint communiqués of 12 December 2012 between the United Nations and the Government of the Central African Republic and other parties to the conflict;

16. *Urges* the Government of the Central African Republic to investigate reports of human rights violations in the country, including in Bangui, to ensure that those responsible for such violations are brought to justice and to take the steps necessary to prevent further violations;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, in collaboration with the Government of the Central African Republic and other United Nations actors in the region, to encourage the defection of the fighters and abductees of the Lord's Resistance Army and to support the repatriation and reintegration of those who leave the ranks of the Lord's Resistance Army, and stresses the vital importance of a comprehensive approach for a lasting solution to the threat of the Lord's Resistance Army;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6907th meeting.

Decisions

On 4 April 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[164]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 April 2013 concerning the report requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2088 (2013)[165] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.
>
> The members of the Council have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the issuance of the report be extended, and look forward to the submission of the report by 30 April 2013.

At its 6967th meeting, on 15 May 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Central African Republic (Prime Minister) and Chad to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2013/261)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Margaret Vogt, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic.

On 11 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[166]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 June 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, of Senegal, as your Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic[167] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT[168]

Decisions

At its 6838th meeting, on 19 September 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uruguay and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Children and armed conflict

> "Increased accountability for violations and abuses committed against children
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2012/261)
>
> "Letter dated 6 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/685)".

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[164] S/2013/216.

[165] S/2013/215.

[166] S/2013/344.

[167] S/2013/343.

[168] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1998.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Mr. Anthony Lake, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. David Tolbert, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

Resolution 2068 (2012)
of 19 September 2012

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, and all relevant statements by its President, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 April 2012,[169] and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations which are referred to in the report of the Secretary-General are or are not armed conflicts in the context of the Geneva Conventions of 1949[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,[171] nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in those situations,

Stressing the primary role of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, and reiterating that all actions undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments,

Stressing also the importance of comprehensively protecting children in all situations of armed conflict,

Acknowledging that the implementation of resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) has generated progress, in particular the demobilization of thousands of children, the signing of action plans between parties to armed conflict and the United Nations and the delisting of parties to conflict from the annexes to the annual report of the Secretary-General,

Remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of armed conflict, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national capacities for the protection, reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind national ownership,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children,

Stressing the need for alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict to be brought to justice through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals in order to end impunity,

Noting relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[172]

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[169] S/2012/261.

[170] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[171] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[172] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and highlights the importance of her work in carrying out her mandate for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks on schools and/or hospitals as well as denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict, and demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children;

3. *Expresses deep concern* that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter, and in this regard:

(*a*) Calls upon Member States concerned to bring to justice those responsible for such violations through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms;

(*b*) Reiterates its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011);

4. *Invites* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to brief the Council on questions relating to the delisting process and progress made, enabling an exchange of views;

5. *Reiterates its call upon* the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to consider, within one year, a broad range of options for increasing pressure on persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of its resolutions and the statements by its President on children and armed conflict, and to submit his next report by June 2013;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 6838th meeting
by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions
(Azerbaijan, China, Pakistan and Russian Federation).

Decisions

On 26 November 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[173]

> In my capacity as President of the Security Council, I am forwarding to you a letter dated 13 November 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by resolution 1612 (2005), based on the conclusions adopted by the Working Group on 5 October 2012[174] (see annex).

Annex

Letter dated 13 November 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict addressed to the Secretary-General

At its 32nd meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict examined the fourth report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan,[175] covering the period from January 2009 to February 2011. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2012, the Working Group adopted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Sudan.[174]

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[173] S/2012/879.

[174] S/AC.51/2012/1.

[175] S/2011/413.

In follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Group, approved by the Security Council, and subject to and consistent with applicable resolutions of the Council, including resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), I am entrusted, in my capacity as Chair of the Working Group, to convey the following:

The Working Group requests you to ensure, as a matter of priority, the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in the Sudan with the participation of and in cooperation with the Government and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, so as to provide the timely, objective, accurate and reliable information necessary to ensure the fulfilment of reporting obligations to the Security Council, and requests that the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations child protection personnel;

The Working Group further requests you to ensure that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations country team, consistent with their respective mandates, collaborate with the Government and other parties to the conflict to develop and implement action plans to halt the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the Sudan;

The Working Group encourages you to strengthen, in close consultation with the African Union, the child protection capacity in the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur;

The Working Group requests you to submit two separate reports for the Sudan and South Sudan following the independence of South Sudan in July 2011.

On 26 November 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[176]

In my capacity as President of the Security Council, I am forwarding to you a letter dated 13 November 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by resolution 1612 (2005), based on the conclusions adopted by the Working Group on 5 October 2012[177] (see annex).

Annex

Letter dated 13 November 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the Secretary-General

At its 32nd meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict examined the fourth report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan,[175] covering the period January 2009 to February 2011. At its 34th meeting, on 5 October 2012, the Working Group adopted its conclusions on the situation of children and armed conflict in South Sudan.[177]

In follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Group, approved by the Security Council, and subject to and consistent with applicable international law and relevant Council resolutions, including resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), I am entrusted, in my capacity as Chair of the Working Group, to convey the following:

The Working Group requests the Secretary-General to ensure the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in South Sudan, with the participation of and in cooperation with the Government of South Sudan and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, as a matter of priority, to ensure timely, objective, accurate and reliable information necessary to ensure the fulfilment of reporting obligations to the Security Council;

The Working Group welcomes the allocation of child protection officers to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, noting that their key tasks will include, among others, supporting the implementation of the action plan, continued monitoring and reporting on violations and abuses committed against children, mainstreaming child protection within the Mission and contributing to the strategy of the Mission for the protection of civilians;

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[176] S/2012/880.

[177] S/AC.51/2012/2.

> The Working Group reiterates paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1996 (2011), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission carries out its protection mandate where children are vulnerable;
>
> The Working Group requests the Secretary-General to submit two separate reports for the Sudan and South Sudan following the independence of South Sudan in July 2011.

At its 6980th meeting, on 17 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Iraq, Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Children and armed conflict

"Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Ms. Yoka Brandt, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Gregory Ramm, Associate Vice-President of Save the Children.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[178]

> The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the twelfth report of the Secretary-General, of 15 May 2013, on children and armed conflict[179] and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the positive developments referred to in the report, and notes the continuing challenges in the implementation of its resolutions and statements by its President on children and armed conflict reflected therein.
>
> The Council reiterates its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children.
>
> The Council reiterates further its equally strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict. The Council condemns all other violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, committed against children in situations of armed conflict. The Council demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children.
>
> The Council stresses the primary role of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, and reiterates that all actions undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments.
>
> The Council notes that reference to a situation in the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict is not a legal determination, within the context of the Geneva Conventions[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto,[171] and that reference to a non-State party does not affect its legal status.
>
> The Council welcomes the progress made in preventing and responding to violations and abuses committed against children, especially with regard to the increasing number of action plans signed or under negotiation by parties to armed conflict, and the thousands of children that have been demobilized, rehabilitated and reintegrated.

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[178] S/PRST/2013/8.

[179] S/2013/245.

The Council remains strongly concerned about the continued high number of perpetrators who persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter. The Council stresses its commitment to effectively deal with persistent perpetrators, and welcomes in this regard the ongoing consideration by its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of options for increasing pressure on persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with its resolutions 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012).

The Council underlines the importance of concrete time-bound action plans to prevent and halt violations and abuses committed against children, and reiterates its call upon parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict that have not already done so, to prepare and implement, without further delay and in collaboration with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, action plans to halt the recruitment and use of children, patterns of killing and maiming children, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children.

The Council also reiterates its call to all parties listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict to address all other violations and abuses committed against children and undertake specific commitments and measures in this regard.

The Council encourages Member States to devise ways, in close consultations with the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound action plans and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country-level task force of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children and armed conflict.

The Council welcomes the increased engagement between concerned Governments and the United Nations at country level for better protection of children affected by armed conflict, and notes the value of interministerial committees as a successful framework for partnership with Governments to discuss and follow up on child protection commitments and to foster action plan implementation.

The Council recognizes that sufficient and sustained resources are critical to the protection efforts of children affected by armed conflict, especially the timely implementation of action plans. The Council requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to devise ways to coalesce the donor community in order to address funding gaps, in particular to ensure the timely and sustainable funding of action plans and associated monitoring, and encourages bilateral and international partners to provide financial support and capacity-building in this regard.

The Council reiterates its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children, taking into account the relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012), and to consider including provisions pertaining to parties to armed conflict that engage in activities in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflicts, when establishing, modifying or renewing the mandate of relevant sanctions regimes. The Council encourages its relevant sanctions committees to continue to invite the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to brief them on specific information pertaining to her mandate that would be relevant to the work of the committees and encourages the sanctions committees to bear in mind the relevant recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to share specific information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General with relevant sanctions committees expert groups. The Council further requests enhanced exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict between its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and relevant sanctions committees and their expert groups.

The Council stresses that ending impunity and holding perpetrators accountable is a crucial element in halting and preventing violations and abuses committed against children and recalls the primary responsibility of States in that regard, including to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children. The Council recognizes that lack of capacity and resources can hamper efforts of national authorities to effectively prosecute alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict. The Council calls upon relevant United Nations entities as well as Member States to support efforts to strengthen national accountability mechanisms, including building investigative and prosecutorial capacities.

The Council stresses further that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. The Council highlights in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute,[172] towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the respective obligations of the States.

The Council underlines the importance of engaging armed forces and armed groups on child protection concerns during peace talks and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and other parties concerned to ensure that child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements.

The Council further calls upon Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission, and other parties concerned to ensure that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritize issues concerning children affected by armed conflict.

The Council reaffirms the important role being played by child protection advisers in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions deployed in line with the relevant country-specific resolutions of the Council and in accordance with the Policy Directive on Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and in this regard expresses its intention to further strengthen provisions for the protection of children in all mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions, including through ensuring the consistent deployment of child protection advisers.

The Council welcomes the continued strengthening of the monitoring and reporting mechanism as requested in its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), and commends the role of the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations entities at the field level in the collection of information on violations and abuses committed against children, in the preparation and implementation of action plans, as well as in the implementation of the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. In this regard, the Council further encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate child protection expertise is available to the Resident Coordinator in situations listed in the annexes of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict.

The Council reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein, including the implementation of relevant Council resolutions and of the recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, when dealing with those situations on its agenda, as well as to give specific attention to child protection issues when undertaking its relevant field visits.

The Council recognizes the valuable contribution pertinent regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements make for the protection of children affected by armed conflict. In this regard, the Council encourages the continued mainstreaming of child protection into the advocacy, policies, programmes and mission planning of these organizations and arrangements, as well as the training of personnel and inclusion of child protection staff in their peacekeeping and field operations, and establishment, within their secretariats, of child protection mechanisms, including through the appointment of child protection focal points.

The Council stresses the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in carrying out her mandate for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Council, as well as the importance of her country visits in facilitating better coordination among United Nations partners at the field level, promoting collaboration between the United Nations and concerned Governments, enhancing dialogue with concerned Governments and parties to an armed conflict, including by negotiating action plans, securing commitments, advocating for appropriate response mechanisms and ensuring attention and follow-up to the conclusions and recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

The Council recalls its invitation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to brief the Council on questions relating to the delisting process and progress made, enabling an exchange of views.

The Council commends the sustained activity of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and stresses the importance of continuing to adopt timely conclusions and recommendations, in line with its resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions. Furthermore, the Council invites its Working Group to make full use of its toolkit[180] in light of ongoing discussions on enhancing compliance, and in this regard to continue considering the issue of persistent perpetrators and action plan implementation.

The Council reiterates its determination to ensure respect for and the implementation of its resolutions and statements by its President on children and armed conflict to date, as well as respect for other international commitments and obligations for the protection of children affected by armed conflict.

THE SITUATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU[181]

Decisions

On 31 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[182]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 December 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. José Ramos-Horta, of Timor-Leste, as your Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau[183] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6915th meeting, on 5 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

"Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, in her capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At its 6924th meeting, on 22 February 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

"Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26)".

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[180] See S/2006/724.

[181] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1998.

[182] S/2012/974.

[183] S/2012/973.

Resolution 2092 (2013)
of 22 February 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, the statements by its President and its statements to the press on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular resolutions 2030 (2011) of 21 December 2011 and 2048 (2012) of 18 May 2012,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Guinea-Bissau dated 16 January 2013[184] and the recommendations contained therein, and welcoming the activities undertaken by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau despite the political and security challenges in the field,

Remaining seriously concerned about the situation in Guinea-Bissau since the military coup of 12 April 2012 that undermined the conclusion of the democratic electoral process in Guinea-Bissau,

Stressing that the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau can result only from a consensual, inclusive and nationally owned transition process, the restoration of and respect for constitutional order, the reforms in the defence, security and justice sectors, the promotion of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the promotion of socioeconomic development and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking,

Taking note of the recent positive political developments in Guinea-Bissau and of the intention of key stakeholders to revise the transitional political pact, including setting technically feasible deadlines for the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in line with national legislation and relevant international standards,

Deploring the continued lack of effective civilian control and oversight over the defence and security forces, which hampers the political process and effective functioning of State institutions,

Stressing the importance of security sector reform as a crucial element for long-term stability in Guinea-Bissau, welcoming the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to support the security sector reform process in Guinea-Bissau, and in this regard taking note of the signing on 7 November 2012 of the memorandum of understanding for implementation of the security sector reform road map, while reiterating the need for coordinated action by all relevant regional and international partners of Guinea-Bissau in this field,

Expressing serious concern at reports of continuing serious violations of human rights, including political and civil rights, as well as the atmosphere of tension in Guinea-Bissau,

Reiterating its deep concern at the reported increase in drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau since the military coup of 12 April 2012, and urging both the civilian and military leadership in Guinea-Bissau and international partners to demonstrate greater commitment to combat drug trafficking,

Reiterating the importance of the continued support of the United Nations and regional and bilateral partners for the long-term security and development of Guinea-Bissau, particularly towards the restoration of constitutional order, the implementation of security and justice sector reforms, the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for good governance and inclusive social and economic development,

Reaffirming the need for active and close coordination of all partners of Guinea-Bissau to address existing political, security and development challenges, and welcoming in this regard the joint mission of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and the United Nations which took place in Bissau from 16 to 21 December 2012 in order to assess the political and security situation in the country and to formulate recommendations,

Stressing that the complex situation facing Guinea-Bissau has undermined the smooth implementation of the mandate conferred by the Security Council to the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau pursuant to resolution 2030 (2011), as well as activities of the Peacebuilding Commission, and considering in this regard the need expressed by the Secretary-General to realign the activities of the United Nations system in the areas of State-building and peacebuilding,

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[184] S/2013/26.

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. José Ramos-Horta as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, and reiterating its gratitude for the work of the previous Special Representative, Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, for the past four years,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau,

1. *Decides* to extend the current mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau until 31 May 2013;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report at the latest by 30 April 2013 to provide an assessment of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and to make recommendations with respect to the mandate of the mission and a possible readjustment of the support of the United Nations, taking into account the scope of the challenges and the recommendations of the joint international mission of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and the United Nations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to work through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, in coordination with other partners, including the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, on the ongoing dialogue process among political parties to facilitate the early finalization of a broader political agreement for the restoration of constitutional order and the holding of free, fair and transparent elections;

4. *Calls upon* Guinea-Bissau stakeholders to continue their efforts to deepen the internal political dialogue in order to create an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections, acceptable to all, for a rapid return to constitutional order and the long-term stabilization of Guinea-Bissau;

5. *Reiterates its demand* to the armed forces to submit themselves fully to civilian control;

6. *Condemns* the violations of human rights, including political and civil rights, and urges the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to take all necessary measures to protect human rights and put an end to impunity, and to initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of such acts and bring them to justice;

7. *Expresses its willingness* to consider further action, based on additional information, against those involved in drug trafficking and organized crime in Guinea-Bissau, in line with paragraphs 6 and 7 of its resolution 2048 (2012);

8. *Urges* civilian and military officials in Guinea-Bissau to demonstrate greater commitment to effectively combat drug trafficking, including by ensuring the proper functioning of State agencies responsible for border control and the fight against drug trafficking, and encourages them to further support the efforts of the international community to that end;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of coordination between the main partners of Guinea-Bissau, having shared goals and speaking with one voice;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6924th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6963rd meeting, on 9 May 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

> "Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/262)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. José Ramos-Horta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, and Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, in her capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At its 6968th meeting, on 22 May 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

> "Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/262)".

Resolution 2103 (2013)
of 22 May 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, the statements by its President and its statements to the press on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular resolutions 1876 (2009) of 26 June 2009, 2030 (2011) of 21 December 2011, 2048 (2012) of 18 May 2012 and 2092 (2013) of 22 February 2013,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Guinea-Bissau dated 6 May 2013[185] and the recommendations contained therein, and welcoming the activities undertaken by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau despite the political and security challenges in the field,

Remaining seriously concerned about the situation in Guinea-Bissau since the military coup of 12 April 2012 and by the fact that, despite the progress made due to the continuing efforts of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and subregional, regional and international partners to help to resolve the crisis, constitutional order has still not been restored in Guinea-Bissau,

Stressing that the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau can result only from a consensual, inclusive and nationally owned transition process, the restoration of and respect for constitutional order, the reforms in the defence, security and justice sectors, the promotion of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the promotion of socioeconomic development and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking,

Taking note of the recent important political developments in Guinea-Bissau and of the intention of key stakeholders to revise the transitional political pact, including setting technically feasible deadlines for the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in line with national legislation and relevant international standards, taking note also of the signing on 30 April 2013 of the agreement of principles for the return to constitutional normalcy by all political parties, military, civil society groups and religious leaders, by which they decided to extend the transition period until 31 December 2013, with elections to be held in November 2013, to form an all-inclusive transitional Government, and to elect the President of the National Electoral Commission upon receipt of a proposal from the Council of Judges of the Supreme Court,

Stressing that all stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau should work to ensure short, medium and long-term stability through clear commitment and genuine inclusive political dialogue aimed at creating conditions conducive to the restoration of and respect for constitutional order following credible elections that will be acceptable to all and conducive to finding viable and sustainable solutions to the country's social, economic, political and military problems, which would facilitate the implementation of key reforms and the strengthening of State institutions,

Deploring the continued lack of effective civilian control and oversight over the defence and security forces, which hampers the political process and effective functioning of State institutions, as a result of collusion between some political actors and the military leadership,

Welcoming the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to support the security sector reform process in Guinea-Bissau, namely through the activities of its Mission in Guinea-Bissau,

Reiterating its serious concern about reports of continuing serious violations and abuses of human rights, as well as the atmosphere of political tension in Guinea-Bissau, and condemning restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and of the press,

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[185] S/2013/262.

Reiterating its deep concern at the reported increase in drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau since the military coup of 12 April 2012, and at the threat it poses to stability, re-emphasizing the need to tackle the problem of drug trafficking in the countries of origin, transit and final destination through an approach of common and shared responsibility,

Underlining that any lasting solution to instability in Guinea-Bissau should include concrete actions to fight impunity and ensure that those responsible for politically motivated assassinations and other serious crimes such as drug trafficking-related activities and breaches of constitutional order are brought to justice, including through transitional justice mechanisms,

Reiterating the importance of the continued support of the United Nations and international, regional, subregional and bilateral partners for the long-term security and development of Guinea-Bissau, particularly towards the restoration of constitutional order, the implementation of security and justice sectors reforms, the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for good governance and inclusive social and economic development,

Commending the important work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the United Nations relevant entities in the fight against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in Guinea-Bissau and the subregion, regretting the closure of the Office in Guinea-Bissau for lack of funding, and looking forward to the reinstatement of the Office at the appropriate time and encouraging enhanced cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau,

Stressing the urgent need to maintain continuous evaluation capacity in Guinea-Bissau, and to continue to support national, subregional, regional and international institutions in charge of the fight against drug trafficking,

Stressing also the need for increased coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant partners to enhance their collective efforts toward combating drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau, in particular through the sharing of information,

Emphasizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, welcoming the mission's work in this regard, and underlining that a gender perspective must continue to inform the implementation of relevant aspects of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau,

Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, which undermines prospects for the country's economic development,

Reaffirming that Guinea-Bissau's partners should continue to actively and closely coordinate their actions to help to bring solutions to the country's political, security and development challenges, in this regard welcoming the efforts made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to help to ensure that all international actors involved in addressing the situation in Guinea-Bissau speak with one voice, looking forward to receiving the conclusions and recommendations of the joint African Union, Economic Community of West African States, Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, European Union and United Nations assessment mission that was dispatched to Bissau from 16 to 21 December 2012 to assess the political and security situation in the country, and taking note of the fact that all international partners have acknowledged the necessity to form an inclusive transitional Government and to adopt a consensual road map with the commitment to hold elections by the end of this year,

Stressing that the complex situation in Guinea-Bissau has undermined the smooth implementation of the mandate conferred by the Security Council on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau pursuant to resolution 2030 (2011), as well as the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission, and stressing in this regard the need to further realign the United Nations system State-building and peacebuilding activities and the contribution of the Peacebuilding Fund to peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau, *Taking note* of the statement made by the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on 9 May 2013 with regard to the determination of the Peacebuilding Commission to re-engage with Guinea-Bissau in the future,[186]

Taking note also of the conclusions of the United Nations inter-agency technical assessment mission contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[185] as well as the recommendations relating to the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau for a period of 12 months beginning on 1 June 2013 until 31 May 2014, and to readjust it as recommended by the Secretary-General to perform the following tasks:

(*a*) Supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate the return to constitutional order;

(*b*) Assisting in creating an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections;

(*c*) Assisting in strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of State organs to function effectively and constitutionally;

(*d*) Providing strategic and technical advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement and criminal justice and penitentiary systems, capable of maintaining public security and combating impunity while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*e*) Providing strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States/Economic Community of West African States Mission in Guinea-Bissau, in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies as well as developing civilian and military justice systems that are compliant with international standards;

(*f*) Assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(*g*) Undertaking human rights promotion, protection, monitoring and reporting activities;

(*h*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008);

(*i*) Working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau's peacebuilding priorities;

(*j*) Contributing to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance, including for the implementation of the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, and enhancing cooperation with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other partners in support of the restoration and maintenance of constitutional order and the stabilization of Guinea-Bissau;

2. *Fully supports* the recommendations of the Secretary-General related to adjustments to the integrated approach in Guinea-Bissau, the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund, and the activities of the United Nations country team, as outlined in his report;[185]

3. *Takes note* of ongoing consultations among Guinea-Bissau's stakeholders to resolve the current crisis, and urges them to enhance their efforts towards the formation of an inclusive Government, the adoption of a consensual transitional road map, including for elections in 2013, and the adoption of a newly drafted "regime pact";

4. *Underlines* the importance of free, fair and transparent elections to ensure the restoration of constitutional order by the end of 2013, and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for

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[186] See S/PV.6963.

Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations as a whole, to provide electoral assistance to that end;

5. *Reiterates its demand* to the armed forces to submit themselves fully to civilian control;

6. *Condemns* the violations and abuses of human rights, including political and civil rights, urges the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to take all necessary measures to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of such acts and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process, and urges them to take steps to mitigate the climate of fear resulting from restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly;

7. *Welcomes* the joint efforts by international partners, in particular the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and the United Nations, to enhance cooperation in support of the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages them to continue to work together towards the country's stabilization;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to work through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, in coordination with other partners, including the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, on the ongoing dialogue process among political parties, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives referred to in paragraph 3 above in view of the restoration of constitutional order;

9. *Encourages* the efforts in support of the security sector reform as a crucial element for long-term stability in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages coordinated action by all relevant subregional, regional and international partners of Guinea-Bissau in this field in order to obtain expeditious and positive results;

10. *Calls upon* the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to review, adopt and implement national legislation and mechanisms to more effectively combat transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money laundering, and in this context to provide additional support to the Transnational Crime Unit established under the West Africa Coast Initiative, and urges both the civilian and military leadership in Guinea-Bissau and international partners to demonstrate greater commitment to combat drug trafficking;

11. *Encourages* members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone;

12. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Guinea-Bissau to maximize their collective effectiveness toward combating drug trafficking, in particular through provision by these agencies, funds and programmes of relevant information to the Special Representative on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with drug trafficking that contribute to creating a threat to the peace, stability and security of Guinea-Bissau and the subregion;

13. *Invites* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to share all relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to its resolution 2048 (2012), particularly names of individuals who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated by paragraph 7 of resolution 2048 (2012);

14. *Stresses* the challenges posed by the fight against drug trafficking in the search for solutions to the overall political and economic crisis in Guinea-Bissau, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the relevant capacity within the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau by providing an anti-drug component, including appropriate expertise;

15. *Encourages* international bilateral and multilateral partners to continue their technical support to Guinea-Bissau in strengthening efforts to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking, calls upon them to increase their support to the West Africa Coast Initiative and the Transnational Crime Unit to fight transnational organized crime and drug trafficking which threaten security and stability in Guinea-Bissau and in the subregion, and further encourages them to contribute to support the presence of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Guinea-Bissau and to the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau trust fund for immediate, medium and longer-term priorities, including for elections and post-election reforms;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of the organization of an international pledging conference on the recovery of Guinea-Bissau after the holding of free, fair and transparent elections;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council regular reports, every 180 days, on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to provide a concurrent report on the implementation of resolution 2048 (2012) every 90 days restarting with the adoption of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6968th meeting

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT[187]

Decisions

At its 6917th meeting, on 12 February 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Protection of civilians in armed conflict

> "Letter dated 4 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/75)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[188]

> The Security Council reaffirms its commitment regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the continuing and full implementation of all its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009), as well as all of its resolutions on women and peace and security, children and armed conflict and peacekeeping, and all relevant statements by its President.
>
> The Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and its commitment and readiness to strive for sustainable peace in all situations under its consideration.

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[187] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 1999.

[188] S/PRST/2013/2.

The Council expresses its deep concern that civilians continue to account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict.

The Council recognizes that States bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians, as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, as provided for by relevant international law.

The Council reaffirms that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, and urges parties to armed conflict to meet the basic needs of civilians, giving particular attention to the specific needs of women and children, refugees, internally displaced persons, as well as other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities and older persons.

The Council reiterates its demand that all parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council stresses the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties and to respect and protect the civilian population.

The Council remains committed to addressing the impact of armed conflict on civilians and its consequences in post-conflict situations, in particular on women and children. In this respect, in reaffirming the principles of international humanitarian law, the Council strongly condemns all violations of international law against civilians, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks and sexual and gender-based violence, including the use of sexual violence for political motivations and as a tactic of war. The Council expresses grave concern about situations in which armed forces and groups persist in committing violations and abuses against children exposed to and affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situations, in open disregard of applicable international law and the resolutions of the Council on this matter. The Council demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to these violations and abuses, calls upon them to cooperate with the United Nations, and reaffirms its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures. The Council calls upon States to ensure that perpetrators of violations and abuses of international law are held fully accountable.

The Council reaffirms its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and emphasizes, in this context, the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law. The Council recognizes international commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions as valuable mechanisms to verify and investigate allegations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, and in accordance with their respective mandates to make recommendations to advance accountability and justice and protection for victims. The Council considers the possibility of using the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission established by article 90 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.[189]

The Council notes that the fight against impunity and accountability for the most serious crimes of international concern has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the Rome Statute,[190] in ad hoc and "mixed" tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. In this regard, the Council reiterates its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expresses its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard. The Council intends to forcefully continue to fight impunity and also draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms, including truth and reconciliation commissions, national reparation programmes and institutional and legal reforms, including guarantees of non-recurrence. The Council reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures aimed at those who violate international humanitarian law and human rights law.

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[189] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[190] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.

The Council recalls, in this regard, applicable provisions of international law on the right to reparations for violations of individual rights.

The Council reaffirms the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[191] regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

The Council notes that, consistent with its functions in relation to international peace and security, it seeks to remain engaged in all stages of the conflict cycle. The Council also notes that it will continue to explore ways to prevent the outbreak of armed conflict and develop measures to address the root causes of conflicts in order to ensure sustainable peace. The Council further stresses the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution to prevent their escalation and their impact on civilians.

The Council notes with concern the current and ongoing humanitarian impact of armed conflict and regrets the impact of armed conflict on the civilian population, including in or near densely populated areas, with negative effects continuing even after the armed conflict has concluded. The Council condemns all acts of violence and other forms of intimidation deliberately directed at humanitarian personnel, as well as attacks on peacekeepers. The Council calls upon parties to armed conflict to comply with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel and relief consignments and to take all required steps to facilitate the safe, rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel.

The Council calls upon all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect, and refrain from attacking, medical personnel, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians, and facilities, as well as from using medical infrastructure in fighting. The Council further urges that medical personnel be granted all available help for the performance of their duties.

The Council expresses deep concern about the severity and frequency of attacks against schools, threats and attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools and the use of schools for military purposes, and the significant implications of such attacks on the safety of students and their access to education. The Council calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to such practice and to refrain from attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status of civilians.

The Council also expresses deep concern about acts of violence against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in armed conflict, in particular deliberate attacks in violation of international humanitarian law, and calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to such practice. The Council recalls, in this regard, that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians. The Council recalls its demand that all parties to an armed conflict comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.

The Council reiterates that safe and unhindered access by United Nations humanitarian agencies and national and international organizations to people in need, in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, is a prerequisite for the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Council recognizes the need for consistent engagement by humanitarian agencies with all parties to armed conflict for humanitarian purposes, including activities aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law. The Council stresses the need to ensure simplified and expedited procedures for humanitarian personnel and goods in order to better deliver quick support to civilians on the ground. The Council also underlines the importance of systematic monitoring and analysis of constraints on humanitarian access.

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[191] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

The Council recognizes the needs of civilians affected by foreign occupation and stresses further, in this regard, the responsibilities of the occupying power in full compliance with international humanitarian law.

The Council also recognizes the acute impact of conflict on refugees and internally displaced persons. The Council stresses the need for all actors to work together for a durable solution for refugees and internally displaced persons, including voluntary safe, dignified and sustainable return, resettlement or local integration, as appropriate.

The Council further recognizes the importance of registration as a tool of protection and as a means to the quantification and assessment of needs for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance to refugees. Further, the Council calls upon all actors to take adequate and necessary measures to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection and obligations under refugee law, including the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.

The Council emphasizes the need for peacekeeping missions with protection of civilian mandates to ensure their implementation, and stresses the importance of continued and further engagement by senior mission leadership, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and are involved in the mission's protection mandate and their relevant responsibilities. The Council recognizes the need for strong leadership in peacekeeping missions, and also encourages further coordination between United Nations and regional and subregional institutions, as appropriate, on issues relating to the protection of civilians in peacekeeping operations.

The Council also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilian mandates develop mission-wide protection strategies for incorporation in the overall mission implementation plans and contingency plans in consultation with the host Government, local authorities, troop- and police-contributing countries and other relevant actors. The Council stresses the importance of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of tools created to develop mission-wide strategies and requests that mission reporting include information on their use and effectiveness in protecting civilians, as well as recommendations on necessary updates and revisions, based on field experience. The Council also emphasizes that effective interaction and coordination of United Nations peacekeeping missions with host Government authorities, civil society and local populations, as well as with humanitarian actors, is essential for improving and strengthening their respective and the overall protection response. In this regard, the Council also emphasizes the importance of effective interaction and coordination as appropriate both among United Nations peacekeeping missions and between United Nations peacekeeping missions and political missions. The Council welcomes progress made by the Secretary-General in elaborating a conceptual framework, outlining resource and capability requirements and developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilian mandates. In this context, the Council reiterates the importance of including provisions on the protection of women and children, including the appointment of gender advisers, women protection advisers and child protection advisers, as appropriate, in the mandates of United Nations missions.

The Council reaffirms its practice of ensuring that mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding the protection of civilians, stresses that mandated protection activities must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates, and recognizes that the protection of civilians when and as mandated requires a coordinated response from all relevant mission components.

The Council recognizes the need for systematic monitoring and reporting on progress to protect civilians in armed conflict. The Council reaffirms its practice of requiring mission-specific benchmarks, as and where appropriate, to measure and review progress made in the implementation of peacekeeping mandates and, in this regard, underlines the importance of clear mission-specific benchmarks in the context of mission transition.

The Council reiterates the importance of the aide-memoire on the protection of civilians in armed conflict[192] as a practical tool that provides a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues, particularly during deliberations on peacekeeping mandates and stresses the need to implement the approaches set out therein on a more regular and consistent basis, taking into account the particular circumstances of each conflict situation.

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[192] S/PRST/2010/25, annex.

The Council notes the report of the Secretary-General on protection of civilians in armed conflict of 22 May 2012[193] and the recommendations made therein, and requests the Secretary-General to submit his next report, to include an assessment of concrete measures taken by peacekeeping missions to implement their mandates to protect civilians and the impact of those measures, by 15 November 2013 and for reports to be submitted every 18 months thereafter.

At its 7003rd meeting, on 17 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Protection of civilians in armed conflict

"Protection of journalists

"Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/393)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Kathleen Carroll, Mr. Mustafa Haji Abdinur, Mr. Richard Engel and Mr. Ghaith Abdul-Ahad.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY[194]

Decisions

At its 6852nd meeting, on 31 October 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Women and peace and security

"Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732)

"Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[195]

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the full and effective implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and recalls all statements by its President on women and peace and security as reiterating the Council's commitments.

The Council urges all parties to fully comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979[196] and the Optional Protocol thereto of

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[193] S/2012/376.

[194] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2000.

[195] S/PRST/2012/23.

[196] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

1999[197] and strongly encourages States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention and Optional Protocol to consider doing so.

The Council underlines the primary role of national Governments, affected by armed conflict, to enhance the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding within the framework of the women and peace and security agenda. The Council further stresses that United Nations entities should continue to support and supplement, as appropriate, efforts of national Governments in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

The Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security for the purpose of implementation of resolution 1325 (2000),[198] and particularly welcomes its call for the enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding, as well as a stronger commitment to address challenges to such engagement of women at all levels.

The Council welcomes the role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in contributing to the implementation of resolutions on women and peace and security. The Council welcomes briefings by the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Women. The Council notes with satisfaction the increased coordination and coherence in policy and programming for women and girls within the United Nations system, welcoming efforts to avoid duplication and overlap since the creation of UN-Women.

The Council recognizes the contributions of civil society, including women's organizations, through informal interactions with members of the Council at Headquarters and during Council field missions.

The Council also recognizes the need for more systematic attention to the implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work to ensure the enhancement of women's engagement in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding and to continue to integrate appropriate gender perspectives into the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping missions as well as in other relevant thematic areas of peace and security.

The Council welcomes the contribution of gender advisers to the implementation of resolutions on women and peace and security by providing training and awareness raising of United Nations peacekeepers and assisting in capacity-building activities of national Governments, as well as those of civil society. In this regard, the Council underlines the need for continued, appropriate and regular training for gender advisers.

The Council reiterates its call to deploy women's protection advisers to peacekeeping missions. The Council stresses the need to ensure that gains made in the protection and promotion of the rights and empowerment of women and girls are sustained during United Nations mission drawdown and transitions.

The Council takes note of the important role that civil society, including women's organizations, can play in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations and encourages the international community, regional organizations and concerned Member States to promote their active engagement and effective participation in a variety of roles, as appropriate, with a view to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

The Council welcomes the efforts of Member States to implement resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans or other national-level strategies, and encourages Member States to continue to pursue such implementation.

The Council recognizes the important engagement by men and boys as partners in promoting women's participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations.

The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's call upon his special envoys and mediators, as well as his senior representatives in a United Nations mission context, to regularly consult with civil society, including women's organizations, as well as with women and girls from affected communities, enabling them to actively engage in all stages of peace processes.

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[197] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.

[198] S/2012/732.

The Council stresses the importance of promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in the context of the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and other relevant Council resolutions. The Council acknowledges that the human rights of women and girls are at particular risk during armed conflict and post-conflict situations and notes that civil society members working on women's human rights issues may be targeted in a number of these situations. The Council urges concerned Member States to pay special attention to addressing these risks.

The Council also stresses the importance of assisting Member States in promoting women's full and equal participation in post-conflict electoral processes and constitutional reform. The Council encourages concerned Member States conducting these electoral processes to continue their efforts, with support from United Nations entities, to address the gender dimension in all phases of electoral processes, noting that specific attention must be paid to women's safety prior to, and during, elections.

The Council underscores the need for Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with, inter alia, civil society, including women's organizations, to address the specific requirements and priorities of women and girls in their national strategies to improve their socioeconomic conditions, participation in income-generating activities and their access to education and basic services.

The Council stresses the need for continued efforts to address obstacles in women's access to justice in conflict and post-conflict settings, including through gender-responsive legal, judicial and security sector reform and other mechanisms.

The Council reiterates its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and killing and maiming, in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and urges the complete cessation by all parties of such acts with immediate effect. The Council also urges Member States to bring to justice those responsible for crimes of this nature.

The Council notes that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern committed against women and girls has been strengthened through the work of the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. The Council reiterates its intention to continue forcefully to fight impunity and uphold accountability with appropriate means.

The Council draws attention to the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, encompassing the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, as appropriate.

The Council requests the Secretary-General in his next annual report to give an update on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) to include, inter alia, achievements, gaps and challenges to the implementation of the resolution as well as the present statement by its President.

At its 6877th meeting, on 30 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Women and peace and security

"Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732)

"Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Michelle Bachelet, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Bineta Diop, President and founder of Femmes Africa Solidarité.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Mari Skåre, Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security of the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At its 6948th meeting, on 17 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador (First Lady and Ministerial Secretary for Social Inclusion), Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Women and peace and security

"Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Saran Keïta Diakité, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Archbishop Francis Assisi Chullikatt, Apostolic Nuncio, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in that regard.

At its 6984th meeting, on 24 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador (Minister of National Defence), Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden (Minister of Defence), Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Women and peace and security

"Sexual violence in conflict

"Letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/335)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Angelina Jolie, Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Ms. Jane Adong Anywar, representative of the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, and Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Archbishop Francis Assisi Chullikatt, Apostolic Nuncio, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in that regard.

Resolution 2106 (2013)
of 24 June 2013

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, and all relevant statements by its President,

Thanking the Secretary-General for his report of 14 March 2013[199] and taking note of the analysis and recommendations contained therein, but remaining deeply concerned over the slow implementation of important aspects of resolution 1960 (2010) to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and noting, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General, that sexual violence occurs in such situations throughout the world,

Recognizing the declaration on preventing sexual violence in conflict, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight in London on 11 April 2013, and the commitments it makes in this regard,

Recognizing also that consistent and rigorous prosecution of sexual violence crimes, as well as national ownership and responsibility in addressing the root causes of sexual violence in armed conflict are central to deterrence and prevention, as is challenging the myths that sexual violence in armed conflict is a cultural phenomenon or an inevitable consequence of war or a lesser crime,

Affirming that women's political, social and economic empowerment, gender equality and the enlistment of men and boys in the effort to combat all forms of violence against women are central to long-term efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and emphasizing the importance of the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) while noting the ongoing work on a set of indicators for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in this area,

Noting with concern that sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations disproportionately affects women and girls, as well as groups that are particularly vulnerable or may be specifically targeted, while also affecting men and boys and those secondarily traumatized as forced witnesses of sexual violence against family members, and emphasizing that acts of sexual violence in such situations not only severely impede the critical contributions of women to society, but also impede durable peace and security as well as sustainable development,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law, and reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to ensure the protection of civilians,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[200] and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Noting the provision in the Arms Trade Treaty[201] that exporting States parties shall take into account the risk of covered conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children,

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[199] S/2013/149.

[200] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

[201] See General Assembly resolution 67/234 B.

Recalling that international humanitarian law prohibits rape and other forms of sexual violence,

Recalling also the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces[202] as a tool to enhance compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the report of the Secretary-General are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions of 1949[203] and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,[204] nor does it prejudge the legal status of non-State parties involved in these situations,

1. *Affirms* that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a method or tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, emphasizes in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and stresses women's participation as essential to any prevention and protection response;

2. *Notes* that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, further recalls that rape and other forms of serious sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes, calls upon Member States to comply with their relevant obligations to continue to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those subject to their jurisdiction who are responsible for such crimes, encourages Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions for such acts, and recognizes that effective investigation and documentation of sexual violence in armed conflict is instrumental both in bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring access to justice for survivors;

3. *Also notes* that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern committed against women and girls has been strengthened through the work of the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals, and reiterates its intention to continue forcefully to fight impunity and uphold accountability with appropriate means;

4. *Draws attention* to the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, encompassing the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, as appropriate;

5. *Recognizes* the need for more systematic monitoring of and attention to sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and other women and peace and security commitments in its own work, and in this regard expresses its intent to employ, as appropriate, all means at its disposal to ensure women's participation in all aspects of mediation, post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding and to address sexual violence in conflict, including in the establishment and review of peacekeeping and political mandates, public statements, country visits, fact-finding missions, international commissions of inquiry, consultations with regional bodies and in the work of relevant Security Council sanctions committees;

6. *Also recognizes* the need for more timely, objective, accurate and reliable information as a basis for prevention and response, and requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to accelerate the establishment and implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country;

7. *Calls for* the further deployment of women's protection advisers in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009) to facilitate the implementation of Council resolutions on women and peace and security and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for and the number and roles of women's protection advisers are systematically assessed during the planning and review of each United Nations peacekeeping and political mission, and to ensure that these experts are adequately trained and deployed in a timely manner, and recognizes the role of United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict in facilitating coordinated responses of relevant peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights, political and security actors and emphasizes the need for enhanced coordination, information sharing, analysis, response planning and implementation across these sectors;

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[202] S/2013/110, annex.

[203] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[204] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

8. *Recognizes* the distinct role of gender advisers in ensuring that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in policies, planning and implementation by all mission elements, and calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to deploy gender advisers to the relevant United Nations peacekeeping and political missions as well as humanitarian operations and to ensure comprehensive gender training of all relevant peacekeeping and civilian personnel;

9. *Acknowledges* the efforts of United Nations entities in ensuring United Nations commissions of inquiry in armed conflict and post-conflict situations have, where necessary, sexual and gender-based crimes expertise to accurately document such crimes, and encourages all Member States to support these efforts;

10. *Reiterates its demand* for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in codes of conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent, and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments;

11. *Emphasizes* the important role that can be played by women, civil society, including women's organizations, and formal and informal community leaders in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict with respect to addressing sexual violence;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of addressing sexual violence in armed conflict whenever relevant, in mediation efforts, ceasefires and peace agreements, requests the Secretary-General, Member States and regional organizations, where appropriate, to ensure that mediators and envoys, in situations where it is used as a method or tactic of war, or as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, engage on sexual violence issues, including with women, civil society, including women's organizations, and survivors of sexual violence, and ensure that such concerns are reflected in specific provisions of peace agreements, including those related to security arrangements and transitional justice mechanisms, urges the inclusion of sexual violence in the definition of acts prohibited by ceasefires and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring, and stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes;

13. *Urges* existing sanctions committees, where within the scope of the relevant criteria for designation, and consistent with resolution 1960 (2010), to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence in conflict, and reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of serious sexual violence;

14. *Recognizes* the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, and in this respect calls for all predeployment and in-mission training of troop- and police-contributing country contingents to include training on sexual and gender-based violence, which also takes into account the distinct needs of children, and further encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women recruited and deployed in peace operations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel, and urges concerned Member States to ensure full accountability, including prosecutions, in cases of such conduct involving their nationals;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in:

(*a*) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, including by establishing protection mechanisms for women and children in cantonment sites, as well as for civilians in close proximity to cantonment sites and in communities of return, and by offering trauma and reintegration support to women and children formerly associated with armed groups, as well as ex-combatants;

(*b*) Security sector reform processes and arrangements, including through the provision of adequate training for security personnel, encouraging the inclusion of more women in the security sector and effective vetting processes in order to exclude from the security sector those who have perpetrated or are responsible for acts of sexual violence;

(*e*) Justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors; and judicial proceedings that take into account the distinct needs and protection of witnesses as well as survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and their family members;

17. *Recognizes* that women who have been forcefully abducted into armed groups and armed forces, as well as children, are especially vulnerable to sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and, as such, demands that parties to armed conflict immediately identify and release such persons from their ranks;

18. *Encourages* concerned Member States to draw upon the expertise of the United Nations Team of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, to strengthen the rule of law and the capacity of civilian and military justice systems to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations as part of broader efforts to strengthen institutional safeguards against impunity;

19. *Recognizing* the importance of providing timely assistance to survivors of sexual violence, urges United Nations entities and donors to provide non-discriminatory and comprehensive health services, including sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, legal and livelihood support and other multi-sectoral services for survivors of sexual violence, taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities, calls for support to national institutions and local civil society networks in increasing resources and strengthening capacities to provide the above-mentioned services to survivors of sexual violence, encourages Member States and donors to support national and international programmes that assist victims of sexual violence, such as the Trust Fund for Victims established by the Rome Statute[200] and its implementing partners, and requests the relevant United Nations entities to increase the allocation of resources for the coordination of gender-based violence response and service provision;

20. *Notes* the link between sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and HIV infection, and the disproportionate burden of HIV and AIDS on women and girls as a persistent obstacle and challenge to gender equality, and urges United Nations entities, Member States and donors to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women and girls living with or affected by HIV and AIDS in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

21. *Underlines* the important roles that civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and networks can play in enhancing community-level protection against sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and supporting survivors in accessing justice and reparations;

22. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of women and peace and security resolutions and the present resolution, and to submit his next report by March 2014;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6984th meeting.

BRIEFING BY THE CHAIRPERSON-IN-OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE[205]

Decisions

At its 6961st meeting, on 7 May 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe".

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[205] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2001.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Leonid Kozhara, Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH THE TROOP- AND POLICE-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1353 (2001), ANNEX II, SECTIONS A AND B [205]

A. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Decisions

At its 6901st meeting, held in private on 16 January 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 16 January 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6901st meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
>
> Members of the Council, Ms. Buttenheim and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

At its 6997th meeting, held in private on 10 July 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 10 July 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 6997th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
>
> Members of the Council, Ms. Buttenheim and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Decisions

At its 6883rd meeting, held in private on 12 December 2012, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 12 December 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6883rd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.
>
> The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Ladsous and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

At its 6978th meeting, held in private on 13 June 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 13 June 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 6978th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.
>
> The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Ladsous and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

C. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Decision

At its 6823rd meeting, held in private on 21 August 2012, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 21 August 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6823rd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
>
> The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.
>
> Members of the Council, Ms. Nakamitsu and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

D. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Decision

At its 6945th meeting, held in private on 11 April 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 11 April 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6945th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.
>
> Members of the Council, Ms. Nakamitsu and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

E. United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Decisions

At its 6923rd meeting, held in private on 21 February 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 21 February 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6923rd meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Roger Meece, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council, Mr. Meece and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

At its 6931st meeting, held in private on 6 March 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 6 March 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 6931st meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Ladsous and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

F. United Nations Mission in Liberia

Decision

At its 6828th meeting, held in private on 6 September 2012, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 6 September 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6828th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Liberia.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Karin Landgren, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, by video teleconference from Monrovia.
>
> Members of the Council, Ms. Landgren and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

G. United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Decision

At its 6996th meeting, held in private on 10 July 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 10 July 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6996th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Mulet and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

H. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Decision

At its 6833rd meeting, held in private on 12 September 2012, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 12 September 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6833rd meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Mariano Fernández, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Fernández, Force Commander Major General Fernando Rodrigues Goulart and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

I. African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Decision

At its 7005th meeting, held in private on 18 July 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 18 July 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 7005th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Chambas and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

J. United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Decision

At its 6989th meeting, held in private on 27 June 2013, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 27 June 2013, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6989th meeting, in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.
>
> The Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard briefings under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Force Commander Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Mulet, Major General Sakyi and representatives of participating troop- and police-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

K. United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

Decision

At its 6821st meeting, held in private on 9 August 2012, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> On 9 August 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 6821st meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.
>
> The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
>
> Members of the Council, Mr. Mulet and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.

THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY CAUSED BY TERRORIST ACTS[205]

Decisions

On 7 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[206]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 December 2012 concerning your intention to extend the appointment of Mr. Mike Smith, of Australia, as Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 30 June 2013[207] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6890th meeting, on 17 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".

Resolution 2082 (2012)
of 17 December 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on international terrorism and the threat it poses to Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, 1452 (2002) of 20 December 2002, 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, 1617 (2005) of 29 July 2005, 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005, 1699 (2006) of 8 August 2006, 1730 (2006) of 19 December 2006, 1735 (2006) of 22 December 2006, 1822 (2008) of 30 June 2008, 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009 and 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011, and the relevant statements by its President,

Recalling also its previous resolutions in which it extended until 23 March 2013 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as established by resolution 2041 (2012) of 22 March 2012,

Recalling further its resolutions on the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict,

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[206] S/2012/915.

[207] S/2012/914.

Expressing its strong concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the narcotics trade, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation among all Afghans,

Recognizing that the security situation in Afghanistan has evolved and that some members of the Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan,

Recognizing also that, notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, the situation in Afghanistan remains a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirming the need to combat this threat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, stressing in this regard the important role that the United Nations plays in this effort,

Reiterating its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Conference communiqué of 20 July 2010 and the Bonn Conference conclusions,[208] and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in resolution 1988 (2011) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council,

Welcoming the decision taken by some members of the Taliban to reconcile with the Government of Afghanistan, to reject the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers and to support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, and urging all those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan to accept the offer of reconciliation of the Government of Afghanistan,

Reiterating the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to combat the insurgency and support the work of the Government of Afghanistan to advance reconciliation in order to bring about peace, stability and security in Afghanistan,

Taking note of the request of the Government of Afghanistan that the Council support national reconciliation, including by removing names from the United Nations sanctions lists for those who reconcile and, therefore, have ceased to engage in or support activities that threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan,

Expressing its intention to give due regard to lifting sanctions on those who reconcile,

Welcoming the appointment of the new Chair of the High Peace Council in April 2012 as an important step in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace, stability and security in Afghanistan, and expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan to assist the peace and reconciliation efforts of the High Peace Council,

Reiterating its support for the fight against the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs from, and chemical precursors to, Afghanistan, in neighbouring countries, countries on trafficking routes, drug destination countries and precursor-producing countries,

Condemning the incidence of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, and expressing the need for this issue to be addressed,

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[208] S/2011/762, annex.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Measures

1. *Decides* that all States shall take the following measures with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1988 (2011) (hereinafter referred to as "the List"):

(*a*) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of such persons, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

(*b*) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of those individuals, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and that the present paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process, or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified, including where this directly relates to supporting efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to promote reconciliation;

(*c*) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

2. *Decides also* that the acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is eligible for designation under paragraph 1 above include:

(*a*) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;

(*b*) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;

(*c*) Recruiting for; or

(*d*) Otherwise supporting acts or activities of those designated and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;

3. *Affirms* that any undertaking or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, such an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the List shall be eligible for designation;

4. *Notes* that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in and transiting through Afghanistan;

5. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (*a*) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of those on the List, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan;

6. *Confirms also* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (*a*) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the List;

7. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

Exemptions

8. *Recalls* its decision that all Member States may make use of the provisions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), regarding available exemptions with regard to the measures in paragraph 1 (*a*) above, and encourages their use by Member States;

9. *Underlines* the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support peace and reconciliation among all Afghans, invites the Government of Afghanistan, in close coordination with the High Peace Council, to submit for the consideration of the Committee the names of listed individuals for whom it confirms that travel to such specified location or locations is necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation, and requires such submissions to include, to the extent possible, the following information:

(*a*) The passport number or travel document number of the listed individual;

(*b*) The specific location or locations to which each listed individual is expected to travel and their anticipated transit points, if any;

(*c*) The period of time, not to exceed nine months, during which listed individuals are expected to travel;

10. *Decides* that the travel ban imposed by paragraph 1 (*b*) above shall not apply to individuals identified pursuant to paragraph 9 above, where the Committee determines, on a case-by-case basis only, that such entry or transit is justified, further decides that any such exemption approved by the Committee shall only be granted for the requested period for any travel to the specified location or locations, directs the Committee to decide on all such exemption requests, as well as on requests to amend or renew previously granted exemptions, or on a request by any Member State to revoke previously granted exemptions, within 10 days of receiving them, and affirms that, notwithstanding any exemption from the travel ban, listed individuals remain subject to the other measures outlined in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Government of Afghanistan, through the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, to provide to the Committee, for its consideration and review, a report on each individual's travel under a granted exemption, promptly upon the expiration of the exemption, and encourages relevant Member States to provide information to the Committee, as appropriate, on any instances of non-compliance;

Listing

12. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular the Government of Afghanistan, to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities described in paragraph 2 above;

13. *Recalls* its decision that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the List, Member States shall provide the Committee with as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to issue a Special Notice, and directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

14. *Also recalls* its decision that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the List, Member States shall also provide a detailed statement of case, and that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 15 below;

15. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee website, at the same time that a name is added to the List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing for the corresponding entry;

16. *Calls upon* all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any appropriate information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help to inform the decision of the Committee on designation and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 15 above;

17. *Requests* the Secretariat to publish on the Committee website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the List, and highlights the importance of making the narrative summary of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely manner;

18. *Strongly urges* Member States, when considering the proposal of a new designation, to consult with the Government of Afghanistan on the designation prior to submission to the Committee, to ensure coordination with the peace and reconciliation efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, and encourages all Member States considering the proposal of a new designation to seek advice from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, where appropriate;

19. *Decides* that the Committee shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the List, notify the Government of Afghanistan, the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan and the Permanent Mission of the State(s) where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of non-Afghan individuals or entities, the State(s) of which the person is believed to be a national;

Delisting

20. *Directs* the Committee to remove expeditiously on a case-by-case basis individuals and entities that no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 2 above, and requests that the Committee give due regard to requests for removal of individuals who have reconciled, in accordance with the Kabul Conference communiqué of 20 July 2010 on dialogue for all who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, respect the constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference conclusions[208] supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community;

21. *Strongly urges* Member States to consult with the Government of Afghanistan on their delisting requests prior to submission to the Committee, to ensure coordination with the peace and reconciliation efforts of the Government of Afghanistan;

22. *Recalls* its decision that individuals and entities seeking removal from the List without the sponsorship of a Member State are eligible to submit such requests to the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006);

23. *Encourages* the Mission to support and facilitate cooperation between the Government of Afghanistan and the Committee to ensure that the Committee has sufficient information to consider delisting requests, and directs the Committee to consider delisting requests in accordance with the following principles, where relevant:

(*a*) Delisting requests concerning reconciled individuals should, if possible, include a communication from the High Peace Council through the Government of Afghanistan confirming the reconciled status of the individual according to the reconciliation guidelines, or, in the case of individuals reconciled under the Strengthening Peace Programme, documentation attesting to their reconciliation under the previous programme, as well as current address and contact information;

(*b*) Delisting requests concerning individuals who formerly held positions in the Taliban regime prior to 2002 who no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 2 of the present resolution should, if possible, include a communication from the Government of Afghanistan confirming that the individual is not an active supporter of, or participant in, acts that threaten the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, as well as current address and contact information;

(*c*) Delisting requests for reportedly deceased individuals should include an official statement of death from the State of nationality, residence or other relevant State;

24. *Urges* the Committee, where appropriate, to invite a representative of the Government of Afghanistan to appear before the Committee to discuss the merits of listing or delisting certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including when a request by the Government of Afghanistan has been put on hold or rejected by the Committee;

25. *Requests* all Member States, but particularly the Government of Afghanistan, to inform the Committee if they become aware of any information indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity that has been delisted should be considered for designation under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, and further requests that the Government provide to the Committee an annual report on the status of reportedly reconciled individuals who have been delisted by the Committee in the previous year;

26. *Directs* the Committee to consider expeditiously any information indicating that a delisted individual has returned to activities set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, including by engaging in acts inconsistent with paragraph 20 of the present resolution, and requests the Government of Afghanistan or other Member States, where appropriate, to submit a request to add that individual's name back on the List;

27. *Confirms* that the Secretariat shall, as soon as possible after the Committee has made a decision to remove a name from the List, transmit the decision to the Government of Afghanistan and the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan for notification, and the Secretariat should also, as soon as possible, notify the Permanent Mission of the State(s) in which the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of non-Afghan individuals or entities, the State(s) of nationality, and recalls its decision that States receiving such notification take measures, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;

Review and maintenance of the List

28. *Recognizes* that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, and the urgency that the Government of Afghanistan and the international community attach to a peaceful political solution to the conflict, requires timely and expeditious modifications to the List, including the addition and removal of individuals and entities, urges the Committee to decide on listing and delisting requests in a timely manner, requests the Committee to review each entry on the List on a regular basis, including, as appropriate, by means of reviews of individuals considered to be reconciled, individuals whose entries lack identifiers, individuals reportedly deceased, and entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, directs the Committee to review and amend its guidelines for such reviews, as appropriate, and requests the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every 12 months:

(*a*) A list of individuals on the List whom the Government of Afghanistan considers to be reconciled along with relevant documentation as outlined in paragraph 23 (*a*) above;

(*b*) A list of individuals and entities on the List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them; and

(*c*) A list of individuals on the List who are reportedly deceased and entities that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with the documentation requirements outlined in paragraph 23 (*c*) above;

29. *Decides* that, with the exception of decisions made pursuant to paragraph 10 of the present resolution, no matter shall be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, urges Committee members to respond within three months, and directs the Committee to update its guidelines as appropriate;

30. *Urges* the Committee to ensure that there are fair and clear procedures for the conduct of its work, and directs the Committee to review its guidelines as soon as possible, in particular with respect to paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 24, 28, 29 and 32 of the present resolution;

31. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations to send representatives to meet with the Committee to share information and discuss any relevant issues;

Cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan

32. *Welcomes* periodic briefings from the Government of Afghanistan on the content of the List, as well as on the impact of targeted sanctions on deterring threats to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and supporting Afghan-led reconciliation;

33. *Encourages* continued cooperation between the Committee, the Government of Afghanistan and the Mission, including by identifying and providing detailed information regarding individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, and by inviting representatives of the Mission to address the Committee;

34. *Welcomes* the Government of Afghanistan's desire to assist the Committee in the coordination of listing and delisting requests and in the submission of all relevant information to the Committee;

Monitoring Team

35. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, that the Monitoring Team of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), shall also support the Committee for a period of 30 months, with the mandate set forth in the annex to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to this effect;

36. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the present resolution and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, encourages Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or Committee, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

Coordination and outreach

37. *Recognizes* the need to maintain contact with relevant Security Council Committees, international organizations and expert groups, including the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), particularly given the continuing presence and negative influence on the Afghan conflict of Al-Qaida and any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;

38. *Encourages* the Mission to provide assistance to the High Peace Council, at its request, to encourage listed individuals to reconcile;

Reviews

39. *Decides* to review the implementation of the measures outlined in the present resolution in 18 months and make adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan;

40. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6890th meeting.

Annex

In accordance with paragraph 35 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities:

(*a*) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 30 September 2013 and the second by 30 April 2014, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(*b*) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the List, including by undertaking travel and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(*c*) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(*d*) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel;

(*e*) To gather information on behalf of the Committee on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by collating information collected from Member

States and engaging with suspected non-compliant parties, and submitting case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, to the Committee for its review;

(*f*) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the List;

(*g*) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing and preparing a draft narrative summary, referred to in paragraph 15;

(*h*) To bring to the attention of the Committee new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(*i*) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(*j*) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the List, as instructed by the Committee;

(*k*) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the List as updated and accurate as possible;

(*l*) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, to pursue case studies, as appropriate, and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(*m*) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations and bodies, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and engage in regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the reports of the Monitoring Team referred to in paragraph (*a*) of this annex;

(*n*) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(*o*) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(*p*) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(*q*) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL Special Notices;

(*r*) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006);

(*s*) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance in capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

(*t*) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(*u*) To report periodically, as appropriate, to the Committee on linkages between Al-Qaida and those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities eligible for designation under paragraph 1 of this resolution or any other relevant sanctions resolutions;

(*v*) To gather information, including from the Government of Afghanistan and relevant Member States, on travel that takes place under a granted exemption, pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of this resolution, and to report to the Committee, as appropriate; and

(*w*) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

Resolution 2083 (2012)
of 17 December 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, 1452 (2002) of 20 December 2002, 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, 1617 (2005) of 29 July 2005, 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005, 1699 (2006) of 8 August 2006, 1730 (2006) of 19 December 2006, 1735 (2006) of 22 December 2006, 1822 (2008) of 30 June 2008, 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009 and 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011, and the relevant statements by its President,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims and the destruction of property and greatly undermining stability,

Reaffirming also that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 4 May 2012[209] on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Expressing concern at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorist groups with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, and reiterating the continued need for this issue to be addressed,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, and stressing in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of the present resolution as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity,

Urging all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1989 (2011) (the Al-Qaida Sanctions List) by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, by submitting delisting requests when appropriate and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings and entities which should be subject to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution,

Reminding the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) (the Committee) to remove expeditiously and on a case-by-case basis individuals and entities that no longer meet the criteria for listing outlined in the present resolution,

Recognizing the challenges, both legal and otherwise, to the measures implemented by Member States under paragraph 1 of the present resolution, welcoming improvements to the procedures of the Committee and the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and expressing its intention to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear,

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[209] S/PRST/2012/17.

Welcoming the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009) and the enhancement of the mandate of the Ombudsperson in resolution 1989 (2011), noting the significant contribution of the Office in providing additional fairness and transparency, recalling the firm commitment of the Council to ensuring that the Office is able to continue to carry out its role effectively, in accordance with its mandate, and recalling also the statement by the President of the Council of 28 February 2011,[210]

Welcoming also the biannual reports of the Ombudsperson to the Council, including the reports submitted on 21 January 2011,[211] 22 July 2011,[212] 20 January 2012[213] and 30 July 2012,[214]

Reiterating that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution are preventive in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law,

Welcoming the third review in June 2012 by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 8 September 2006[215] and the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Welcoming also the continuing cooperation between the Committee and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular on technical assistance and capacity-building, and all other United Nations bodies, and encouraging further engagement with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation with that aim,

Noting with concern the continued threat to international peace and security posed by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

Noting that, in some instances, certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that meet the criteria for listing set forth in paragraph 3 of resolution 1988 (2011) or other relevant sanctions resolutions may also meet the criteria for listing set forth in paragraph 2 of the present resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Measures

1. *Decides* that all States shall take the following measures, as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (*c*) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it:

(*a*) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of such persons, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

(*b*) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of those individuals, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and the present paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process, or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

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[210] S/PRST/2011/5.

[211] See S/2011/29.

[212] See S/2011/447.

[213] See S/2012/49.

[214] See S/2012/590.

[215] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

(*c*) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

2. *Reaffirms* that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida include:

(*a*) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;

(*b*) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;

(*c*) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;

3. *Confirms* that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled directly or indirectly by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida, including on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for designation;

4. *Also confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (*a*) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with it;

5. *Notes* that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors;

6. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (*a*) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

7. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (*a*) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), and authorizes the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) to receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 37 below;

9. *Directs* the Committee to cooperate with other relevant Security Council sanctions committees, in particular the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011);

Listing

10. *Encourages* all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it, as described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1617 (2005) and reaffirmed in paragraph 2 above;

11. *Reaffirms* that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall act in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1735 (2006) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1822 (2008), and provide a statement of case, which should include detailed reasons on the proposed basis for the listing, and decides further that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts that a

Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 14 below;

12. *Decides* that Member States proposing a new designation, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of the present resolution, shall specify whether the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the status of the Member State as a designating State;

13. *Recalls* its decision that Member States, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List shall use the standard form for listing, and provide the Committee with as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and directs the Committee to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and further directs the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken to improve identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

14. *Welcomes* efforts by the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee website, at the same time that a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing for the corresponding entry, and directs the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to continue its efforts to make accessible on the Committee website narrative summaries of reasons for all listings;

15. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;

16. *Calls upon* all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help to inform the decision of the Committee on designation and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 14 above;

17. *Reaffirms* that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the permanent mission of the country or countries where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the country of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1735 (2006), requests the Secretariat to publish on the Committee website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and highlights the importance of making the narrative summary of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely manner;

18. *Also reaffirms* the provisions in paragraph 17 of resolution 1822 (2008) regarding the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the designation and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of designation, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the procedures of the Committee for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 21 of resolution 1989 (2011) and annex II to the present resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) regarding available exemptions;

Delisting/Ombudsperson

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), as reflected in the procedures outlined in annex II to the present resolution, for a period of 30 months from the date of adoption of the present resolution, decides that the Ombudsperson shall continue to receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an

independent and impartial manner and shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any Government, and decides that the Ombudsperson shall present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting;

20. *Recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing in the comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson on a delisting request pursuant to annex II to the present resolution;

21. *Also recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with annex II to the present resolution, including paragraph 6 (*h*) thereof, where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson by providing necessary resources, including for translation services, as appropriate, to ensure its continued ability to carry out its mandate in an effective and timely manner;

23. *Strongly urges* Member States to provide all relevant information to the Ombudsperson, including any relevant confidential information, where appropriate, encourages Member States to provide relevant information in a timely manner, welcomes those national arrangements entered into by Member States with the Office of the Ombudsperson to facilitate the sharing of confidential information, encourages the further cooperation of Member States in this regard, and confirms that the Ombudsperson must comply with any confidentiality restrictions that are placed on such information by Member States providing it;

24. *Requests* that Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies encourage individuals and entities that are considering challenging or are already in the process of challenging their listing through national and regional courts to seek removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List by submitting delisting petitions to the Office of the Ombudsperson;

25. *Notes* the Financial Action Task Force international standards and, inter alia, best practices relating to targeted financial sanctions, as referenced in paragraph 44 of the present resolution;

26. *Recalls* its decision that, when the designating State submits a delisting request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity after 60 days unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the measures shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of the present resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council;

27. *Also recalls* its decision that, for purposes of submitting a delisting request in paragraph 26 above, consensus must exist between or among all designating States in cases where there are multiple designating States, and further recalls its decision that co-sponsors of listing requests shall not be considered designating States for purposes of paragraph 26 above;

28. *Strongly urges* designating States to allow the Ombudsperson to reveal their identities as designating States to those listed individuals and entities that have submitted delisting petitions to the Ombudsperson;

29. *Directs* the Committee to continue to work, in accordance with its guidelines, to consider delisting requests of Member States for the removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are alleged to no longer meet the criteria established in the relevant resolutions, and set out in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, which shall be placed on the agenda of the Committee upon request of a member of the Committee, and strongly urges Member States to provide reasons for submitting their delisting requests;

30. *Encourages* States to submit delisting requests for individuals that are officially confirmed to be dead, particularly where no assets are identified, and for entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, while at the same time taking all reasonable measures to ensure that the assets that had belonged to these individuals or entities have not been or will not be transferred or distributed to other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

31. *Encourages* Member States, when unfreezing the assets of a deceased individual or an entity that is reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist as a result of a delisting, to recall the obligations set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) and, in particular, to prevent unfrozen assets from being used for terrorist purposes;

32. *Decides* that, prior to the unfreezing of any assets that have been frozen as a result of the listing of Osama bin Laden, Member States shall submit to the Committee a request to unfreeze such assets and shall provide assurances to the Committee that the assets will not be transferred, directly or indirectly, to a listed individual, group, undertaking or entity or otherwise used for terrorist purposes, in line with resolution 1373 (2001), and decides further that such assets may be unfrozen only in the absence of an objection by a Committee member within 30 days of receiving the request, and stresses the exceptional nature of this provision, which shall not be considered as establishing a precedent;

33. *Calls upon* the Committee, when considering delisting requests, to give due consideration to the opinions of designating State(s), State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, and other relevant States as determined by the Committee, directs Committee members to provide their reasons for objecting to delisting requests at the time the request is objected to, and calls upon the Committee to share its reasons with relevant Member States and national and regional courts and bodies, where appropriate;

34. *Encourages* all Member States, including designating States and States of residence and nationality, to provide all information to the Committee relevant to the review by the Committee of delisting petitions, and to meet with the Committee, if requested, to convey their views on delisting requests, and further encourages the Committee, where appropriate, to meet with representatives of national or regional organizations and bodies that have relevant information on delisting petitions;

35. *Confirms* that the Secretariat shall, within three days after a name is removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the permanent mission of the State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation (to the extent this information is known), and decides that States receiving such notification shall take measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;

Exemptions

36. *Decides* that, in cases in which the Ombudsperson is unable to interview a petitioner in his or her State of residence, the Ombudsperson may request, with the agreement of the petitioner, that the Committee consider granting an exemption to the restriction on travel in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present resolution, for the sole purpose of allowing the petitioner to travel to another State to be interviewed by the Ombudsperson for a period no longer than necessary to participate in this interview, provided that all States of transit and destination do not object to such travel, and further directs the Committee to notify the Ombudsperson of the decision of the Committee;

37. *Decides also* that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may:

(*a*) Receive requests from listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (*a*) of the present resolution, as defined in resolution 1452 (2002), provided that the request has first been submitted for the consideration of the State of residence, and decides further that the Focal

Point shall transmit such requests to the Committee for a decision, directs the Committee to consider such requests, including in consultation with the State of residence and any other relevant States, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals, groups, undertakings or entities of the decision of the Committee;

(*b*) Receive requests from listed individuals for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present resolution and transmit these to the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether entry or transit is justified, directs the Committee to consider such requests in consultation with States of transit and destination and any other relevant States, and decides further that the Committee shall agree to exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present resolution only with the agreement of the States of transit and destination, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals of the decision of the Committee;

Review and maintenance of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List

38. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence or nationality, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;

39. *Requests* the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every six months a list of individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them, and directs the Committee to review these listings to decide whether they remain appropriate;

40. *Reaffirms* that the Monitoring Team should circulate to the Committee every six months a list of individuals on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information, such as the certification of death, and to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities that would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets, directs the Committee to review these listings to decide whether they remain appropriate, and calls upon the Committee to remove listings of deceased individuals, where credible information regarding death is available;

41. *Also reaffirms* that the Monitoring Team should circulate to the Committee every six months a list of entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with an assessment of any relevant information, directs the Committee to review these listings to decide whether they remain appropriate, and calls upon the Committee to remove such listings where credible information is available;

42. *Directs* the Committee, in light of the completion of the review described in paragraph 25 of resolution 1822 (2008), to conduct an annual review of all names on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List that have not been reviewed in three or more years (the triennial review), in which the relevant names are circulated to the designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, where known, pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Committee guidelines, to ensure the Al-Qaida Sanctions List is as updated and accurate as possible by identifying listings that no longer remain appropriate and confirming listings that remain appropriate, and notes that the consideration by the Committee of a delisting request after the date of adoption of the present resolution, pursuant to the procedures set out in annex II to the present resolution, should be considered equivalent to a review conducted pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1822 (2008);

Measures – implementation

43. *Reiterates* the importance of all States identifying, and if necessary introducing, adequate procedures to implement fully all aspects of the measures described in paragraph 1 above, and, recalling paragraph 7 of resolution 1617 (2005), strongly urges all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing;

44. *Strongly urges* Member States to apply the elements in the Financial Action Task Force's Interpretative Note to Recommendation 6, and to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of

targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing, and takes note of the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings, and to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of "reasonable grounds" or "reasonable basis", as well as have the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources;

45. *Directs* the Committee to continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and for removing them, as well as for granting exemptions as per resolution 1452 (2002), and directs the Committee to keep its guidelines under active review in support of these objectives,

46. *Also directs* the Committee, as a matter of priority, to review its guidelines with respect to the provisions of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 32, 36, 37, 59, 60, 61 and 62;

47. *Encourages* Member States, including through their permanent missions, and relevant international organizations to meet the Committee for in-depth discussion on any relevant issues;

48. *Requests* the Committee to report to the Council on its findings regarding implementation efforts by Member States, and to identify and recommend steps necessary to improve implementation;

49. *Directs* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraph 1 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and requests the Chair of the Committee, in periodic reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 59 below, to provide progress reports on the work of the Committee on this issue;

50. *Urges* all Member States, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 1 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost passports and other travel documents are invalidated and removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database;

51. *Encourages* Member States to share with the private sector, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, information in their national databases related to fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost identity or travel documents pertaining to their own jurisdictions and, if a listed party is found to be using a false identity, including to secure credit or fraudulent travel documents, to provide the Committee with information in this regard;

52. *Encourages* Member States that issue travel documents to listed individuals to note, as appropriate, that the bearer is subject to the travel ban and corresponding exemption procedures;

53. *Confirms* that no matter should be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that extraordinary circumstances require additional time for consideration, in accordance with the Committee guidelines;

54. *Encourages* designating States to inform the Monitoring Team whether a national court or other legal authority has reviewed an individual's case and whether any judicial proceedings have begun, and to include any other relevant information when it submits its standard form for listing;

55. *Requests* the Committee to facilitate, through the Monitoring Team or specialized United Nations agencies, assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

Coordination and outreach

56. *Reiterates* the need to enhance ongoing cooperation between the Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), as well as their respective groups of experts, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to all three Committees, expresses its intention to provide guidance to the Committees on areas of common interest in order better to coordinate their efforts and facilitate such cooperation, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the groups to be co-located as soon as possible;

57. *Encourages* the Monitoring Team and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue their joint activities, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions, including by organizing regional and subregional workshops;

58. *Requests* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or members of the Committee to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with the present resolution and resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009) and 1989 (2011);

59. *Also requests* the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year, to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team and, as appropriate, in conjunction with the reports by the Chairs of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), expresses its intention to hold informal consultations at least once per year on the work of the Committee, on the basis of reports by the Chair to the Council, and further requests the Chair to hold periodic briefings for all interested Member States;

Monitoring Team

60. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), for a further period of 30 months, under the direction of the Committee, with the responsibilities outlined in annex I to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect;

61. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to identify, gather information on and keep the Committee informed of instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the present resolution, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, requests the Monitoring Team to work closely with State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, designating States and other relevant States, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

62. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of its Monitoring Team, to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Financial Action Task Force to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

Reviews

63. *Decides* to review the measures described in paragraph 1 above with a view to their possible further strengthening in 18 months, or sooner if necessary;

64. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6890th meeting.

Annex I

In accordance with paragraph 60 of the present resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities:

(*a*) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, the first by 31 June 2013 and the second by 31 December 2013, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(*b*) To assist the Ombudsperson in carrying out his or her mandate as specified in annex II to this resolution, including by providing updated information on those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking their removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(*c*) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by undertaking travel and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(*d*) To analyse reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), the checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005), and other information submitted by Member States to the Committee, as instructed by the Committee;

(*e*) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(*f*) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the group of experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

(*g*) To work closely and share information with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the group of experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help to facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees;

(*h*) To participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[215] including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, in particular through its relevant working groups;

(*i*) To gather information, on behalf of the Committee, on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by collating information collected from Member States and engaging with suspected non-compliant parties, and submitting case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, to the Committee for its review;

(*j*) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(*k*) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing, and preparing a draft narrative summary, referred to in paragraph 14 of this resolution;

(*l*) To bring to the attention of the Committee new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(*m*) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(*n*) To coordinate and cooperate with the national counter-terrorism focal point or similar coordinating body in the country of visit, where appropriate;

(*o*) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as instructed by the Committee;

(*p*) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the Al-Qaida Sanctions List as updated and accurate as possible;

(*q*) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars and academic bodies, in consultation with the Committee;

(*r*) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 (*a*) of this resolution as it pertains to preventing the criminal misuse of the Internet by Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(*s*) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including through regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the reports of the Monitoring Team referred to in paragraph (*a*) of this annex;

(*t*) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(*u*) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(*v*) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(*w*) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

(*x*) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL Special Notices, and to work with INTERPOL to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

(*y*) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006), and to work with the Secretariat to discuss measures to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists so as to facilitate implementation by national authorities;

(*z*) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(*aa*) To report periodically, as appropriate, to the Committee on linkages between Al-Qaida and those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities eligible for designation under paragraph 1 of resolution 2082 (2012) or any other relevant sanctions resolutions; and

(*bb*) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

Annex II

In accordance with paragraph 19 of this resolution, the Office of the Ombudsperson shall be authorized to carry out the following tasks upon receipt of a delisting request submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity ("the petitioner").

The Security Council recalls that Member States are not permitted to submit delisting petitions on behalf of an individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Office of the Ombudsperson.

Information gathering (four months)

1. Upon receipt of a delisting request, the Ombudsperson shall:

(*a*) Acknowledge to the petitioner the receipt of the delisting request;

(*b*) Inform the petitioner of the general procedure for processing delisting requests;

(*c*) Answer specific questions from the petitioner about Committee procedures;

(*d*) Inform the petitioner in case the petition fails to properly address the original designation criteria, as set forth in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and return it to the petitioner for his or her consideration; and

(*e*) Verify if the request is a new request or a repeated request and, if it is a repeated request to the Ombudsperson and it does not contain any additional information, return it to the petitioner for his or her consideration.

2. For delisting petitions not returned to the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall immediately forward the delisting request to the members of the Committee, designating State(s), State(s) of residence and nationality or

incorporation, relevant United Nations bodies and any other States deemed relevant by the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson shall ask these States or relevant United Nations bodies to provide, within four months, any appropriate additional information relevant to the delisting request. The Ombudsperson may engage in dialogue with these States to determine:

(*a*) The opinions of these States on whether the delisting request should be granted; and

(*b*) Information, questions or requests for clarifications that these States would like to be communicated to the petitioner regarding the delisting request, including any information or steps that might be taken by a petitioner to clarify the delisting request.

3. The Ombudsperson shall also immediately forward the delisting request to the Monitoring Team, which shall provide to the Ombudsperson, within four months:

(*a*) All information available to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the delisting request, including court decisions and proceedings, news reports and information that States or relevant international organizations have previously shared with the Committee or the Monitoring Team;

(*b*) Fact-based assessments of the information provided by the petitioner that is relevant to the delisting request; and

(*c*) Questions or requests for clarifications that the Monitoring Team would like asked of the petitioner regarding the delisting request.

4. At the end of this four-month period of information-gathering, the Ombudsperson shall present a written update to the Committee on progress to date, including details regarding which States have supplied information, and any significant challenges encountered therein. The Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for information-gathering, giving due consideration to requests by Member States for additional time to provide information.

Dialogue (two months)

5. Upon completion of the information-gathering period, the Ombudsperson shall facilitate a two-month period of engagement, which may include dialogue with the petitioner. Giving due consideration to requests for additional time, the Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for engagement and the drafting of the comprehensive report described in paragraph 7 below. The Ombudsperson may shorten this time period if he or she assesses less time is required.

6. During this period of engagement, the Ombudsperson:

(*a*) May ask the petitioner questions or request additional information or clarifications that may help the Committee's consideration of the request, including any questions or information requests received from relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

(*b*) Should request from the petitioner a signed statement in which the petitioner declares that they have no ongoing association with Al-Qaida, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and undertakes not to associate with Al-Qaida in the future;

(*c*) Should meet with the petitioner, to the extent possible;

(*d*) Shall forward replies from the petitioner back to relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team and follow up with the petitioner in connection with incomplete responses by the petitioner;

(*e*) Shall coordinate with States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team regarding any further inquiries of, or response to, the petitioner;

(*f*) During the information-gathering or dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson may share with relevant States information provided by a State, including that State's position on the delisting request, if the State which provided the information consents;

(*g*) In the course of the information-gathering and dialogue phases and in the preparation of the report, the Ombudsperson shall not disclose any information shared by a State on a confidential basis, without the express written consent of that State; and (*h*) During the dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson shall give serious consideration to the opinions of designating States, as well as other Member States that come forward with relevant information, in particular those Member States most affected by acts or associations that led to the original designation.

7. Upon completion of the period of engagement described above, the Ombudsperson, with the help of the Monitoring Team, shall draft and circulate to the Committee a comprehensive report that will exclusively:

(*a*) Summarize and, as appropriate, specify the sources of, all information available to the Ombudsperson that is relevant to the delisting request. The report shall respect confidential elements of Member States' communications with the Ombudsperson;

(*b*) Describe the activities of the Ombudsperson with respect to this delisting request, including dialogue with the petitioner; and

(*c*) Based on an analysis of all the information available to the Ombudsperson and the the recommendation of the Ombudsperson, lay out for the Committee the principal arguments concerning the delisting request. The recommendation should state the views of the Ombudsperson with respect to the listing as of the time of the examination of the delisting request.

Committee discussion

8. After the Committee has had 15 days to review the comprehensive report in all official languages of the United Nations, the Chair of the Committee shall place the delisting request on the agenda of the Committee for consideration.

9. When the Committee considers the delisting request, the Ombudsperson, aided by the Monitoring Team, as appropriate, shall present the comprehensive report in person and answer Committee members' questions regarding the request.

10. Committee consideration of the comprehensive report shall be completed no later than 30 days from the date the comprehensive report is submitted to the Committee for its review.

11. After the Committee has completed its consideration of the comprehensive report, the Ombudsperson may notify all relevant States of the recommendation.

12. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing, the requirement for States to take the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, unless a Committee member submits a delisting request, which the Committee shall consider under its normal consensus procedures.

13. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with this annex, including paragraph 6 (*h*), unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Council.

14. After the Committee decides to accept or reject the delisting request, the Committee shall convey to the Ombudsperson its decision, setting out its reasons, and including any further relevant information about the decision of the Committee, and an updated narrative summary of reasons for listing, where appropriate, for the Ombudsperson to transmit to the petitioner.

15. After the Committee has informed the Ombudsperson that the Committee has rejected a delisting request, then the Ombudsperson shall send to the petitioner, with an advance copy sent to the Committee, within 15 days, a letter that:

(*a*) Communicates the decision of the Committee for continued listing;

(*b*) Describes, to the extent possible and drawing upon the comprehensive report of the Ombudsperson, the process and the publicly releasable factual information gathered by the Ombudsperson; and

(*c*) Forwards from the Committee all information about the decision provided to the Ombudsperson pursuant to paragraph 14 above.

16. In all communications with the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall respect the confidentiality of Committee deliberations and confidential communications between the Ombudsperson and Member States.

17. The Ombudsperson may notify the petitioner, as well as those States relevant to a case but which are not members of the Committee, of the stage the process has reached.

Other tasks of the Office of the Ombudsperson

18. In addition to the tasks specified above, the Ombudsperson shall:

(*a*) Distribute publicly releasable information about Committee procedures, including Committee guidelines, fact sheets and other documents prepared by the Committee;

(*b*) Where address is known, notify individuals or entities about the status of their listing, after the Secretariat has officially notified the permanent mission of the State or States, pursuant to paragraph 17 of this resolution; and

(*c*) Submit biannual reports summarizing the activities of the Ombudsperson to the Council.

Decisions

At its 6900th meeting, on 15 January 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

> "Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism
>
> "Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/3)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[216]

> The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
>
> The Council notes with deep concern that terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, recalls all its resolutions and statements on counter-terrorism, reiterates its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, and expresses its determination to combat by all means terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the Charter and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.
>
> The Council stresses that any terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivation.

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[216] S/PRST/2013/1.

The Council stresses that terrorism can be defeated only by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat.

The Council recognizes that terrorism will not be defeated by military force or security forces, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone, and underlines the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including by, but not limited to, strengthening efforts for the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged conflicts, and also promoting the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, good governance, tolerance and inclusiveness.

The Council stresses the importance of the continued implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[215] in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects, and takes note of the third review of the Strategy by the General Assembly in 2012.

The Council reaffirms that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and underscores that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism.

The Council also reaffirms that Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and shall also give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter and shall refrain from giving assistance to any State against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

The Council reaffirms that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization.

The Council emphasizes that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and addressing unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to strengthening the international fight against terrorism.

The Council reiterates the obligation of Member States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in or associated with terrorist acts, including by suppressing the recruitment of members of terrorist groups, consistent with international law, and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists.

The Council reiterates the obligations of Member States pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), including the obligation to refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

The Council underlines the continuing need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, reiterates the obligations of Member States in this regard, including effective implementation of such measures, and acknowledges the important work of the United Nations entities and other multilateral organizations, in particular the Financial Action Task Force.

The Council recognizes the need for Member States to prevent the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations by and for terrorists. The Council also calls upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse their status. The Council recognizes that terrorists sometimes abuse the non-profit status of organizations, including facilitating terrorist financing. As these abuses are addressed, the Council recalls the importance of fully respecting the rights to freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society. In this regard, the Council takes note of the relevant recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force.

The Council recognizes the need to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation towards that aim. In this regard, the Council takes note of the declaration of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics, held in Islamabad on 12 and 13 November 2012.

The Council notes the early achievements of the Global Counterterrorism Forum since its establishment and its cooperation with the United Nations entities and subsidiary bodies. The Council notes the publication of the Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders and the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists.

The Council recognizes the importance of an effective criminal justice response to terrorism and underlines the importance of strengthening cooperation among Member States and with United Nations entities and subsidiary bodies with a view to enhancing their individual capabilities, including by supporting their efforts to develop and implement rule of law-based counter-terrorism practices.

The Council is deeply concerned that incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance poses a serious and growing danger to the enjoyment of human rights, threatens the social and economic development of all States, undermines global stability and prosperity, and that this threat must be addressed urgently and proactively by the United Nations and all States, and emphasizes the need to take all necessary and appropriate measures in accordance with international law at the national and international level to protect the right to life. In this regard, the Council emphasizes the importance of building community resilience against incitement including by promoting tolerance and dialogue.

The Council recognizes the challenges faced by Member States in the management of terrorists in custody, and encourages Member States to collaborate and share best practices regarding the management, rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorists in a secure, well-managed and regulated custodial environment in which human rights are respected. In this regard, the Council notes the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other United Nations agencies.

The Council takes note of the opening of the international centre of excellence on countering violent extremism, in Abu Dhabi on 14 December 2012.

The Council expresses concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists of new information and communications technologies, and the Internet, for the purposes of recruitment and incitement, as well as for the financing, planning and preparation of their activities, and underlines the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law.

The Council reiterates its call to Member States to enhance their cooperation and solidarity, particularly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and encourages Member States to strengthen cooperation at the regional and subregional level, noting also the particular benefits to be derived from cross-regional collaboration and training of law enforcement professionals, judges and prosecutors. The Council also notes the importance of close collaboration within and between all agencies of government and with international organizations in combating terrorism and its incitement.

The Council recalls the crucial role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate in ensuring the full implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and underlines the importance of capacity-building and technical assistance with a view to increasing the capabilities of Member States for an effective implementation of its resolutions, encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue to work with Member States, at their request, and to assess and facilitate technical assistance, in particular, in close cooperation within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as with all bilateral and multilateral technical assistance providers, and welcomes the focused and regional approach of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate aimed at addressing the counter-terrorism needs of each Member State and region.

The Council notes with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance.

The Council recalls applicable international counter-terrorism instruments, stresses the need for their full implementation, renews its call upon States to consider becoming parties, as soon as possible, to all relevant international conventions and protocols and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are parties, and recognizes the continuing efforts of Member States to conclude negotiations on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

The Council expresses support for the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and the full participation, within their mandate, of relevant subsidiary bodies of the Security Council in the work of the Task Force and its working groups, and notes the work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Task Force secretariat, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/10.

The Council recognizes the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities and to ensure greater cooperation, coordination and coherence among United Nations entities, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work, and takes note of the recommendation by the Secretary-General, for Member States to consider, to appoint a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator, and in this regard looks forward to the discussions on this initiative, including within its deliberations on further improving cross-institutional coherence of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts.

The Council reiterates the need to increase ongoing cooperation among committees with counter-terrorism mandates established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), 1988 (2011), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), and their respective groups of experts.

The Council considers sanctions an important tool in countering terrorism, and underlines the importance of prompt and effective implementation of relevant sanctions measures. The Council reiterates its continued commitment to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions. The Council recalls the appointment of the Ombudsperson in the Al-Qaida sanctions regime and procedural improvements in the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regimes.

The Council expresses its profound solidarity with all victims of terrorism and their families, stresses the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief, recognizes the important role that victims and survivor networks play in countering terrorism, including by bravely sharing their experiences and speaking out against violent and extremist ideas, and in this regard welcomes and encourages the relevant efforts and activities of Member States and the United Nations system, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

The Council recognizes that development and security are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, and underlines that a particular goal of counter-terrorism strategies should be to ensure sustainable peace and security.

On 19 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[217]

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 June 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, of France, as the new Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate[218] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

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[217] S/2013/365.

[218] S/2013/364.

BRIEFINGS BY CHAIRMEN OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL[219]

Decisions

At its 6862nd meeting, on 14 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At its 6881st meeting, on 7 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council".

At its 6964th meeting, on 10 May 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Portugal and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

THE SITUATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE[219]

Decisions

At its 6902nd meeting, on 17 January 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
>
> > "Thirty-first progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/964)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Albert Koenders, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

At its 6947th meeting, on 16 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
>
> > "Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/197)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

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[219] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2002.

At its 6953rd meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

> "Letter dated 12 April 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/228)".

Resolution 2101 (2013)
of 25 April 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular resolutions 1880 (2009) of 30 July 2009, 1893 (2009) of 29 October 2009, 1911 (2010) of 28 January 2010, 1933 (2010) of 30 June 2010, 1946 (2010) of 15 October 2010, 1962 (2010) of 20 December 2010, 1975 (2011) of 30 March 2011, 1980 (2011) of 28 April 2011, 2000 (2011) of 27 July 2011, 2045 (2012) of 26 April 2012 and 2062 (2012) of 26 July 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Welcoming the special report of the Secretary-General of 29 March 2012,[220] and the midterm report of 14 September 2012[221] and final report of 15 March 2013[222] of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire,

Recognizing the continued contribution to stability in Côte d'Ivoire of the measures imposed by resolutions 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, 1643 (2005) of 15 December 2005, 1975 (2011) and 1980 (2011), and stressing that these measures aim at supporting the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to possibly further modifying or lifting all or part of the remaining measures, in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity,

Welcoming the steady progress and achievements that Côte d'Ivoire has made in the past months in returning to stabilization, addressing immediate security challenges, advancing economic recovery and strengthening international and regional cooperation, notably enhanced cooperation with the Governments of Ghana and Liberia,

Welcoming also the completion of the electoral cycle that originated in the Ouagadougou Accord of 4 March 2007,[223] including the recent legislative elections in six districts and nationwide municipal elections, and encouraging the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the opposition to move positively and collaboratively towards political reconciliation and electoral reform to ensure that the political space remains open and transparent,

Expressing concern at the slow progress in the reconciliation process, while acknowledging the efforts by all Ivorians to promote national reconciliation and to consolidate peace through dialogue and consultation, and encouraging the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to complete its work and produce concrete results by 30 September 2013 when its mandate expires,

Remaining concerned about the unresolved challenges of security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as the circulation of weapons, which continue to be significant risks to the stability of the country, and welcoming positive steps in this direction, notably the endorsement of the national security sector reform strategy by the National Security Council and the establishment of a single authority for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration,

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[220] S/2012/186.

[221] See S/2012/766.

[222] See S/2013/228.

[223] S/2007/144, annex.

Reiterating the urgent need for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to train and equip its security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, with standard policing weapons and ammunition,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire being able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in Côte d'Ivoire, and calling upon the Government to ensure that its security forces remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law,

Welcoming the continued cooperation of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire with the Group of Experts, originally established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, during the course of its last mandate, renewed by resolution 2045 (2012), and encouraging closer cooperation,

Welcoming also the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 December 2006,[224]

Expressing concern at the findings of the Group of Experts on the extension of an illegal taxation system, the increase in the number of checkpoints and incidents of racketeering and the lack of capacity and resources available for the control of borders,

Also expressing concern at the large-scale contraband of natural resources, in particular cocoa, cashew nuts, cotton, timber, gold and diamonds, which are illegally exported from or imported into Côte d'Ivoire,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, condemning all violence committed against civilians, including women, children, internally displaced persons and foreign nationals, and other violations and abuses of human rights, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, whether in domestic or international courts, and encouraging the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to continue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court,

Stressing the importance for the Group of Experts to be provided with sufficient resources for the implementation of its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that, for a period ending on 30 April 2014, all States shall take the measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, whether or not originating in their territories;

2. *Recalls* that the measures on arms and related materiel, previously imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1572 (2004), have been replaced by paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 2045 (2012) and no longer apply to the provision of training, advice and expertise related to security and military activities, as well as to supplies of civilian vehicles to the Ivorian security forces;

3. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above shall not apply to:

(*a*) Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces supporting it;

(*b*) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as notified in advance to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004);

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[224] S/2006/997.

(*c*) Supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(*d*) Supplies temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire to the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d'Ivoire, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(*e*) Supplies of non-lethal law enforcement equipment intended to enable the Ivorian security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(*f*) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment to the Ivorian security forces intended solely for the support of or use in the Ivorian process of security sector reform, as approved in advance by the Committee;

4. *Decides also*, for the period referred to in paragraph 1 above, that the Ivorian authorities shall notify to the Committee any shipment of items referred to in paragraph 3 (*e*) or shall request in advance to the Committee an approval for any shipment of items referred to in paragraph 3 (*f*) above, further decides that the Member State delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make this notification pursuant to paragraph 3(*e*) after informing the Government of Côte d'Ivoire that it intends to do so, and stresses the importance that such notifications and authorization requests contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use and the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and the itinerary of shipments;

5. *Urges* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to allow the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire access to the exempted materiel at the time of import and before the transfer to the end user takes place, stresses that the Government shall mark the arms and related materiel when received in the territory of Côte d'Ivoire and maintain a registry of them, and expresses its willingness to consider an extension of the notification procedure to all embargo exemptions in accordance with the progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform;

6. *Decides* to renew until 30 April 2014 the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), and further decides to renew until 30 April 2014 the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), with a readiness to review measures in light of progress made towards the implementation of the Kimberley Process;

7. *Decides also* to further review the measures decided in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 above, in light of the progress achieved in stabilization throughout the country by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above, with a view to possibly further modifying or lifting all or part of the remaining measures, in accordance with the progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take the necessary steps to enforce the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, including by incorporating relevant provisions in its national legal framework;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 6 above;

10. *Expresses its deep concern* about the instability in western Côte d'Ivoire, welcomes and further encourages the coordinated action by authorities from neighbouring countries to address this issue, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increasing monitoring, information-sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the repatriation of refugees;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to coordinate closely in assisting respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in monitoring their border, and welcomes further cooperation between the Group of Experts and the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2079 (2012) of 12 December 2012;

12. *Urges* all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, within its mandate and the limits of its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms, and calls upon the Government, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or are not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials;

13. *Welcomes* the decision by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ratify the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, and encourages relevant actors to provide technical assistance to the Government towards its implementation;

14. *Recalls* that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire is mandated, within the monitoring of the arms embargo, to collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), as amended by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2045 (2012), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

15. *Reiterates* the necessity for the Ivorian authorities to provide unhindered access to the Group of Experts, as well as the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces supporting it, to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (*a*) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to all weapons, ammunition and related materiel of all armed security forces, regardless of location, including the arms issued from the collection referred to in paragraph 11 or 12 above, when appropriate without notice, as set out in its resolutions 1739 (2007) of 10 January 2007, 1880 (2009), 1933 (2010), 1962 (2010),1980 (2011) and 2062 (2012);

16. *Reiterates its commitment* to impose targeted measures as expressed in paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011);

17. *Requests* all States concerned, in particular those in the subregion, to cooperate fully with the Committee, and authorizes the Committee to request whatever further information it may consider necessary;

18. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) of 15 December 2006 until 30 April 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to support its action;

19. *Requests* the Group of Experts to submit a midterm report to the Committee by 15 October 2013 and to submit a final report, as well as recommendations, to the Security Council through the Committee 30 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011);

20. *Decides* that the report of the Group of Experts, as referred to in paragraph 7 (*e*) of resolution 1727 (2006) may include, as appropriate, any information and recommendations relevant to the possible additional designation by the Committee of the individuals and entities described in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011), and further recalls the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions on best practices and methods,[224] including paragraphs 21 to 23 thereof, which discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and, where possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire;

22. *Requests* the Government of France to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the French forces and, where possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire;

23. *Requests* the Kimberley Process and other appropriate national and international agencies to work in close cooperation with the Group of Experts and its enquiries concerning the individuals and networks involved in the production of, trading in and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, to exchange information on a regular basis and to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, on such matters, and further decides to renew the exemptions set out in paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 1893 (2009) with regard to the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process;

24. *Urges* the Ivorian authorities to implement its action plan to enforce the Kimberley Process minimum requirements in Côte d'Ivoire, and further encourages them to continue to work closely with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[225] to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting, as appropriate, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

25. *Encourages* the Ivorian authorities to participate in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-hosted implementation programme with regard to the Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and to reach out to international organizations with a view to taking advantage of lessons learned from other initiatives and countries that have and are confronting similar issues on artisanal mining;

26. *Calls upon* the Ivorian authorities to take the measures necessary to dismantle the illegal taxation networks, including by undertaking relevant and thorough investigations, reduce the number of checkpoints and prevent incidents of racketeering throughout the country, and further calls upon the authorities to take the necessary steps to continue to re-establish and reinforce relevant institutions and to accelerate the deployment of customs and border control officials in the north, west and east of the country;

27. *Asks* the Group of Experts to assess the effectiveness of these border measures and control in the region, encourages all neighbouring States to be aware of Ivorian efforts in that regard, and encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, within its mandate, to continue its assistance to Ivorian authorities in the re-establishment of normal customs and border control operation;

28. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 1 to 3 above, paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), and further requests the Group of Experts to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with all political actors;

29. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue sharing relevant information with the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

30. *Urges*, in this context, that all Ivorian parties and all States, particularly those in the region, ensure:

- The safety of the members of the Group of Experts;
- Unhindered access by the Group of Experts, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Group of Experts to execute its mandate;

31. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6953rd meeting.

Decisions

On 16 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[226]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, of Niger, as your Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[227] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

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[225] See A/57/489.

[226] S/2013/291.

[227] S/2013/290.

At its 7004th meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

"Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 7012th meeting, on 30 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

"Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)".

Resolution 2112 (2013)
of 30 July 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1933 (2010) of 30 June 2010, 1942 (2010) of 29 September 2010, 1951 (2010) of 24 November 2010, 1962 (2010) of 20 December 2010, 1967 (2011) of 19 January 2011, 1968 (2011) of 16 February 2011, 1975 (2011) of 30 March 2011, 1980 (2011) of 28 April 2011, 1981 (2011) of 13 May 2011, 1992 (2011) of 29 June 2011, 2000 (2011) of 27 July 2011, 2062 (2012) of 26 July 2012 and 2101 (2013) of 25 April 2013, and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, resolution 2066 (2012) of 17 September 2012 on the situation in Liberia and resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013 on the situation in Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Taking note of the final report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 2013[228] and the special report of the Secretary-General of 28 March 2013,[229]

Welcoming the overall progress towards restoring security, peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, commending President Alassane Ouattara's continued efforts to stabilize the security situation and accelerate economic recovery in Côte d'Ivoire and strengthen international and regional cooperation, notably enhanced cooperation with the Governments of Ghana and Liberia, and calling upon all the national stakeholders to work together to consolidate the progress made so far and to address the underlying causes of tension and conflict,

Welcoming also the successful holding of the regional and municipal elections on 21 April 2013, while regretting the decision of the former ruling party and other political opposition parties to boycott them, and emphasizing that this process demonstrated the increasing capacity of the national authorities, including the security forces, to assume responsibility for organizing and safeguarding the voting process,

Welcoming further the return of the majority of persons displaced by the post-election crisis to their places of origin in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as President Ouattara's calls upon refugees to return to the country, affirming that refugee returns should be voluntary and occur under conditions of safety and dignity, strongly condemning all intimidation, threats and attacks committed against refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, and further condemning the cross-border attacks in March 2013 which resulted in the temporary displacement of an estimated 8,000 persons, including 500 persons to Liberia,

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[228] S/2013/377.

[229] S/2013/197.

Recalling that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Côte d'Ivoire,

Noting the improvement in the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, while remaining concerned about its continued fragility, in particular along the border with Liberia,

Reiterating its concern at the unresolved key challenges of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, as well as the continued circulation of weapons, which continue to pose risks to the security and stability of the country, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire,

Emphasizing the urgent need for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to accelerate the training and equipping of its security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, with standard policing weapons and ammunition,

Expressing its concern about the continued reports, including those reported by the Secretary-General in his report,[228] of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, and the reports of increased incidents of sexual violence, in particular those attributed to armed men, stressing the importance of investigating such alleged violations and abuses, including those that occurred throughout the post-election crisis, committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation, while respecting the rights of those in detention and while acknowledging President Ouattara's commitments in this regard, and urging the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity,

Reiterating the vital role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and their key role in re-establishing the fabric of societies recovering from conflict, and further reaffirming the importance of implementing the Côte d'Ivoire national action plan, adopted in 2008, for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000,

Noting that, on the basis of the declaration lodged by Côte d'Ivoire accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, the Pre-Trial Chamber of the Court authorized the Prosecutor of the Court to open an investigation into crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010, including war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the Pre-Trial Chamber later decided to expand the investigation by the Prosecutor to crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002,

Noting also the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[230] by Côte d'Ivoire on 15 February 2013,

Commending the contribution of troop- and police-contributing countries and donors to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, underlining the importance of providing police officers qualified with appropriate specialist and linguistic skills, commending the work of the Operation, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire, for its continuing contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and noting with satisfaction the continued and increased cooperation between the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the Operation, as well as between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and countries in the subregion, in coordinating security activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of Mr. Albert Koenders as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, and welcoming the appointment of his successor, Ms. Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane,

Commending the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States for their efforts to consolidate peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and encouraging them to continue to support the Ivorian authorities in addressing key challenges, especially the underlying causes of conflict and insecurity in the border area, including the movement of armed elements and weapons, and promoting justice and national reconciliation,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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[230] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire;

2. *Decides also* that uniformed personnel of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall be reconfigured by 30 June 2014, so that the Operation shall consist of up to 7,137 military personnel, comprising 6,945 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers;

3. *Affirms its intention* to consider a further reduction, so that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall consist of up to 5,437 military personnel by 30 June 2015, based on the evolution of security conditions on the ground and an improved capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to gradually take over the security role of the Operation;

4. *Decides* that the authorized strength of the police component of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall remain at 1,555 personnel, and decides further to maintain the 8 customs officers previously authorized;

5. *Decides also* that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall reconfigure its military presence to concentrate resources in high-risk areas in order to implement effectively its mandate to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in protecting civilians and stabilizing the security situation in the country, including by increasing resources in western Côte d'Ivoire and other sensitive areas while reducing them elsewhere, where possible;

6. *Decides further* that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall be the following:

(*a*) *Protection of civilians*

- To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, the civilian population from imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment;
- To implement the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians in coordination with the United Nations country team;
- To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tensions and with respect to the return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population and bring them to the attention of the Ivorian authorities, as appropriate;

(*b*) *Addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges*

- To support, within its existing authorities, capabilities and areas of deployment, the national authorities in stabilizing the security situation in the country;
- To monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups and to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in addressing border security challenges consistent within its existing mandate to protect civilians, including cross-border security and other challenges in the border areas, notably with Liberia, and to this end, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia in order to further inter-mission cooperation, such as through undertaking coordinated patrols and contingency planning, where appropriate and within their existing mandates and capabilities;
- To liaise with the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the Republican Forces;
- To support the Ivorian authorities, as necessary, in the provision of security for members of the Government and key political stakeholders, until 31 December 2013, at which date this task shall be transferred wholly to the Ivorian security forces;

(*c*) *Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons*

- To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account the rights and needs of the distinct categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women;

– To support the registration and screening of former combatants and assist in assessing and verifying the reliability of the listings of former combatants;

– To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Liberia and United Nations country teams in the region;

– To assist the national authorities, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution 2101 (2013);

– To coordinate with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy, as referred to in point (*d*) below;

(*d*) *Reconstitution and reform of security institutions*

– To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy;

– To support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in providing effective, transparent and harmonized coordination of assistance, including the promotion of a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, by international partners to the security sector reform process;

– To advise the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future national army, to facilitate the provision, within its current resources and as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, of training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as capacity-building support by providing technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the police, gendarmerie, justice and corrections officers and to contribute to restoring their presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire and to offer support to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed into security sector institutions;

(*e*) *Monitoring of the arms embargo*

– To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, in cooperation with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and, when appropriate, without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with resolution 2101 (2013);

– To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

(*f*) *Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law*

– To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the independent expert established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 of 17 June 2011;[231]

– To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those against children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, in order to prevent such abuses and violations and to end impunity;

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[231] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. I.

- To bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard when appropriate;

- To support the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities;

- To provide specific protection for women affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of women's protection advisers, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013;

(*g*) *Support for humanitarian assistance*

- To facilitate, as necessary, unhindered humanitarian access and to help to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security for its delivery;

- To support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons in cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations, and in creating security conditions conducive to it;

(*h*) *Public information*

- To continue to use the broadcasting capacity of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, until the 2015 presidential elections;

- To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence and bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard, when appropriate;

(*i*) *Redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country*

- To support the Ivorian authorities in extending effective State administration and strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country, at the national and local levels;

(*j*) *Protection of United Nations personnel*

- To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

7. *Authorizes* the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

8. *Decides* that the protection of civilians shall remain the priority for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with paragraph 6 (*a*) above, and decides further that the Operation shall put a renewed focus on supporting the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the collection of weapons and security sector reform, in accordance with paragraphs 6 (*c*) and (*d*) of the present resolution, with the objective of gradually transitioning security responsibilities from the Operation to the Government;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team to continue redeploying their field presence, in order to enhance their coordinated support to the local authorities throughout Côte d'Ivoire, in areas where civilians are at greater risk, in western Côte d'Ivoire and other sensitive areas;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire by undertaking an analysis of the respective comparative advantages of the Operation and the United Nations country team, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his midterm report on its findings, including a detailed report and accompanying matrix reflecting the current division of labour between the Operation and the United Nations country team, and recommendations, including for ONUCI FM, pursuant to

the review with a view to transferring those tasks where the United Nations country team has a comparative advantage to the United Nations country team or, where appropriate, to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and expresses its intention to keep the mandate of the Operation under review on the basis of the report;

11. *Noting with concern* the limited progress made by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in implementing its national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, while recognizing the initial steps taken following the establishment of the Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, urges the Government to implement expeditiously the disarmament and demobilization of 30,000 former combatants by the end of 2013 and to complete the process by 2015, in accordance with the objective announced by President Alassane Ouattara of processing 65,000 former combatants, and in this regard emphasizes the need to develop solutions for the sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, including former female combatants, and further encourages the United Nations country team to facilitate the planning and implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Government and in close collaboration with all international partners;

12. *Takes note* of the endorsement by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of a national security sector reform strategy in September 2012, and urges the Government to accelerate the implementation of this strategy with a view to setting up inclusive and accountable security forces with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, as consistent with its mandate in paragraph 6 (*d*) of the present resolution, and other interested international partners, to take further steps to increase confidence within the respective security and law enforcement agencies and between them and to restore State authority throughout the country;

13. *Reiterates its call* to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all international partners, including private companies, involved in assisting the Government in the security sector reform process to comply with the provisions of resolution 2101 (2013) and to coordinate their efforts with a view to promoting transparency and a clear division of labour between all international partners;

14. *Expresses its concern* at the lack of progress in pursuing a national reconciliation strategy, and re-emphasizes the urgent need for the adoption of concrete measures to promote justice and reconciliation at all levels and on all sides, including through the active involvement of women, civil society groups and the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, with the aim of addressing the underlying causes of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis;

15. *Strongly urges* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, and urges the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;

16. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the importance of the work of the National Commission of Inquiry, to lasting reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, welcomes the public issuance of the conclusions of the Commission on 8 August 2012, calls for the implementation and conclusion of related investigations, further calls upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to create the enabling environment to ensure that the work of the Ivorian judicial system is impartial, credible, transparent and consistent with internationally agreed standards, and in this regard encourages the Government to continue to support the effective operations of the Special Investigative Cell;

17. *Calls upon* those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and further calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, irrespective of their status or political affiliation;

18. *Urges* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take concrete and discernible steps to prevent and mitigate intercommunal violence by seeking a broad national consensus on addressing effectively identity and land tenure issues;

19. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to enhance political dialogue with the political opposition, including extra-parliamentary political parties, calls upon the Government to continue to step up concrete measures in this regard and ensure political space and rights for the opposition, further calls upon all opposition parties to play a constructive role and contribute towards reconciliation, and requests the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire to continue to use her good offices role, including to facilitate dialogue between all political stakeholders;

20. *Encourages* the Ivorian authorities to begin taking all necessary steps, in particular to undertake electoral reform, for the preparation of the 2015 presidential elections;

21. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 2014 the authorization that the Council provided to the French forces in order to support the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;

22. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and of the French forces supporting it, in particular by ensuring their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire to enable them to fully carry out their mandates;

23. *Takes note* of the elaboration of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy,[232] encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to implement it fully, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

24. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation between and the conduct of coordinated activities by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire, and calls for strict adherence by the Republican Forces to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws, and in this context recalls the importance of training in human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence for security and law enforcement agencies;

25. *Calls upon* the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increasing monitoring, information-sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the repatriation of refugees;

26. *Calls upon* all United Nations entities in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their support for the stabilization of the border area, including through increased inter-mission cooperation and the development of a shared strategic vision and plan in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities;

27. *Commends* inter-mission cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and encourages both United Nations missions to continue in this direction, as authorized by paragraph 14 of resolution 2100 (2013);

28. *Takes note* of the broad benchmarks presented by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 69 and 70 of his report of 26 June 2013,[228] and requests the Secretary-General to refine these strategic benchmarks by presenting detailed and actionable objectives to measure progress for the achievement of long-term stability and to prepare for transition planning, and further requests him to include them in his midterm report;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, and to provide to the Council a midterm report no later than 31 December 2013 and a final report no later than 15 May 2014 on the situation on the ground and the implementation of the present resolution;

30. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 7012th meeting.

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[232] S/2013/110, annex.

SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION[233]

Decisions

In a letter dated 31 October 2012, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Timor-Leste.[234]

At its 6858th meeting, on 12 November 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Security Council mission

"Briefing by the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste (1 to 7 November 2012)".

In a letter dated 25 January 2013, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Yemen.[235]

At its 6916th meeting, on 7 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council mission

"Briefing by the Security Council mission to Yemen (27 January 2013)".

THE PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE RULE OF LAW IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY[236]

Decisions

At its 6849th meeting, on 17 October 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

"Peace and justice, with a special focus on the role of the International Criminal Court

"Letter dated 1 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/731)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Sang-Hyun Song, President of the International Criminal Court, and Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

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[233] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2003.

[234] The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2012/793, has been reproduced on page 24 of the present volume. The mission took place from 3 to 6 November 2012 (see S/2012/889).

[235] The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2013/61, has been reproduced on page 9 of the present volume. The mission took place on 27 January 2013 (see S/2013/173).

[236] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2003.

On 24 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[237]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 December 2012[238] concerning the issuance of the report, requested in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 19 January 2012,[239] on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.
>
> The members of the Council have taken note that there will be delays in the issuance of the report. It is the wish of the Council that the report be submitted to it as close to the due date as possible.

At its 6913th meeting, on 30 January 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security".

CENTRAL AFRICAN REGION[240]

Decisions

On 21 August 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[241]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 August 2012 concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa for an additional 18 months, until 28 February 2014,[242] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter.

At its 6891st meeting, on 18 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Central African Region

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2012/923)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abou Moussa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa.

At its 6895th meeting, on 19 December 2012, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Central African Region

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2012/923)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[243]

> The Security Council strongly condemns the ongoing attacks and atrocities carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army and their continued violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, which pose a significant threat to the civilian population, in particular women and children, and have serious

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[237] S/2012/959.

[238] S/2012/958.

[239] S/PRST/2012/1.

[240] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2003.

[241] S/2012/657.

[242] S/2012/656.

[243] S/PRST/2012/28.

humanitarian and human rights consequences, including the displacement of 443,000 people across Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas. The Council condemns further the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence and abductions. The Council demands an immediate end to all attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, particularly those on civilians, urges Lord's Resistance Army leaders to release all those abducted, and insists that all Lord's Resistance Army elements put an end to such practices and disarm and demobilize.

The Council reiterates its support for the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army[244] and urges swift implementation of the five strategic areas of intervention identified in the strategy. The Council urges the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, the United Nations political and peacekeeping missions in the region and other relevant United Nations presences to coordinate their efforts in support of the implementation of the strategy, as appropriate and within the limits of their mandates and capacities, and calls upon the international community to provide assistance, as possible, to advance these strategic goals. The Council further urges the Regional Office to continue to play a key role in the coordination of these activities. The Council requests that the Secretary-General present to the Council a prioritized and sequenced implementation plan to support the regional strategy no later than 28 February 2013, based on a clear division of labour between all parts of the international system as well as United Nations organizations. The Council further requests that this implementation plan identify key projects that support the priority activities of the strategy.

The Council reiterates its support for the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army, and urges further progress toward its operationalization and implementation. The Council urges all regional Governments to fulfil their commitments under the Initiative, and encourages neighbouring States to cooperate with the Initiative. The Council further encourages all States in the region to take measures to ensure that the Lord's Resistance Army is not able to operate with impunity in their territory. The Council also urges swift agreement on the concept of operations for the African Union Regional Task Force. The Council also calls upon the African Union, the Lord's Resistance Army-affected States and the international community to work together to secure the necessary resources for successful implementation. The Council underlines the need for all military action against the Lord's Resistance Army to be conducted in compliance with applicable international law, including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in those areas. The Council further encourages all Governments in the region, working through this Initiative, to continue to strengthen their efforts and collaboration to end the Lord's Resistance Army threat.

The Council acknowledges and commends the important ongoing efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army, including through the training and capacity-building of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, support to the Joint Information Operations Centre and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme to encourage and facilitate further Lord's Resistance Army defections.

The Council welcomes the strong collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union in addressing the Lord's Resistance Army threat, and encourages its continuation. The Council encourages the African Union Special Envoy on the Lord's Resistance Army, Mr. Francisco Caetano José Madeira, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, Mr. Abou Moussa, to continue to work together with the Governments of the region, including through convening a high-level meeting of the affected States to strengthen further their cooperation.

The Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region to protect civilians. In this regard, the Council commends the efforts so far undertaken by the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army, and urges further efforts from these countries, as well as from other countries in the region. The Council notes the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to help to protect civilians in Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas in their respective countries, and urges their continued efforts to implement this mandate, as well as the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to cooperate and share information related to the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army. The Council stresses the need for enhanced cross-border coordination and information-sharing between these missions, as well as among all other actors in the region, to better anticipate Lord's Resistance Army movements and imminent threats of attack. The Council welcomes efforts by local and international actors to establish enhanced information-sharing networks utilizing high frequency radios and other communications technology to aid protection efforts in one of the world's most remote regions.

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[244] S/2012/481, annex.

The Council takes note of the growing concerns, cited in the report of the Secretary-General,[245] regarding the reported Lord's Resistance Army presence in and around the area of Kafia Kingi, which is disputed by both the Sudan and South Sudan, on the border with the Central African Republic. The Council also expresses concern about the continued reports of attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Central African Republic, as far as west as Bangassou, as well as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls upon the United Nations missions in the region and the African Union Regional Task Force to work together to monitor these reports and to develop a common operating picture of the Lord's Resistance Army's disposition in the region. The Council also calls upon the United Nations and the African Union to jointly investigate the Lord's Resistance Army's logistical networks and possible sources of illicit financing, including alleged involvement in elephant poaching and related illicit smuggling.

The Council welcomes the significant increase in individuals escaping or defecting from the Lord's Resistance Army over recent months, and strongly supports ongoing efforts to promote defections through the distribution of leaflets, targeted radio broadcasts and the establishment of safe reporting sites. The Council calls upon the remaining Lord's Resistance Army fighters to leave the group's ranks and participate in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process. The Council urges the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and other United Nations actors in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region to continue to work with regional forces and non-governmental organizations to promote defections and support the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration efforts across the Lord's Resistance Army-affected area. The Council welcomes the high-level symposium on the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of the Lord's Resistance Army on 30 November 2012 in Addis Ababa, and urges the missions in the region to quickly implement the specific standard operating procedures for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of former Lord's Resistance Army combatants. Given the resource constraints, the Council especially encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa, Mr. Moussa, and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to work with the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to develop a plan to augment its support for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration efforts in the Central African Republic. The Council calls upon international partners to provide further strategic support as needed.

The Council commends efforts by international donors to provide humanitarian assistance to Lord's Resistance Army-affected populations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. The Council welcomes the steps taken to deliver an enhanced, comprehensive and more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and other attacks and urges further progress in this regard. The Council reaffirms the requirement for all parties to promote and ensure safe and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations to the civilian population, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. The Council expresses concern about the lack of regular humanitarian access to many Lord's Resistance Army-affected communities in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, principally because of poor infrastructure, and encourages increased United Nations efforts and international donor support for humanitarian access.

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[245] S/2012/923.

> The Council recalls that the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court for Mr. Joseph Kony, Mr. Okot Odhiambo and Mr. Dominic Ongwen on charges of, inter alia, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and the enlistment of children through abduction, have yet to be enforced, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Ugandan authorities and the Court in order to implement those warrants and to bring to justice those responsible for the atrocities.
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> The Council requests that the Secretary-General keep it informed on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, the progress of implementation of the regional strategy and the efforts being undertaken respectively by missions in the region and other relevant United Nations agencies to that end, including through a single report on the Regional Office and the Lord's Resistance Army, to be submitted before 15 May 2013.

At its 6971st meeting, on 29 May 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Central African Region

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2013/297)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abou Moussa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[246]

> The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of the attacks and atrocities carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army and its violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights. The Council condemns further the Lord's Resistance Army's recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence and abductions. The Council demands an immediate end to all attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army and urges the Lord's Resistance Army to release all those abducted, disarm and demobilize.
>
> The Council welcomes the conclusions of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict concerning the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army.[247] The Council calls for their full implementation.
>
> The Council welcomes the development of the implementation plan for the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army[244] as well as other strategic documents. The Council urges the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in its coordination role, as well as the United Nations political and peacekeeping missions in the region and other relevant United Nations presences, to enhance their efforts in support of the implementation of the strategy, as appropriate and within the limits of their mandates and capacities. The Council also calls upon the international community to provide assistance where possible.
>
> The Council reiterates its support for the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army, welcomes the finalization of the concept of operations and other strategic documents required for the operationalization of the African Union Regional Task Force, and encourages the deployment of child protection advisers. The Council urges all regional Governments to fulfil their commitments under the Initiative, and encourages neighbouring States to cooperate with it, in order to end the Lord's Resistance Army threat. The Council further encourages all States in the region to take measures to ensure that the Lord's Resistance Army is not able to operate with impunity in their territory. The Council underlines the need for all military action against the Lord's Resistance Army to be conducted in compliance with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in those areas. The Council welcomes the steps taken to deliver an

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[246] S/PRST/2013/6.

[247] S/AC.51/2013/1.

enhanced, comprehensive and more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and other attacks, and urges further progress in this regard.

The Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region to protect civilians. In this regard, the Council welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army, and urges further efforts from these countries, as well as from other countries in the region. In this regard, the Council encourages those countries affected by the Lord's Resistance Army which have not yet done so to establish standard operating procedures for the reception and handover of Lord's Resistance Army children to civilian child protection actors.

The Council expresses concern at the recent pause of counter-Lord's Resistance Army operations in the Central African Republic in the context of the current crisis in the country due to the seizure of power by force on 24 March 2013 by the Séléka coalition as well as the ensuing violence and looting, which worsened the humanitarian and security situation and weakened the institutions of the Central African Republic. Recognizing the need in the short term for the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic, the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and the United Nations to strengthen their coordination to solve the current crisis in the Central African Republic as soon as possible, and emphasizing that those responsible for any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law must be held accountable, the Council encourages continued coordination to allow regional counter-Lord's Resistance Army operations to resume in the Central African Republic as soon as possible. In this regard, the Council calls upon the transitional authorities in the Central African Republic to uphold their commitment to the African Union Regional Task Force and allow regional counter-Lord's Resistance Army operations to resume without hindrance. The Council underlines its appreciation for Uganda's steadfast commitment and leadership to counter the Lord's Resistance Army.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in tackling the Lord's Resistance Army. In this context, the Council encourages further and reinforced efforts by the Mission to tackle the Lord's Resistance Army, including through the training and capacity-building of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, support to the Joint Information Operations Centre and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme to encourage and facilitate further Lord's Resistance Army defections.

The Council notes the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to help to protect civilians in Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas in their respective countries, and urges their continued efforts to implement this mandate, as well as the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to cooperate and share swiftly information related to the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army. The Council stresses the need for enhanced cross-border coordination, including through the adoption of common standard operating procedures and swift information-sharing between these missions, as well as among all other actors in the region, to better anticipate Lord's Resistance Army movements and imminent threats of attack. The Council expresses concern about the continued reports of Lord's Resistance Army attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the first quarter of 2013, and calls upon those forces of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo operating in Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas to reinforce their efforts to target and promote defections from the Lord's Resistance Army through active patrols and increased information-sharing.

The Council takes note of reports suggesting the existence of a Lord's Resistance Army base in the disputed enclave of Kafia Kingi, on the border of the Central African Republic and between South Sudan and the Sudan.

The Council encourages the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to work together, including through joint field assessments, to develop a common operating picture of the Lord's Resistance Army's current capabilities and areas of operation, as well as to investigate the Lord's Resistance Army's logistical networks and possible sources of military support and illicit financing, including alleged involvement in elephant poaching and related illicit smuggling. The Council calls upon the Secretary-General to report on possible findings in his reports on implementation of the United Nations counter-Lord's Resistance Army strategy.

The Council urges the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and other United Nations actors in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region to continue to work with regional forces and non-governmental organizations to promote a common approach to defections and support the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration efforts across the Lord's Resistance Army-affected area. The Council highlights the importance of programmes in support of the release, return and successful reintegration of children abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army, in particular those targeting community acceptance of such children.

The Council commends efforts by international donors to provide humanitarian assistance to Lord's Resistance Army-affected populations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. The Council reaffirms the requirement for all parties to allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations to the civilian population, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. The Council expresses concern about the lack of regular humanitarian access to many Lord's Resistance Army-affected communities in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including because of poor infrastructure, and encourages increased United Nations efforts and international donor support for humanitarian access.

The Council recalls that the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court for Mr. Joseph Kony, Mr. Okot Odhiambo and Mr. Dominic Ongwen on charges of, inter alia, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and the forced enlistment of children, have yet to be enforced, and calls upon all States to cooperate with relevant national authorities and the Court, in accordance with their respective obligations, in order to implement those warrants and to bring to justice those responsible.

The Council requests that the Secretary-General keep it informed on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, the progress of implementation of the regional strategy and the efforts being undertaken respectively by missions in the region and other relevant United Nations agencies to that end, including through a single report on the Regional Office and the Lord's Resistance Army, to be submitted before 15 November 2013.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SUDAN[248]

Decisions

At its 6827th meeting, on 31 August 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

> "Letter dated 10 August 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/624)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[249]

The Security Council welcomes the progress made by the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan in negotiations under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to fulfil their obligations under the African Union road map[250] and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012). The Council expresses its gratitude to the Chairperson of the Implementation Panel, President Thabo Mbeki, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Mr. Haile Menkerios, for their briefings of 9 August 2012 and for their tireless efforts to broker agreements between the two parties.

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[248] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2004.

[249] S/PRST/2012/19.

[250] See S/2012/298, enclosure 3.

The Council affirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both the Sudan and South Sudan. It recalls the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation.

The Council welcomes significant reduction in violence and tension between the two countries.

The Council commends the African Union, including the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the African Union Peace and Security Council and the African Union Commission, for its constructive leadership in this process, as further demonstrated by the communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council on 3 August 2012,[251] and underscores its continued support for those mediation efforts. In this respect the Security Council supports the convening by the Implementation Panel, supported by the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, of a round of interactions with the parties, including a summit meeting of the two Presidents, to enable them to reach the necessary agreements on all outstanding issues.

The Council welcomes the fact that the Sudan and South Sudan have reached an agreement on oil and related financial arrangements that should help to alleviate the sharply deteriorating economic conditions affecting each of them. The Council encourages the parties to swiftly finalize the details and the signing of the agreement and move forward with transparent implementation of the agreement, in order for production and transportation to resume as soon as possible.

The Council notes the decision by the Sudan and South Sudan to constitute a joint delegation to approach various countries and institutions to request financial assistance to address the urgent needs of both countries.

The Council notes with interest the agreement by the parties to establish a panel of experts to provide an authoritative, non-binding opinion on the status of the border, and hopes that this process will facilitate a speedy outcome in accordance with the African Union road map and resolution 2046 (2012).

The Council welcomes the memorandums of understanding reached separately by the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North with the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States to enable the urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected civilian populations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in accordance with the tripartite plan proposed by the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States. It calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to fully and faithfully implement the terms of that plan to expedite the unhindered delivery of this assistance as rapidly as possible, in accordance with applicable international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and the accepted principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance. The Council stresses the urgency of immediately delivering humanitarian relief supplies to the affected civilian populations, so as to avoid any further suffering or loss of life.

The Council recalls the deadline of 2 August 2012 imposed in resolution 2046 (2012) and regrets that the parties have not yet been able to finalize agreements on a number of critical issues, particularly the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone; the activation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and of the Ad Hoc Committee; resolution of the status of the disputed and claimed border areas and the demarcation of the border; the status of nationals of one country resident in the other; and the temporary security and administrative arrangements for Abyei agreed by the parties on 20 June 2011,[252] as well as agreeing on the final status of Abyei.

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[251] S/2012/624, enclosure.

[252] See S/2011/384, annex.

The Council strongly urges the Government of the Sudan to accept the African Union administrative and security map of November 2011 without further delay in order to enable the full activation of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as required by the Council, and reiterates that the centre line of the Zone in no way prejudices the current or future legal status of the border, ongoing negotiations on the disputed and claimed areas, and demarcation of the border. The Council commends the Government of South Sudan for its formal acceptance of the African Union map but calls upon it to withdraw any forces located to the north of the centre line of the Zone.

The Council expresses serious concern at the security incident of 20 July 2012, condemns all violations of resolution 2046 (2012), in particular aerial bombardments, harbouring of or support to rebel groups and cross-border military movements, and demands an immediate halt to such actions.

The Council acknowledges that the majority of security forces have been withdrawn from the Abyei Area by the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, and reiterates its call upon the Government of the Sudan to redeploy the Sudanese oil police from Abyei without preconditions. The Council further calls upon the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to speedily finalize the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of the oil infrastructure. It also underlines the urgent need for the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service, in accordance with the Agreement of 20 June 2011,[252] and calls upon the parties to reach agreement on these without further delay and to refrain from unilateral actions in this regard.

The Council recalls its decision in resolution 2046 (2012) that the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North should extend full cooperation to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to reach a negotiated settlement on the basis of the Framework Agreement of 28 June 2011.

The Council recalls its resolution 2046 (2012) and the African Union road map and demands that the Sudan, South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North urgently and in good faith finalize and fully implement agreements on all relevant issues as specified in resolution 2046 (2012), and in this regard the Council reiterates its intention to take appropriate additional measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, as necessary.

The Council recalls its resolution 2046 (2012) and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, to report to the Council by 2 September 2012 on the status of negotiations. The Council also looks forward to reviewing the African Union's determinations as indicated in paragraph 18 of the communiqué of the Peace and Security Council of 3 August 2012 and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council thereafter on the status of negotiations, including detailed proposals on all outstanding issues.

The Council expresses its sadness at the untimely passing of the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi. The Council acknowledges and pays tribute to his tireless efforts as Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in supporting and contributing to the efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in realizing its mandate on the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council recalls in particular the readiness of Prime Minister Zenawi to deploy 4,200 Ethiopian troops to Abyei in the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei.

At its 6851st meeting, on 24 October 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2012/771)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 6864th meeting, on 16 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of South Sudan and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/722)".

Resolution 2075 (2012)
of 16 November 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan, in particular resolutions 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, 2024 (2011) of 14 December 2011, 2032 (2011) of 22 December 2011, 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012 and 2047 (2012) of 17 May 2012, as well as the statement by its President of 31 August 2012[249] and its statements to the press of 18 June 2012 and 21 and 28 September 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and South Sudan and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means,

Affirming the priority it attaches to the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,[253]

Reaffirming its previous resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 on children and armed conflict, its resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011,[252] the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan of 30 July 2011,[254] as well as the agreements on cooperation and security arrangements reached by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in Addis Ababa on 27 September 2012, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel,[255]

Expressing its full support for the efforts of the African Union on the situation between the Sudan and South Sudan, in order to ease the current tension and facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations, recalling in this regard the communiqués issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 24 April[250] and 24 October 2012, expressing its determination that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and not by the unilateral actions of either party, and calling upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel toward final agreement of the status of Abyei,

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[253] S/2005/78, annex.

[254] S/2011/510, annex.

[255] See S/2012/733, annex, and S/2012/753, annex.

Welcoming the commitments and efforts by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to implement a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) and the Peace and Security Council road map of 24 April 2012,[250] but expressing concern that the parties have not yet reached agreement on modalities for its implementation,

Stressing that both countries will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, including its Chairperson, President Thabo Mbeki, and former Presidents Abdulsalami Abubakar and Pierre Buyoya, the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Mr. Haile Menkerios, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei under the leadership of Lieutenant General Tadesse Werede Tesfay,

Commending also the efforts of the Force in carrying out its mandate, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, and expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries,

Encouraged by the improvements in security and stability in the Abyei Area since the deployment of the Force, and determined to prevent the recurrence of violence against or displacements of civilians and to avert intercommunal conflict,

Deeply concerned by delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service,

Noting the lack of progress in establishing the Abyei Police Service, including a special unit to deal with particular issues related to nomadic migration,

Honouring the memory and the distinguished contributions to regional peace and security, and, in particular, to peace between the Sudan and South Sudan and to the peaceful settlement of the Abyei question, of the former Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Mr. Meles Zenawi,

Bearing in mind the importance of coherence of United Nations assistance in the region,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all of its peacekeeping operations,

Stressing the need for effective human rights monitoring, and reiterating its concern at the lack of cooperation by the parties with the Secretary-General to this end,

Stressing also the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities in the Abyei Area,

Affirming the importance of voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of displaced persons, and of safe and cooperative migration seasons, and urging the Force to take measures as necessary to ensure security in the Abyei Area in accordance with its mandate,

Concerned about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Force towards the effective implementation of its mandate, including through conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 May 2013 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and modified by resolution 2024 (2011), and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including the tasks set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011), and determines that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024 (2011), the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone shall be defined as provided by the Agreement on Security Arrangements between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan of 27 September 2012;[256]

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[256] See S/2012/733, annex.

2. *Welcomes* the redeployment of Sudanese military and South Sudanese military and police personnel from the Abyei Area in compliance with resolution 2046 (2012), and demands that the Government of the Sudan redeploy the oil police in Diffra from the Abyei Area immediately and without preconditions, and reiterates, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces other than the Force and the Abyei Police Service;

3. *Demands* that the Sudan and South Sudan urgently finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the Chairmanship of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011;[252]

4. *Urges* the Sudan and South Sudan to make regular use of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to ensure steady progress on the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, including the implementation of the decisions of the Oversight Committee;

5. *Reiterates* its decisions in resolution 2046 (2012) that the Sudan and South Sudan shall unconditionally withdraw all of their armed forces to their side of the border in accordance with previously adopted agreements, and activate the necessary border security mechanisms, namely the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, in accordance with the administrative and security map presented to the parties by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in November 2011 as modified by the agreements between the two parties signed on 27 September 2012 in Addis Ababa,[255] it being understood that this map in no way prejudices ongoing negotiations on the disputed areas and demarcation of the border, and activate the ad hoc Committee, under the Joint Political and Security Mechanism;

6. *Urges* the parties urgently to activate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, establish the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and finalize a timeline for the redeployment of all armed forces to their side of the border, and calls upon both parties to reconvene at the earliest opportunity and to reach agreement without further delay;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to assist the parties in the establishment of the temporary Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters in Asosa, Ethiopia, and welcomes the deployment of national and international monitors to Asosa for participation in the Mechanism and the readiness of the Force to support the full deployment of the Mechanism;

8. *Expresses its intention* to review, as appropriate, the mandate of the Force for possible reconfiguration of the mission in the light of the compliance by the Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046 (2012) and their commitments as set forth in the Agreements of 20 and 29 June and 30 July 2011[254] and 27 September 2012, including the redeployment of all forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, achieving full operational capability for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and completing the full demilitarization of the Abyei Area;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Abyei and throughout the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles, aircraft and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the Force;

10. *Renews its call upon* the Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including by promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel, including humanitarian personnel, without prejudice to their nationality, facilitating basing arrangements and flight clearances, and providing logistical support, and welcomes in this regard the signing of the status-of-forces agreement by the Sudan on 1 October 2012, and noting that the revised proposal was presented to South Sudan on 5 October 2012, anticipates South Sudan's taking similar action in response;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of the difficult living conditions affecting peacekeeping personnel of the Force, notes the action being taken to address this situation, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable the Force to implement its mandate;

12. *Demands* that the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure freedom of movement for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone;

13. *Also demands* that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all facilities necessary for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out and the results included in his reports to the Security Council, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Force with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

16. *Stresses* that improved cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and future relations between them;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of progress in implementing the mandate of the Force at 60-day intervals and continue to bring to the Council's immediate attention any serious violations of the above-referenced agreements;

18. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including the Force, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as well as his Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, and requests him to continue this practice;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6864th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6874th meeting, on 28 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of South Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2012/820)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

On 6 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[257]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 December 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi, of Ghana, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[258] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6887th meeting, on 13 December 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

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[257] S/2012/909.

[258] S/2012/908.

On 18 December 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[259]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 December 2012 concerning your intention together with that of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, to appoint Mr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, of Ghana, as the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and the Joint Chief Mediator ad interim[260] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6910th meeting, on 24 January 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/22)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 6920th meeting, on 14 February 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

Resolution 2091 (2013)
of 14 February 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and to the full and timely implementation of resolution 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Recognizing that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and that a durable solution can only be obtained through an inclusive political process,

Reiterating its full support for efforts to reach a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the conflict in Darfur, welcoming the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur[261] as a basis for these efforts, and reiterating the need for the completion of the political process and an end to the violence and abuses in Darfur,

Urging the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement to deliver on the commitments made in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and urging all parties, in particular other armed movements that have not signed the Doha Document, to engage immediately and without preconditions and to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay,

Expressing concern about the political and military links between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and demanding that any form of direct or indirect external support for such groups cease, and condemning any actions by any armed group aimed at the forced overthrow of the Government of the Sudan,

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kinds, including aerial bombardments,

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[259] S/2012/944.

[260] S/2012/943.

[261] S/2011/449, enclosure 2.

Demanding also an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, in line with resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, recruitment and use of children and other grave violations and abuses against children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians, in line with resolution 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009,

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the joint African Union-United Nations mediation, the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, and expressing strong support for the political process under the African Union-United Nations-led mediation,

Deploring the continued obstacles that have been imposed by the Government of the Sudan on the work of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan during the course of its mandate, including delays in the issuance of visas, restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Panel and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and limitations on access by the Panel to areas of armed conflict and reported violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, while noting the improved interaction between the focal point of the Government of the Sudan and the Panel,

Deploring also the three incidents of interference by the Government of the Sudan with the work of the Panel of Experts, as set out in paragraphs 18 to 22 of the final report of the Panel of 24 January 2013,[262]

Welcoming the enhanced cooperation and information-sharing between the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the Panel of Experts, called for in the guidelines of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and with the assistance of the Operation focal point,

Recalling the final report of 24 January 2013 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 1591 (2005) whose mandate was extended by subsequent resolutions, and expressing its intention to further study, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (*a*) of resolution 1591 (2005) (hereinafter "the Committee"), the recommendations of the Panel and to consider appropriate next steps,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[263] as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Reminding all States, particularly States in the region, of the obligations contained in resolutions 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, 1591 (2005), and 1945 (2010) of 14 October 2010, in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel,

Stressing the necessity, articulated in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, that all parties to the armed conflict in Darfur shall fully and unconditionally accept their obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Calling upon the Government of the Sudan to fulfil all its commitments, including lifting the state of emergency in Darfur, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated,

Emphasizing the imperative, highlighted in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, for all armed actors to refrain from all acts of violence against civilians, in particular vulnerable groups such as women and children, and from violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and the need to address the urgent humanitarian crisis faced by the people of Darfur, including the guarantee of safe, timely and unrestricted humanitarian access to all areas by humanitarian agencies and personnel,

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[262] See S/2013/79.

[263] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

Noting that acts of hostility, violence or intimidation against the civilian population, including internally displaced persons, in Darfur and other activities that could endanger or undermine the commitment by the parties to a complete and durable cessation of hostilities would be inconsistent with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur,

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend until 17 February 2014 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005), previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005) of 21 December 2005, 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, 1713 (2006) of 29 September 2006, 1779 (2007) of 28 September 2007, 1841 (2008) of 15 October 2008, 1891 (2009) of 13 October 2009, 1945 (2010), 1982 (2011) of 17 May 2011 and 2035 (2012) of 17 February 2012, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures, including basing arrangements, as expeditiously as possible;

2. *Expresses its concern* that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Sudan of technical assistance and support, including training, financial or other assistance and the provision of spare parts, weapons systems and related materiel, could be used by the Government of the Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation of resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), including those aircraft identified by the Panel of Experts, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in the light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide, no later than 31 July 2013, a midterm briefing on its work and no later than 90 days after the adoption of the present resolution an interim report to the Committee and a final report to the Security Council no later than 30 days prior to the termination of its mandate, with its findings and recommendations;

4. *Also requests* the Panel of Experts to provide monthly updates to the Committee regarding its activities, including travel by the Panel, any obstacles encountered to the fulfilment of its mandate, as well as violations of the sanctions;

5. *Further requests* the Panel of Experts to report, in the time frame identified in paragraph 3 above, on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010);

6. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010), and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations and abuses against children, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 1591 (2005);

7. *Regrets* that some individuals affiliated with the Government of the Sudan and armed groups in Darfur continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 1591 (2005), and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the joint African Union-United Nations mediation, to provide to the Committee, when appropriate, the names of any individuals, groups or entities that meet the listing criteria;

8. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur personnel in Darfur, and notes that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 1591 (2005);

9. *Expresses its concern* that certain items continue to be converted for military purposes and transferred to Darfur, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in the light of the measures contained in resolution 1591 (2005);

10. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts, including by issuing timely multiple-entry visas to all members of the Panel for the duration of its mandate and by waiving the requirement of Darfur travel permits for said Panel members;

11. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan to respond to the Committee's requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for killings of civilians and perpetrators of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including, notably, the killings of civilians in Abu Zereiga in June 2011, Hashaba in August 2012 and Sigili in November 2012; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in areas such as eastern Jebel Marra, where the Panel of Experts, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow unimpeded and regular access for humanitarian relief to these areas;

12. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005);

13. *Urges* all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), including the imposition of targeted measures;

14. *Expresses its concern* that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, and requests the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1672 (2006) of 25 April 2006, including by engaging with all relevant parties;

15. *Expresses its intention*, following the midterm report, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures imposed in resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1945 (2010), with a view to ensuring full compliance;

16. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures, and further encourages the Committee to continue its dialogue with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur;

17. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee, which has drawn on the reports of the Panel of Experts and taken advantage of the work done in other forums, to draw attention to the responsibilities of private sector actors in conflict-affected areas;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6920th meeting.

Decisions

On 11 March 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[264]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 March 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam, of Ethiopia, as Head of Mission and Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[265] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

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[264] S/2013/147.

[265] S/2013/146.

At its 6938th meeting, on 21 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/2013/140)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Hilde Johnson, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

At its 6956th meeting, on 29 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/225)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 6970th meeting, on 29 May 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of South Sudan and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/294)".

Resolution 2104 (2013)
of 29 May 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan, in particular resolutions 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, 2024 (2011) of 14 December 2011, 2032 (2011) of 22 December 2011, 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012, 2047 (2012) of 17 May 2012 and 2075 (2012) of 16 November 2012, as well as the statement by its President of 31 August 2012[249] and its statements to the press of 18 June 2012, 21 and 28 September 2012 and 6 May 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and South Sudan and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means,

Affirming the priority it attaches to the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,[253]

Reaffirming its previous resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, its resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary

Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011,[252] the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan of 30 July 2011,[254] as well as the agreements on cooperation and security arrangements of 27 September 2012,[255] the decision of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 8 March 2013 and the implementation matrix of 12 March 2013,[266] reached by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel,

Emphasizing the importance of the full participation of women in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly,

Expressing its full support for the efforts of the African Union on the situation between the Sudan and South Sudan, in order to ease the current tension and facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations, recalling in this regard the communiqués issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 24 April[250] and 24 October 2012 and on 25 January and 7 May 2013, expressing its determination that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and not by the unilateral actions of either party, and calling upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel toward final agreement of the status of Abyei,

Welcoming the efforts by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to demilitarize the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the "14-mile area", and to implement the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) and the Peace and Security Council road map of 24 April 2012,[250]

Underlining the importance of establishing and maintaining effective monitoring by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the 14-mile area,

Stressing that both countries will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations,

Welcoming the meetings of President Bashir and President Kiir in Addis Ababa on 5 and 25 January 2013 and in Juba on 12 April 2013,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, including its Chairperson, President Thabo Mbeki, and former Presidents Abdulsalami Abubakar and Pierre Buyoya, the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Mr. Haile Menkerios, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei under the leadership of Major General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam,

Commending also the efforts of the Force in carrying out its mandate, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, and expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries,

Encouraged by the improvements in security and stability in the Abyei Area since the deployment of the Force, and determined to prevent the recurrence of violence against or displacements of civilians and to avert intercommunal conflict,

Noting with concern the rise of intercommunal violence in the Abyei Area,

Emphasizing the importance of all parties refraining from any politically motivated unilateral action to aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area,

Deeply concerned by delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service, which are essential to maintain law and order and prevent intercommunal conflict in Abyei,

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[266] S/2013/168, annex.

Noting the lack of progress in establishing the Abyei Police Service, including a special unit to deal with particular issues related to nomadic migration,

Bearing in mind the importance of coherence of United Nations assistance in the region,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all of its peacekeeping operations,

Stressing the need for effective human rights monitoring, including of any sexual and gender-based violence or violations and abuses committed against children, and reiterating its concern at the lack of cooperation by the parties with the Secretary-General to this end,

Stressing also the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities in the Abyei Area,

Affirming the importance of voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of displaced persons, and of peaceful and orderly migration cycles respecting the traditional migratory routes from the Sudan to South Sudan through Abyei, and urging the Force to take measures as necessary to ensure security in the Abyei Area in accordance with its mandate,

Recognizing the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms on the security of civilians,

Concerned about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Force towards the effective implementation of its mandate, including through conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 November 2013 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and modified by resolution 2024 (2011) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075 (2012), and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decides to extend until 30 November 2013 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011), and determines that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024 (2011), support to the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism shall include support to the Ad Hoc Committees, as appropriate when so requested by consensual decisions of these mechanisms, within the operational area and existing capabilities of the Force;

2. *Also decides* to increase the authorized troop ceiling for the Force to 5,326 as requested by the parties through the Joint Political and Security Mechanism decision of 8 March 2013 and further recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 28 March 2013[267] to enable the Force to support fully the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment and commencement of effective operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to make timely and effective use of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and other agreed joint mechanisms to ensure the security and transparency of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the 14-mile area;

4. *Underscores* that the protection of civilians mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011) includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

5. *Welcomes* the redeployment of Sudanese military and South Sudanese military and police personnel from the Abyei Area in compliance with resolution 2046 (2012), and demands that the Government of the Sudan redeploy the oil police in Diffra from the Abyei Area immediately and without preconditions, and reiterates, in

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[267] S/2013/198.

accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than the Force and the Abyei Police Service;

6. *Reiterates its demand* that the Sudan and South Sudan urgently finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the composition of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011;[252]

7. *Urges* the Sudan and South Sudan to make regular use of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to ensure steady progress on the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, including the implementation of the decisions of the Oversight Committee;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee of 3 May 2013 reiterating Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, underscores the concern expressed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in its communiqué of 7 May 2013 over reports that various communities living in Abyei are heavily armed, recalls that in the Agreement of 20 June 2011 it is stipulated that Abyei should be a weapons-free area and that only the Force is authorized to carry weapons inside the Area, and likewise urges the two Governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programmes as necessary;

9. *Urges* the two Governments immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level, and further urges all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes;

10. *Requests* the Force to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, with a particular priority placed on the urgent elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons, as well as rocket-propelled grenades, and calls upon the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, the Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to the Force in this regard;

11. *Expresses its intention* to review, as appropriate, the mandate of the Force for possible reconfiguration of the mission in the light of the compliance by the Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046 (2012) and their commitments as set forth in the Agreements of 20 and 29 June and 30 July 2011[254] and 27 September 2012,[255] including the redeployment of all forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, achieving full operational capability for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Ad Hoc Committees, as well as completing the full demilitarization of the Abyei Area;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the configuration of the Force, an assessment of the relevant risks and threats, and the force posture and troop ceiling required for implementation of its mandate, and also requests the Secretary-General to include this assessment as an annex to the regular report of the Secretary-General scheduled for 120 days after the adoption of the present resolution;

13. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Abyei and throughout the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles, aircraft and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the Force;

14. *Renews its call upon* the Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including by promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel, including humanitarian personnel, without prejudice to their nationality, facilitating basing arrangements and flight clearances and providing logistical support, and welcomes in this regard the signing of the status-of-forces agreements by the Sudan on 1 October 2012 and by South Sudan on 20 November 2012;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the difficult living conditions affecting peacekeeping personnel of the Force, notes the action being taken to address this situation, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable the Force to implement its mandate;

16. *Demands* that the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan continue to facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure freedom of movement for the Joint Border

Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone;

17. *Also demands* that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all facilities necessary for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out and the results included in his reports to the Council, and reiterates its call upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Force with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

20. *Stresses* that improved cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and future relations between them;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of progress in implementing the mandate of the Force at 60-day intervals and continue to bring to the Council's immediate attention any serious violations of the above-referenced agreements;

22. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including the Force, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as well as his Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, and requests him to continue this practice;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6970th meeting.

Decisions

On 3 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[268]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 May 2013 concerning your intention, together with that of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, to appoint Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella, of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the post of Force Commander of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[269] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6974th meeting, on 5 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

At its 6993rd meeting, on 8 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)".

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[268] S/2013/330.

[269] S/2013/329.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Hilde Johnson, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

At its 6998th meeting, on 11 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)".

Resolution 2109 (2013)
of 11 July 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012 and 2057 (2012) of 5 July 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of South Sudan,

Welcoming the establishment of government institutions and the National Legislative Assembly by the Government of South Sudan, and further welcoming the enactment of national legislation, including the National Elections Act, Political Parties Act and Energy and Mining Act,

Taking note of the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, the Petroleum Act and the Banking Act, as well as President Salva Kiir's programme to combat corruption, and underscoring the need for the Government of South Sudan to take further steps to address corruption,

Deeply committed to seeing South Sudan become an economically prosperous State living side by side with the Sudan in peace, security and stability,

Underscoring the need for coherent United Nations activities in South Sudan, which requires clarity about roles, responsibilities and collaboration between the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations country team based on their comparative advantages, and noting the need for cooperation with other relevant actors in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Underscoring also the need for forging stronger and well-defined partnerships among the United Nations, development agencies, bilateral partners and other relevant actors, regional and subregional institutions and the international financial institutions, to implement national strategies aimed at effective institution-building which are based on national ownership, the achievement of results and mutual accountability,

Deploring the increased occurrence of conflict and violence and its effect on civilians, in particular a marked deterioration in the security and humanitarian situation in parts of Jonglei, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, and noting the importance of sustained cooperation and dialogue with civil society in the context of stabilizing the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture and incidents of extrajudicial killings, as well as looting of property, by armed groups and by national security institutions, in particular in areas of Jonglei State, as well as the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible to account,

Recalling the statements by its President of 11 February 2011[270] and 20 December 2012,[271] in which it affirmed that national ownership and national responsibility are key to establishing sustainable peace and the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding,

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[270] S/PRST/2011/4.

[271] S/PRST/2012/29.

Recalling also the statement by its President of 12 February 2013,[272] in which it recognized that States bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by relevant international law, reaffirmed that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, urged parties to armed conflict to meet the basic needs of civilians, and condemned all violations of international law against civilians, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks and sexual and gender-based violence,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive, integrated and prioritized approach to peace consolidation that strengthens coherence between political, security, development, human rights and rule of law activities and addresses the underlying causes of conflict, and underlining that security and development are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace,

Expressing deep concern at the worsening humanitarian situation, including large-scale displacement of persons and widespread food insecurity, in South Sudan caused by internal conflict and intercommunal violence, the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan, and insecurity along the Sudan/South Sudan border region, as well as hindrances to humanitarian access,

Expressing deep concern also at restrictions placed upon the movement of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in certain areas, and condemning all attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, which have led to the death of 17 personnel and injuries to others, including the downing on 21 December 2012 of a United Nations helicopter by the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the attack of 9 April 2013 on a ground convoy, and calling upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations in a swift and thorough manner and bring the perpetrators to justice,

Recalling previous statements on post-conflict peacebuilding, stressing the importance of institution-building as a critical component of peacebuilding, and emphasizing a more effective and coherent national and international response to enable countries emerging from conflict to deliver core government functions, including managing political disputes peacefully, and making use of existing national capacities in order to ensure national ownership of this process,

Recalling also the primary responsibility of the Government of South Sudan to consolidate the peace and prevent a return to violence, and emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with international partners, and therefore to further develop its partnership with national authorities on implementing an effective strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities and plans, including establishment of core government functions, provision of basic services, establishment of the rule of law, respect for human rights, management of natural resources, development of the security sector, tackling youth unemployment and revitalization of the economy,

Recognizing the importance of supporting peacebuilding efforts in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development and peace, and in this context noting with grave concern the ongoing impact of the austerity budget on such peacebuilding efforts, while also noting the measures taken by the Government of South Sudan to balance revenues and expenditures, and underscoring the important role that oil revenue could play in the economy of South Sudan,

Recognizing also the need to broaden and deepen the pool of available civilian experts, especially women and experts from developing countries, to help to develop national capacity, and encouraging Member States, the United Nations and other partners to strengthen cooperation and coordination to ensure that relevant expertise is mobilized to support the peacebuilding needs of the Government and people of South Sudan,

Recalling its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and the statements by its President of 29 April 2009,[273] 16 June 2010[274] and 17 June 2013[275] on children and armed conflict, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 September 2007,[276] 10 February 2009[277] and 5 July 2011[278] on children and armed conflict in the Sudan, and the conclusions adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on children and armed conflict in the Sudan[279] and on children and armed conflict in South Sudan,[280]

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[272] S/PRST/2013/2.

[273] S/PRST/2009/9.

[274] S/PRST/2010/10.

[275] S/PRST/2013/8.

Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and its resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 on women and peace and security, and reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, reaffirming the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society, and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Acknowledging the importance of drawing on best practices, past experience and lessons learned from other missions, especially by troop- and police-contributing countries, in line with ongoing United Nations peacekeeping reform initiatives, including the New Horizon report, the global field support strategy[281] and the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,[282]

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011,[252] the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011, the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan of 30 July 2011,[254] the Memorandum of Understanding on Non-aggression and Cooperation of 10 February 2012,[283] the Addis Ababa agreements between the Sudan and South Sudan of 27 September 2012,[255] the decisions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 8 March 2013 and the implementation matrix adopted on 12 March 2013,[266]

Condemning the repeated incidents of cross-border violence between the Sudan and South Sudan, and recognizing that the prevailing situation of tension and instability in South Sudan's border area with the Sudan and outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005[253] have adversely affected the security situation, while also noting that there has been a reduction in the violence in the border region following the adoption of resolution 2046 (2012),

Determining that the situation faced by South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1996 (2011), until 15 July 2014;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for South Sudan, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated Mission, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in South Sudan and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace in South Sudan, while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

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[276] S/2007/520.

[277] S/2009/84.

[278] S/2011/413.

[279] S/AC.51/2008/7 and S/AC.51/2009/5.

[280] S/AC.51/2012/2.

[281] See A/64/633.

[282] See S/2011/85.

[283] S/2012/135, enclosure.

3. *Notes* the priority of the mandated tasks of the Mission in resolution 1996 (2011) for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, urges the Mission to deploy its assets accordingly, and underscores the need for the Mission to focus adequate attention on capacity-building efforts in this area, welcomes the development of a protection of civilians strategy and an early warning and early response strategy, encourages the Mission to implement them, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing these strategies in his reports to the Security Council;

4. *Underscores* that the Mission's protection of civilians mandate as set out in paragraph 3 (*b*) (v) of resolution 1996 (2011) includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General that the Mission will geographically reconfigure its military and asset deployment so as to focus on volatile high-risk areas and associated protection requirements, encourages the Mission to expedite this effort, in this respect expresses its concern about the currently deteriorating security situation in parts of Jonglei State, and requests the Secretary-General to report on such efforts in his reports to the Council;

6. *Underscores* the importance of the efforts of the Mission to support the peaceful settlement of conflicts as part of its mandate along with its crisis management activities;

7. *Reiterates its call upon* the Government of South Sudan to take greater responsibility for the protection of its civilians, and in this respect encourages greater cooperation with the Mission;

8. *Authorizes* the Mission to use all means necessary, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate as set out in paragraphs 3 (*b*) (iv) to (vi) of resolution 1996 (2011);

9. *Recalls* the roles of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism outlined in resolution 2024 (2011) of 14 December 2011, and notes that these functions of the Force and the Mechanism have been operationalized by the parties consistent with the request in paragraph 6 of resolution 2057 (2012);

10. *Demands* that the Government of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations and monitoring, verification and reporting functions of the Mission, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of South Sudan, further demands that the Government refrain from placing restrictions on the movements of the Mission, and in this regard strongly condemns all attacks on Mission troops and staff, including the downing on 21 December 2012 of a United Nations helicopter by the Sudan People's Liberation Army, calls for prompt and thorough investigation of these attacks, and demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks or impunity for the perpetrators;

11. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Mission to conduct an outreach campaign throughout the country, and encourages the Mission, within existing capabilities, to develop an effective public communications strategy and to further develop its communication with local communities to improve understanding of the mandate of the Mission, including use of community liaison assistants and translators;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from South Sudan of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the Mission;

13. *Calls upon* all parties to allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

14. *Demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010);

15. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Government of South Sudan of a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations and abuses, and calls upon the Government to investigate them through a transparent process and to hold perpetrators to account;

16. *Takes note* of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy,[284] encourages the Mission to continue to fully implement it, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

17. *Welcomes* the progress made on the demobilization of child soldiers and the signing by the Government of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 of an action plan to end child recruitment reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the Sudan People's Liberation Army, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government to implement the action plan, calls for the further implementation of the action plan, requests the Mission to advise and assist the Government in this regard, further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in South Sudan, including through the continued deployment of child protection advisers within the Mission, and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and welcomes the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism, established in September 2011;

18. *Recognizes* that the National Council of Ministers has approved accession to nine core international human rights instruments and optional protocols and encourages the Government of South Sudan to ratify and implement other key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees and statelessness, and requests the Mission, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant United Nations actors to advise and assist the Government in this regard;

19. *Expresses deep concern* at the actions undertaken by the Government of South Sudan to expel one of the human rights staff of the Mission, urges the Government to reverse this decision, and urges the Government to act upon its recent commitment to strengthen cooperation with the Mission on issues pertaining to promotion and protection of human rights and to ensure the security of Mission personnel;

20. *Also expresses deep concern* at the increasing violence, particularly in the tri-State area of Lakes, Unity and Warrap, and in Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal States, and the resulting loss of hundreds of lives, incidents of abduction of women and children, and displacement of tens of thousands of civilians, and in this regard underlines the need to address the underlying causes of intercommunal violence in South Sudan;

21. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005[253] and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels, including by promoting women's leadership, ensuring appropriate representation of women in the revision of the Constitution of South Sudan, supporting women's organizations and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

22. *Calls upon* the authorities of South Sudan to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of South Sudan security forces, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice;

23. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system, drawing on advice and technical assistance from and in cooperation with international partners, in this regard urges the Government to extend greater cooperation with the Mission toward the fulfilment of this goal, and requests the Mission, with other United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government in this regard;

24. *Also calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to refine and fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy, including for women and child soldiers, to expedite an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in a coherent manner, and requests the Mission to continue to work closely with the Government and in coordination with all relevant United Nations actors and other international partners in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process;

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[284] S/2013/110, annex.

25. *Calls upon* the Mission to coordinate with the Government of South Sudan and participate in regional coordination and information mechanisms to improve protection of civilians and support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in the light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his trimesterly reports on the Mission a summary of cooperation and information-sharing between the Mission, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and regional and international partners in addressing the Lord's Resistance Army threats;

26. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, and authorizes, within the overall troop ceiling set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 1996 (2011), appropriate transfers of troops, force enablers and multipliers from other missions, subject to the agreement of the troop-contributing countries and without prejudice to the performance of the mandates of these United Nations missions;

27. *Notes* the need for greater efforts to raise the operational capabilities of military and police contingents to the agreed levels;

28. *Recognizes* the importance of the difficult living conditions affecting peacekeeping personnel of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, notes the action being taken to address this situation, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable the Mission to implement its mandate;

29. *Underlines* the importance of implementing the peacebuilding tasks of the mandate of the Mission, takes note of the priority peacebuilding deliverables outlined in the recent reports of the Secretary-General, as well as the support of the Peacebuilding Fund in these areas, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to update the Security Council through his regular reports on the progress of United Nations system support to specific peacebuilding tasks, especially security sector reform, police institutional development, rule of law and justice sector support, human rights capacity-building, early recovery, formulation of national policies related to key issues of State-building and development, and establishing the conditions for development, consistent with national priorities and with a view to contributing to the development of a common framework for monitoring progress in these areas; and stresses the benefits of close and full cooperation between the Mission and the Government of South Sudan, the United Nations country team and the donor community in order to avoid duplication of effort;

30. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to undertake a joint review of the respective comparative advantages of the Mission and the United Nations country team in support of the extension of civilian State authority, requests the Secretary-General to report on the findings of this review in his periodic report due in March 2014, and looks forward to considering those findings to ensure the most effective and efficient implementation of the mandate of the Mission;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the deployment of all Mission elements, including the status of consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries and of the deployment of key enablers and construction of the physical infrastructure of the Mission and its impact on Mission deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the fulfilment of Mission staffing;

32. *Notes* the ongoing discussions of the Mission with South Sudan to revise and update the benchmarks outlined by the Secretary-General in his report,[285] and requests that he keep the Council regularly informed of progress in his periodic reports;

33. *Notes with concern* the strategic gap in mobility for the Mission, and the continuing critical need for aviation capacity and other mobility assets, including military helicopters and riverine capability, for the Mission, calls upon Member States to redouble their efforts to provide aviation units to the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his regular reports information on force generation efforts and what other strategies can offset this critical military gap;

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[285] S/2012/486.

34. *Emphasizes its concern* for the safety and security of Mission personnel, welcomes the commitment of Mission leaders to develop, implement and continue to refine prudent safety and security procedures, stresses the importance of their consistent and effective application, including aviation safety procedures for civilian helicopters, underlines the need for the Mission to have all appropriate capabilities and resources to accomplish its mandate, and underlines the critical importance of mobility, reconnaissance, surveillance, early warning and quick reaction capabilities, as well as unhindered access to all conflict-affected areas, to the Mission's protection of civilians mandate tasks;

35. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement with the Government of South Sudan, deplores serious violations of the status-of-forces agreement documented by the Secretary-General in his reports, and calls upon the host Government to comply with its obligations in this regard;

36. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations, international financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral partners to work closely with the Government of South Sudan to ensure that international assistance is consistent with national priorities, including the South Sudan Development Plan, and can deliver prioritized support that reflects the specific peacebuilding needs and priorities of South Sudan, underscores the benefits of close and full cooperation between the parties in order to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that those that hold a comparative advantage are tasked according to that advantage, and requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to represent the United Nations system in relevant international assistance mechanisms and processes;

37. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore ideas from the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict[282] that could be implemented in South Sudan;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in particular, to utilize to the greatest extent possible opportunities for co-location of appropriate Mission components with South Sudan counterparts in the interest of building national capacity, and to seek opportunities to deliver early peace dividends by utilizing local procurement and otherwise enhancing, to the extent possible, the contribution of the Mission to the economy;

39. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the measures necessary to ensure full compliance by the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

40. *Reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008) and 2106 (2013), recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, welcomes the appointment of women's protection advisers in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and encourages the Mission as well as the Government of South Sudan to actively address these issues;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs of people living with, affected by and vulnerable to HIV, including women and girls, when fulfilling mandated tasks, and in this context encourages the incorporation, as appropriate, of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing programmes in the Mission;

42. *Requests* that the Mission, consistent with its mandate and within its current capabilities, be prepared to play a role in coordinating international efforts to support preparations for credible national elections in 2015, including in consultation with the Government of South Sudan and those Member States willing and able to provide support, and urges expeditious efforts from national authorities, the Mission, the United Nations country team and relevant international partners in this regard;

43. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6998th meeting.

Decisions

At its 7010th meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.

At its 7013th meeting, on 30 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)".

Resolution 2113 (2013)
of 30 July 2013

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in the Sudan, and underlining the importance of full compliance with them,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of the Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in the Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Recalling also its previous resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in which it reaffirms, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[286] its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, its resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further its resolutions reaffirming that there can be no peace without justice, and recalling the importance that the Security Council attaches to ending impunity and to ensuring justice for crimes committed in Darfur, welcoming the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of the Sudan, and encouraging further progress in this regard,

Bearing in mind the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951[287] and the Protocol thereto, of 31 January 1967,[288] along with the Organization of African Unity Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa of 10 September 1969,[289] as well as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa of 23 October 2009,

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[286] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[287] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[288] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[289] Ibid., vol. 1001, No. 14691.

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 5 July 2011 on children and armed conflict in the Sudan,[278] including the recommendations contained therein, and also recalling the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict adopted on 11 October 2012,[290]

Reiterating its support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur[261] as a solid basis for the Darfur peace process, expressing its strong commitment and determination to support the peace process, welcoming progress made so far but deploring the serious delays in the implementation of the Doha Document, urging the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement to accelerate the implementation of the Doha Document in order to deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, welcoming the signature of the Doha Document by the Justice and Equality Movement, Bashar faction, and its reaffirmed commitment to the implementation of the Doha Document, and urging swift implementation of its commitments, and encouraging the international community to assist the signatories in this regard, deploring also the fact that some armed groups have refused to join the process and are impeding implementation of the Doha Document, and strongly urging them to support the process, condemning any actions by any armed group aimed at the forced overthrow of the Government, and strongly urging the Government and all the armed groups, including the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction, the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction, and the Justice and Equality Movement faction headed by Gibril Ibrahim to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay or preconditions,

Underlining, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in the Sudan, and welcoming in particular the efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel under the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki, working in cooperation with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, to address in a comprehensive and inclusive manner the challenges of peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 2013 on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur,[291]

Commending the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and reiterating its full support for the Operation,

Strongly condemning attacks on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, most recently the attack on 13 July 2013, in which 7 peacekeepers were killed and 17 peacekeepers and police were injured, expressing its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed, calling upon the Government of the Sudan swiftly to investigate these attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice and welcoming the publicly stated commitment of the Government to do so in respect of the attack of 13 July, and calling upon all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the Operation,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions, encouraging the full implementation by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur of its Chapter VII mandate; underlining in this regard the importance of the Operation deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate and the safety and security of its peacekeeping personnel in accordance with the Charter, and expressing its concern about the urgent need to raise the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of those military and police contingents, who have yet to do so, to the agreed levels,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in some parts of Darfur in recent months, including, notably, the escalation in inter-tribal fighting, and at confrontations between the Government of the Sudan and the armed groups, expressing deep concern that such clashes, including attacks by rebel groups and aerial bombardment by the Government, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality, continue to threaten civilians and that attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers continue to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, acknowledging the efforts of the Sudanese authorities to mediate in inter-tribal fighting, and urging their continued work, calling upon all parties to cease hostilities, including all acts of violence committed against civilians, and urgently facilitate unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, while continuing to note that the overall security situation in Darfur has improved since the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur,

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[290] S/AC.51/2012/1.

[291] S/2013/420.

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee the unimpeded freedom of movement of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate,

Expressing deep concern at the hindrances to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions,

Expressing deep concern also at the significant increase in population displacements in 2013 and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately two million internally displaced persons and refugees remain displaced, further expressing deep concern at the deteriorating conditions for internally displaced persons in Darfur as well as for new refugees in neighbouring countries and Chadians who have fled Darfur, and at the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons unable to reach camps, and therefore vulnerable to ongoing violence or lacking humanitarian assistance, stressing the importance of continued international support to address these needs, recognizing that some displaced will settle permanently in urban areas, but underlining the need to ensure security in areas of return,

Expressing its concern about the hostilities between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction, the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction, and the Justice and Equality Movement faction headed by Gibril Ibrahim, and reiterating that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace,

Expressing its concern also about links between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and demanding that any form of direct or indirect external support for such groups cease,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of Mr. Ibrahim Gambari as the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and welcoming the appointment of Mr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas,

Reiterating its condemnation of all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Darfur and in relation to Darfur, calling upon all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, emphasizing the need to bring to justice the perpetrators of such crimes, and urging the Government of the Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect,

Welcoming the work of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to revise its protection of civilians and early warning strategies, and urging their finalization and implementation,

Stressing the importance of continued efforts to enhance effective working between the military, civilian and police components of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and between the Operation and humanitarian organizations in Darfur, in the implementation of the mandate of the Operation,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of the Sudan as a whole as well as the region, welcoming the ongoing good relations between the Sudan and Chad, as well as the deployment of a joint force under a joint command along the border, and encouraging the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Welcoming the holding of the International Donors Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur, in Doha on 7 and 8 April 2013, noting its endorsement of the Darfur Development Strategy and urging donors to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, and affirming that development can help to support a lasting peace in Darfur,

Determining that the situation in the Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as set out in resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007 for a further 13 months until 31 August 2014;

2. *Recalls* its decision that the uniformed personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur would be reconfigured so that the Operation shall consist of up to 16,200 military personnel, 2,310 police personnel and 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each, welcomes the steps taken by the Operation towards implementation of this decision, and urges its completion within the stipulated time frame, as well as continued efforts by the Operation to ensure that its uniformed personnel are focused on the areas in Darfur facing the highest security threats;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct, in close consultation with the African Union, and seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, a detailed and forward-looking review of the progress of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur towards achieving its mandate, including in the light of major changes and developments in the situation in Darfur since its establishment, progress towards its benchmarks and consequences for the Operation, and requests that he present options and recommendations on improving the effectiveness of the Operation to the Security Council by 28 February 2014;

4. *Underlines* the need for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (*a*) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including through the full implementation of its mission-wide early warning strategy with associated early warning indicators; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; enhanced efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians; securing, through increased police patrols, internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for internally displaced persons camps and areas of return; and (*b*) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian activities, so as to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur; and requests the Operation to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

5. *Emphasizes* the Chapter VII mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as defined in resolution 1769 (2007), to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of the Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of the Operation's own personnel and humanitarian workers; urges the Operation to deter any threats against itself and its mandate; reiterates that it is important to ensure that contingents are properly prepared and effectively equipped to be able to carry out the mandate of the Operation, and urges continued efforts, with those contingents for whom it is necessary, to achieve improvements in this area;

6. *Welcomes* the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process,[292] and the priority given to the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to support this framework in accordance with paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 below, and welcomes the efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in this regard;

7. *Urges* the signatory parties to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur[261] in full, including by ensuring that the Darfur Regional Authority, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur, as well as the Darfur Regional Security Committee, the establishment of which is welcome, are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates, demands that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the Doha Document, and in this context condemns the killing of Mohamed Bashar and other members of his movement by forces of the Justice and Equality Movement faction headed by Gibril Ibrahim, and the taking captive of several others, and further demands their immediate release; requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to support the implementation of the Doha Document, by working closely with the United Nations country team on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and building the capacity of the police, justice and corrections sectors; and welcomes the Integrated Strategic Framework developed by the Operation and the United Nations country team for United Nations system-wide support to the Doha Document;

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[292] See S/2012/166.

8. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict, including, in particular, all the non-signatory armed groups, engage immediately and without preconditions to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and further demands that all parties to the conflict and other groups immediately cease all acts of violence, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

9. *Welcomes* the initiative of the African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur to revitalize the peace process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements;

10. *Reaffirms its support* for a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including women, such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution; freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations; freedom of movement of participants and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; proportional participation among Darfurians; freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation; and freedom from interference by the Government of the Sudan or the armed groups; welcomes steps taken in this regard, in particular the finalization of the strategy for the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation, endorsed by the facilitators, the Operation, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and Qatar; calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the enabling environment necessary for such a dialogue to begin promptly; requests the Operation to support and monitor the development of such a dialogue, and requests the Secretary-General, in his regular reports referred to in paragraph 14 below, to report any security incidents, threats, violations of the participants' freedoms or instances of interference, as well as on the overall environment for the dialogue; and calls upon the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to heed the results of the internal dialogue process and to respond in the context of the implementation of the Doha Document to the wants and needs of the people expressed through such a process;

11. *Commends* the troop- and police-contributing countries of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the contributions of donors to the Operation, calls upon Member States to pledge and provide remaining force enablers, including military air assets, required for the Operation, and recalls the importance of continued close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries; strongly condemns all attacks on the Operation, including the attack of 13 July 2013 that led to the death of seven United Nations peacekeepers and other attacks that have killed or wounded others; underlines that any attack or threat of attack on the Operation is unacceptable, and notes that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005; demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation, stresses the need to enhance the safety and security of Operation personnel, and urges the Operation to take all measures necessary within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment; condemns the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard urges the Government of the Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with the Operation in this regard, and further urges relevant parties to cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 1591 (2005), whose mandate was extended by subsequent resolutions;

12. *Also commends* the credible work of the Tripartite Mechanism but expresses deep concern at increased restrictions and bureaucratic impediments placed by the Government of the Sudan upon the movement and operations of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, particularly to areas of recent conflict; calls upon all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to the full and proper discharge by the Operation of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard demands that the Government comply with the status-of-forces agreement fully and without delay, particularly regarding the movement of patrols, flight and equipment clearances, the removal of all obstacles to the use of aerial assets of the Operation and the timely provision of visas for Operation personnel and processing of its equipment at the port of entry to the Sudan; welcomes the fact that, in the latest rotation cycle, equipment clearances were given in a more timely manner but expresses concern that other delays continue; welcomes some progress made in the provision of such visas but deplores continued delays, which threaten seriously to undermine the ability of the Operation to implement its mandate; and demands that the Government respect the rights of Operation personnel under the status-of-forces agreement;

13. *Reiterates its demand* that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur be given a licence for its own radio transmitter, in line with the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement, so that it can communicate freely with all Darfuri stakeholders;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 90 days on progress in the implementation of the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, including the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of troop and police contingents, as well as on progress on the political track, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps, the actions of all parties with respect to the provisions of the present resolution, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, early recovery and on all restrictions and bureaucratic impediments to the freedom of movement of the Operation; and welcomes the updated benchmarks and indicators for the Operation submitted by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the African Union, in his report of 16 October 2012,[293] and the inclusion in his regular reports to the Council every 90 days thereafter of an assessment of progress towards and obstacles to the achievement of these benchmarks, which help the Council to assess progress made by the Operation in implementing its mandate, as well as the cooperation of the Government of the Sudan and the armed groups with the Operation and compliance by all parties with their international obligations;

15. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; affirms in this context the condemnation of the Council of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law; calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire; and underlines the need for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on major instances of violence which undermine the full and constructive efforts of the parties towards peace;

16. *Expresses its serious concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur and at the threats to humanitarian organizations that persist, welcomes the fact that humanitarian organizations are able to deliver aid to most people in need of assistance in Darfur but expresses serious concern that access to populations in conflict-affected areas remains constrained, deplores the increased restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of the Sudan, notes the publication of the Government's Directives for Humanitarian Work 2013, regarding cooperation with the humanitarian community on facilitation of humanitarian access in Darfur, and calls for their full implementation, stressing the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and demands that the Government, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

17. *Condemns* increased human rights violations and abuses in and relating to Darfur, including extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual and gender-based violence and arbitrary arrests and detentions, expresses deep concern about the situation of all those so detained, including members of civil society and internally displaced persons, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, the ability of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the ability of other relevant organizations to monitor such cases, and in this regard urges the Government of the Sudan to extend greater cooperation with the Operation towards fulfilment of this goal; calls upon the Government fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated, and emphasizes the importance of the Operation acting to promote human rights and bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities, and requests the Secretary-General to report on all the human rights issues identified in the present resolution in his regular reports to the Council, and to promptly report gross violations and abuses to the Council;

18. *Takes note* of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy,[294] encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to implement it fully, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

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[293] S/2012/771.

19. *Notes* that conflict in one area of the Sudan affects other areas of the Sudan and the wider region, and urges close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

20. *Also notes* the request contained in paragraph 25 of resolution 2109 (2013) of 11 July 2013 related to the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army, and encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

21. *Stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions, demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or their local integration, expresses deep concern at the significant worsening of insecurity and increase in displacements in 2013 and the resulting humanitarian and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately two million internally displaced persons and refugees remain displaced, stresses the importance of the Joint Verification Mechanism in verifying the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and expresses deep concern over some bureaucratic obstacles that undermine its effectiveness and independence;

22. *Notes* that security and freedom of movement will greatly facilitate recovery initiatives and a return to normalcy in Darfur; stresses the importance of early recovery efforts in Darfur when such interventions are suitable, and in this respect encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, within its current mandate, to facilitate the work of the United Nations country team and expert agencies on recovery and reconstruction in Darfur, inter alia through the provision of area security; and calls upon all parties to provide unhindered access and upon the Government of the Sudan to lift all access restrictions, to work to resolve the root causes of the Darfur crisis and to increase investment in early recovery activity;

23. *Expresses deep concern* over the increased localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, and particularly over the sharp increase in inter-tribal clashes, and calls upon all parties urgently to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation and dialogue; expresses deep concern over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, and in this regard requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society organizations, and authorizes the Joint Chief Mediator to conduct mediation and reconciliation efforts involving Darfuri armed groups; and further requests the Operation to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769 (2007), and in this context to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate its work;

24. *Encourages* the Joint Chief Mediator, in his facilitation of the Darfur peace process and his mediation and reconciliation efforts, to be mindful of other relevant peace processes;

25. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); and requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on sexual and gender-based violence as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including through the timely appointment of women's protection advisers, notes the inclusion of protection for women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence as part of the mission-wide protection of civilians strategy identified in paragraph 4 above, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolution 1325 (2000) and associated resolutions on women and peace and security are implemented by the Operation, including supporting the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and through the appointment of gender advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

26. *Demands*, furthermore, that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure (*a*) continued monitoring and reporting, including as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above, of the situation of children, including through enhanced cooperation with child protection actors, and (*b*) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and

implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed against children;

27. *Takes note* of the ongoing review of the civilian component of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and expects this review to ensure that the Operation will effectively and efficiently implement its mandate and respond to developments on the ground and emerging priority needs;

28. *Recognizes* the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to manage the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling mandated tasks, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and encourages the Operation to continue such efforts;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General periodically to review and update the concept of operations and rules of engagement of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in line with the mandate of the Operation under relevant Council resolutions and to report on this, as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above, to the Council and troop-contributing countries;

30. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 7013th meeting.

POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING[294]

Decisions

At its 6897th meeting, on 20 December 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, Denmark, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Post-conflict peacebuilding

"Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abulkalam Abdul Momen, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, and Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[295]

> The Security Council recalls its resolutions and the statements by its President on post-conflict peacebuilding, in particular those of 22 July 2009,[296] 13 October 2010,[297] 21 January 2011[298] and 11 February 2011,[299] and reaffirms the critical importance of peacebuilding as the foundation for sustainable peace and development in the aftermath of conflict.

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[294] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2005.

[295] S/PRST/2012/29.

[296] S/PRST/2009/23.

[297] S/PRST/2010/20.

[298] S/PRST/2011/2.

[299] S/PRST/2011/4.

The Council takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict.[300]

The Council reaffirms that national ownership and national responsibility are key to establishing sustainable peace and reaffirms also the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding.

The Council emphasizes the importance of inclusivity in advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account. The Council calls upon the United Nations to support national efforts to include relevant national actors in peacebuilding activities and processes.

The Council welcomes initiatives by post-conflict countries to reduce poverty, deter conflict and provide better conditions for their populations and underlines that the primary responsibility for successful peacebuilding lies with Governments and relevant national actors, including civil society, in countries emerging from conflict, and that the United Nations can play a critical role in support of national reconciliation, security sector reform, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, restoring the rule of law and national institutions, revitalizing the economy and providing basic services and other key peacebuilding efforts in post-conflict countries.

The Council reaffirms that sustainable peace requires an integrated approach based on coherence among political, security, development, human rights, including gender equality, rule of law and justice activities. In this regard, the Council stresses the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of peacebuilding, emphasizing that courts must provide justice and equal protection under the law for all citizens, and recognizing the need for enhanced efforts aimed at capacity building in justice and security institutions, especially in the police, prosecutorial, judicial and corrections sectors.

The Council stresses the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts and emphasizes that better coordination between United Nations missions, United Nations country teams and other regional and development actors, including regional organizations, is of paramount importance in ensuring greater efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks. The Council further emphasizes the need for greater clarity on the respective roles and responsibilities of these actors in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks, based on their comparative advantages.

The Council recalls its resolution 1645 (2005) and recognizes the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in advancing and supporting an integrated and coherent approach to peacebuilding, including promoting improved coherence and alignment of partners' policies around national peacebuilding strategies and priorities. The Council reiterates its support for the work of the Commission and expresses its continued willingness to make use of its advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization role, including through targeted advice on international and national commitment to long-term peacebuilding objectives in countries on the Commission's agenda. The Council further emphasizes the role of the Commission in support of a seamless transition of mandated missions in countries on its agenda, in particular through the mobilization of sustained international support to critical national capacity needs.

The Council notes with appreciation the contribution that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to early peacebuilding, and emphasizes that mandated peacebuilding tasks must also contribute to long-term peacebuilding objectives in order to ensure sustainable progress towards achieving peacebuilding objectives and facilitating the drawdown and transition of peacekeeping missions. The Council recognizes the need to integrate mission expertise and experience into the development of peacebuilding strategies.

The Council further emphasizes the importance of focused, well-defined, balanced and sustained support to partnerships with post-conflict countries, on the basis of mutual commitments, to implement national strategies aimed at effective peacebuilding, including the reconstruction and building of institutions necessary for recovery from conflict, which are based on the achievement of results and mutual accountability. The Council urges Member States and other partners to increase efforts towards achieving the objective of ensuring sustained and predictable financing for peacebuilding, including through the Peacebuilding Fund and multi-donor trust funds.

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[300] S/2012/746.

The Council underlines the importance of effective collaboration with international financial institutions, regional development banks and the private sector in ensuring support to job creation and the long-term socio-economic development needs of post-conflict countries.

The Council encourages national Governments, the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, including from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and from women, as vital for successful United Nations peacebuilding endeavours. The Council also encourages national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to use existing civilian expertise and further develop them, bearing in mind the necessity to minimize possible duplication of efforts and to ensure their consistency and complementarity. The Council further underlines the importance of intergovernmental deliberations taking forward the process in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/255 and the imperative of mandating and deploying civilian expertise in compliance with relevant United Nations rules and procedures.

The Council underlines the usefulness of sharing the experience of countries which have gone through conflict and post-conflict situations and comparable transitions, and emphasizes the importance of effective regional, South-South and triangular cooperation.

The Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and underlines the primary role of national Governments affected by armed conflict in enhancing the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding within the framework of the women, peace and security agenda, including by consulting relevant women's organizations from the earliest stages of planning and priority-setting. The Council welcomes the call of the Secretary-General for the enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding, as well as for a stronger commitment to addressing challenges to such engagement of women at all levels.

The Council reiterates the importance of addressing crimes committed against women in armed conflict, including killing and maiming and sexual violence issues, from the outset of peace processes, mediation efforts, ceasefires and peace agreements, particularly in provisions for security arrangements, transitional justice and reparations, as well as in the context of security sector reform.

The Council emphasizes the importance of investing in the economic capacities of women and youth for stable post-conflict recovery and encourages Member States to support such investment.

The Council reaffirms its decision in paragraph 14 of its resolution 1998 (2011) to continue to include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of relevant United Nations missions.

The Council recognizes that transnational organized crime, including illegal activities such as drug trafficking and the illicit trade in arms, negatively impacts the consolidation of peace in countries emerging from conflict, and underlines the importance of increasing international and regional cooperation on the basis of common and shared responsibility to address it effectively and build national capacities for crime prevention and criminal justice. The Council underlines, in this regard, the importance of enhancing cooperation among peacebuilding actors within the same region, to address these challenges in a coordinated manner and in close collaboration with and with the consent of relevant national authorities, regional and subregional organizations as well as United Nations regional offices.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to brief the Council and the General Assembly by December 2013 and to submit a report no later than December 2014 on further progress in the United Nations peacebuilding efforts in the aftermath of conflict, including the issue of the participation of women in peacebuilding, and placing particular emphasis on the impact on the ground, including lessons learned from United Nations peacebuilding activities in country-specific contexts, and on progress in taking forward the elements included in this statement, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission.

On 18 January 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[301]

> I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1646 (2005), adopted on 20 December 2005, in which the Council, in keeping with its resolution 1645 (2005), adopted on the same date, decided that the permanent members listed in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations should be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Council should annually select two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee.
>
> I therefore have the honour to inform you that, following informal consultations, the members of the Council agreed on the selection of Guatemala and Morocco as the two elected members of the Council to participate in the Organizational Committee for a term of one year, until the end of 2013.

At its 6954th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Post-conflict peacebuilding

"Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abulkalam Abdul Momen, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, and Mr. Ranko Vilović, Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING IRAQ[302]

Decisions

At its 6875th meeting, on 29 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Iraq

"First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2012/848)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Martin Kobler, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq.

At its 6937th meeting, on 21 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Iraq

"Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/154)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Martin Kobler, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq.

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[301] S/2013/39.

[302] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2005.

At its 7002nd meeting, on 16 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Iraq

> "Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408 and Corr.1)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Martin Kobler, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq.

At its 7008th meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Iraq

> "Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408 and Corr.1)".

Resolution 2110 (2013)
of 24 July 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular resolutions 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004, 1557 (2004) of 12 August 2004, 1619 (2005) of 11 August 2005, 1700 (2006) of 10 August 2006, 1770 (2007) of 10 August 2007, 1830 (2008) of 7 August 2008, 1883 (2009) of 7 August 2009, 1936 (2010) of 5 August 2010, 2001 (2011) of 28 July 2011 and 2061 (2012) of 25 July 2012 and resolution 2107 (2013) of 27 June 2013 on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region and the international community,

Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving security and public order and combating terrorism and sectarian violence across the country, and reiterating its support for the people and Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights,

Welcoming improvements in the situation in Iraq achieved through concerted political and security efforts, and stressing that challenges to security in Iraq still exist and that improvements need to be sustained through meaningful political dialogue and national unity,

Underscoring the need for all communities in Iraq to participate in the political process and an inclusive political dialogue, to refrain from statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the distribution of resources, and to ensure stability and develop a just and fair solution for the nation's disputed internal boundaries and work towards national unity,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, promote the protection of human rights, gender equality, youth and vulnerable groups, and promote judicial and legal reform, and emphasizing the importance of the United Nations, in particular the Mission, prioritizing advice, support and assistance to the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government to achieve these goals,

Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government of Iraq in the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of

30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 on women and peace and security, reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women, reaffirming the key role that women can play in re-establishing the fabric of society, and stressing the need for their full political participation, including in the development of national strategies in order to take into account their perspectives,

Expressing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people, and stressing the need to continue to form a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues,

Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government, in coordination with the Mission, on these issues,

Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949[303] and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all facilities necessary for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets,

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661 (1990),

Welcoming the ratification of the Additional Protocol to its comprehensive safeguards agreement,

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Mr. Martin Kobler,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq until 31 July 2014;

2. *Also decides* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and the Mission, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter dated 12 July 2013 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General,[304] shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2061 (2012), and recalls the provisions of resolution 2107 (2013);

3. *Recognizes* that security of United Nations personnel is essential for the Mission to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;

4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States in providing the Mission with the financial, logistical and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission, and calls upon Member States to continue to provide the Mission with sufficient resources and support;

5. *Expresses its intention* to review the mandate of the Mission in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every four months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all the responsibilities of the Mission;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 7008th meeting.

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[303] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[304] S/2013/430, annex.

NON-PROLIFERATION[305]

Decisions

At its 6839th meeting, on 20 September 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Non-proliferation

"Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)".

At its 6888th meeting, on 13 December 2012, the Council considered the item discussed at the 6839th meeting.

At its 6930th meeting, on 6 March 2013, the Council also considered the item discussed at the 6839th meeting.

At its 6973rd meeting, on 5 June 2013, the Council considered the item entitled "Non-proliferation".

Resolution 2105 (2013)
of 5 June 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 1696 (2006) of 31 July 2006, 1737 (2006) of 23 December 2006, 1747 (2007) of 24 March 2007, 1803 (2008) of 3 March 2008, 1835 (2008) of 27 September 2008, 1887 (2009) of 24 September 2009, 1929 (2010) of 9 June 2010, 1984 (2011) of 9 June 2011 and 2049 (2012) of 7 June 2012, as well as the statement by its President of 29 March 2006,[306] and reaffirming their provisions,

Recalling also the creation, pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010), of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), to carry out the tasks provided for in that paragraph,

Recalling further the interim report of 9 November 2012 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010) and the final report of the Panel, of 3 June 2013,[307]

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions,[308]

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of the Security Council,[308]

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010),

Determining that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 9 July 2014 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 9 June 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

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[305] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2006.

[306] S/PRST/2006/15.

[307] See S/2013/331, annex.

[308] S/2006/997.

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), no later than 9 November 2013, a midterm report on its work, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its midterm report by 9 December 2013, and also requests a final report to the Committee by 9 May 2014 with its findings and recommendations, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its final report by 9 June 2014;

3. *Also requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 30 days after the reappointment of the Panel, encourages the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this programme of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and further requests the Panel to provide to the Committee any updates to this programme of work;

4. *Expresses its intent* to continue to follow the work of the Panel of Experts;

5. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and with the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010);

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6973rd meeting.

Decision

At its 6999th meeting, on 15 July 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Non-proliferation

> "Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)".

PEACE CONSOLIDATION IN WEST AFRICA[309]

Decisions

At its 6911th meeting, on 25 January 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Peace consolidation in West Africa

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2012/977)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Said Djinnit, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa.

At its 6995th meeting, on 10 July 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Peace consolidation in West Africa

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2013/384)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Said Djinnit, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa.

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[309] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2006.

NON-PROLIFERATION/DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA[309]

Decision

At its 6904th meeting, on 22 January 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Resolution 2087 (2013)
of 22 January 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 825 (1993) of 11 May 1993, 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, 1695 (2006) of 15 July 2006, 1718 (2006) of 14 October 2006, 1874 (2009) of 12 June 2009 and 1887 (2009) of 24 September 2009, as well as the statements by its President of 6 October 2006,[310] 13 April 2009[311] and 16 April 2012,[312]

Recognizing the freedom of all States to explore and use outer space in accordance with international law, including restrictions imposed by relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. *Condemns* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology and was in violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

2. *Demands* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) by suspending all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches;

3. *Also demands* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately comply fully with its obligations under resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, immediately cease all related activities, and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any further provocation;

4. *Reaffirms* its current sanctions measures contained in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

5. *Recalls* the measures imposed in paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009), and determines that:

(*a*) The measures specified in paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to the present resolution, and the measures specified in paragraph 8 (*e*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals listed in annex I to the present resolution;

(*b*) The measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (*a*) to (*c*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the items listed in INFCIRC/254/Rev.11/Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2 and S/2012/947;

6. *Also recalls* paragraph 18 of resolution 1874 (2009), and calls upon Member States to exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard, including monitoring the activities of their nationals, persons in their territories, financial institutions, and other entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad) with or on behalf of financial institutions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or of those that act on behalf or at the direction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea financial institutions, including their branches, representatives, agents and subsidiaries abroad;

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[310] S/PRST/2006/41.

[311] S/PRST/2009/7.

[312] S/PRST/2012/13.

7. *Directs* the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding situations where a vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State or any Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874 (2009);

8. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of resolution 1874 (2009), recalls further that States may seize and dispose of items consistent with the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and the present resolution, and further clarifies that methods for States to dispose include, but are not limited to, destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to another State other than the originating or destination State for disposal;

9. *Clarifies* that the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) prohibit the transfer of any item if a State relevant to a transaction has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that a designated individual or entity is the originator, intended recipient or facilitator of the item's transfer;

10. *Calls upon* Member States which have not yet done so to report on the measures they have taken to implement the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and encourages other Member States to submit, if any, additional information on implementing the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

11. *Encourages* international agencies to take the steps necessary to ensure that all their activities with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are consistent with the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and further encourages relevant agencies to engage with the Committee regarding their activities with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that may relate to provisions of these resolutions;

12. *Deplores* the violations of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including the use of bulk cash to evade sanctions, underscores its concern over the supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or through States' territories of any item that could contribute to activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006) or 1874 (2009) and the importance of appropriate action by States in this regard, calls upon States to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, and directs the Committee to review reported violations and take action as appropriate, including by designating entities and individuals that have assisted the evasion of sanctions or the violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking the measures necessary to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of any person or entity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of persons or entities designated pursuant to resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

14. *Reaffirms* its desire for a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation, welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, and underlines the need to refrain from any action that might aggravate tensions;

15. *Also reaffirms* its support to the Six-Party Talks, calls for their resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts for the full and expeditious implementation of the joint statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

16. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement fully their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

17. *Re-emphasizes* that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (*a*) (iii) and 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) without prejudice to the activities of the diplomatic missions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;[313]

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[313] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

18. *Underlines* that measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

19. *Affirms* that it shall keep the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under continuous review and that it is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in the light of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's compliance, and in this regard expresses its determination to take significant action in the event of a further launch or nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6904th meeting.

Annex I

Travel ban/Asset freeze

1. PAEK CHANG-HO

(*a*) *Description*: senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: Pak Chang-Ho; Paek Ch'ang-Ho

(*c*) *Identifiers*: Passport: 381420754; Passport Date of Issue: 7 December 2011; Passport Date of Expiration: 7 December 2016; D.O.B. 18 June 1964; P.O.B. Kaesong, DPRK

2. CHANG MYONG-CHIN

(*a*) *Description*: General Manager of the Sohae Satellite Launching Station and head of launch center at which the 13 April and 12 December 2012 launches took place.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: Jang Myong-Jin

(*c*) *Identifiers*: D.O.B. 1966; Alt. D.O.B. 1965

3. RA KY'ONG-SU

(*a*) *Description*: Ra Ky'ong-Su is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity, he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

4. KIM KWANG-IL

(*a*) *Description*: Kim Kwang-il is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity, he has facilitated transactions for TCB and the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons. KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

Annex II

Asset freeze

1. KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR SPACE TECHNOLOGY

(*a*) *Description*: The Korean Committee for Space Technology (KCST) orchestrated the DPRK's launches on 13 April 2012 and 12 December 2012 via the satellite control center and Sohae launch area.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: DPRK Committee for Space Technology; Department of Space Technology of the DPRK; Committee for Space Technology; KCST

(*c*) *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. BANK OF EAST LAND

(*a*) *Description*: DPRK financial institution Bank of East Land facilitates weapons-related transactions for, and other support to, arms manufacturer and exporter Green Pine Associated Corporation (Green Pine). Bank of East Land has actively worked with Green Pine to transfer funds in a manner that circumvents sanctions. In 2007 and 2008, Bank of East Land facilitated transactions involving Green Pine and Iranian financial institutions, including Bank Melli and Bank Sepah. The Security Council designated Bank Sepah in resolution 1747 (2007) for providing support to Iran's ballistic missile program. Green Pine was designated by the Committee in April 2012.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: DONGBANG BANK; TONGBANG U'NHAENG; TONGBANG BANK

(*c*) *Location*: P.O. Box 32, BEL Building, Jonseung-Dung, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPRK

3. KOREA KUMRYONG TRADING CORPORATION

(*a*) *Description*: Used as an alias by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) to carry out procurement activities. KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

4. TOSONG TECHNOLOGY TRADING CORPORATION

(*a*) *Description*: The Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Tosong Technology Trading Corporation. KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

(*b*) *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

5. KOREA RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION

(*a*) *Description*: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: CHOSUN YUNHA MACHINERY JOINT OPERATION COMPANY; KOREA RYENHA MACHINERY J/V CORPORATION; RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION

(*c*) *Location*: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangungdae-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK

6. LEADER (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL

(*a*) *Description*: Facilitates shipments on behalf of the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: Leader International Trading Limited

(*c*) *Location*: Room 1610 Nan Fung Tower, 173 Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong

Decision

At its 6932nd meeting, on 7 March 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands and the Philippines to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Resolution 2094 (2013)
of 7 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 825 (1993) of 11 May 1993, 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, 1695 (2006) of 15 July 2006, 1718 (2006) of 14 October 2006, 1874 (2009) of 12 June 2009, 1887 (2009) of 24 September 2009 and 2087 (2013) of 22 January 2013, as well as the statements by its President of 6 October 2006,[310] 13 April 2009[311] and 16 April 2012,[312] *Reaffirming* that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Underlining once again the importance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea responding to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing the gravest concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013) and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[314] and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and at the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Concerned that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is abusing the privileges and immunities accorded under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations[315] and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,[315]

Welcoming the Financial Action Task Force's new Recommendation 7 on targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation, and urging Member States to apply the Task Force's Interpretive Note to Recommendation 7 and related guidance papers for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation,

Expressing its gravest concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's ongoing nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation and flagrant disregard of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Decides* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any other provocation;

3. *Demands* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[314]

4. *Also demands* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea return at an early date to the Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, bearing in mind the rights and obligations of States parties to the Treaty, and underlines the need for all States parties to the Treaty to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. *Condemns* all the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's ongoing nuclear activities, including its uranium enrichment, notes that all such activities are in violation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013), reaffirms its decision that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and immediately cease all related activities and shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement;[316]

6. *Reaffirms* its decision that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

7. *Also reaffirms* that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (*c*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to items prohibited by subparagraphs 8 (*a*) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), decides that the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (*c*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to paragraphs 20 and 22 of the present resolution, and notes that these measures shall also apply to brokering or other

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[314] Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.

[315] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638.

[316] Ibid., vol. 1677, No. 28986.

intermediary services, including when arranging for the provision, maintenance or use of prohibited items in other States or the supply, sale or transfer to or exports from other States;

8. *Decides* that measures specified in paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to the present resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and decides further that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to any individuals or entities acting on the behalf or at the direction of the individuals and entities that have already been designated and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means;

9. *Also decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (*e*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the individuals listed in annex I to the present resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;

10. *Further decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (*e*) of resolution 1718 (2006) and the exemptions set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to any individual whom a State determines is working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or individuals assisting the evasion of sanctions or the violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution, and further decides that, if such an individual is a national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, then States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of an individual is required for fulfilment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business;

11. *Decides* that Member States shall, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8 (*d*) and (*e*) of resolution 1718 (2006), prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad) or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources in their territories or that hereafter come within their territories or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction that are associated with such programmes or activities and by applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;

12. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and also calls upon States to prohibit banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

13. *Also calls upon* States to take appropriate measures to prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution;

14. *Expresses concern* that transfers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of bulk cash may be used to evade the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution, and clarifies that all States shall apply the measures set forth in paragraph 11 of the present resolution to the transfers of cash, including through cash couriers, transiting to and from the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea so as to ensure such transfers of bulk cash do not contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

15. *Decides* that all Member States shall not provide public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

16. *Also decides* that all States shall inspect all cargo within or transiting through their territory that has originated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or that is destined for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or has been brokered or facilitated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

17. *Further decides* that, if any vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State, or if any Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874 (2009), all States shall deny such a vessel entry to their ports, unless entry is required for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination, and decides further that any State that has been refused by a vessel to allow an inspection shall promptly report the incident to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006);

18. *Calls upon* States to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution, except in the case of an emergency landing;

19. *Requests* all States to communicate to the Committee any information available on transfers of Democratic People's Republic of Korea aircraft or vessels to other companies that may have been undertaken in order to evade the sanctions or in violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution, including renaming or re-registering of aircraft, vessels or ships, and requests the Committee to make that information widely available;

20. *Decides* that the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (*a*) and (*b*) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall also apply to the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in annex III to the present resolution;

21. *Directs* the Committee to review and update the items contained in the lists specified in paragraph 5 (*b*) of resolution 2087 (2013) no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution and on an annual basis thereafter, and decides that, if the Committee has not acted to update this information by then, the Council will complete action to update it within an additional 30 days;

22. *Calls upon and allows* all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, through their territories or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not any item originated in their territories, if the State determines that such items could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution, and directs the Committee to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding the proper implementation of this provision;

23. *Reaffirms* the measures imposed in subparagraph 8 (*a*) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006) regarding luxury goods, and clarifies that the term "luxury goods" includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in annex IV to the present resolution;

24. *Calls upon* States to exercise enhanced vigilance over diplomatic personnel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

25. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner;

26. *Also calls upon* all States to supply information at their disposal regarding non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

27. *Directs* the Committee to respond effectively to violations of the measures decided in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution, directs the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution, and decides that the Committee may designate any individuals for measures under paragraphs 8 (*d*) and (*e*) of resolution 1718 (2006) and entities for measures under paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) that have contributed to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution;

28. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee, as set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1718 (2006), shall apply with respect to the measures imposed by resolution 1874 (2009) and the present resolution;

29. *Recalls* the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), of the Panel of Experts, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph, decides to extend until 7 April 2014 the mandate of the Panel, as renewed by resolution 2050 (2012) of 12 June 2012, decides further that this mandate shall apply with respect to the measures imposed by the present resolution, expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution, requests the Secretary-General to create a group of up to eight experts and to take the administrative measures necessary to this effect, and requests the Committee, in consultation with the Panel, to adjust the schedule of reporting of the Panel;

30. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking the measures necessary to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of any person or entity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or of persons or entities designated for measures set forth in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) or the present resolution or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by the present resolution or previous resolutions;

31. *Underlines* that measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and the present resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

32. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (*a*) (iii) and 8 (*d*) of resolution 1718 (2006) without prejudice to the activities of diplomatic missions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;[313]

33. *Expresses its commitment* to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation, and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tensions;

34. *Reaffirms its support* to the Six-Party Talks, calls for their resumption, urges all the participants to intensify their efforts for the full and expeditious implementation of the joint statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

35. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large;

36. *Affirms* that it shall keep the actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in the light of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's compliance, and in this regard expresses its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further launch or nuclear test of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

37. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6932nd meeting.

Annex I

Travel ban/Asset freeze

1. YO'N CHO'NG NAM

(*a*) *Description*: Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

2. KO CH'O'L-CHAE

(*a*) *Description*: Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). The KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

3. MUN CHO'NG-CH'O'L

(*a*) *Description*: Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

Annex II

Asset freeze

1. SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

(*a*) *Description*: The Second Academy of Natural Sciences is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of the DPRK's advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. The Second Academy of Natural Sciences uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment and information from overseas, including Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in the DPRK's missile and probably nuclear weapons programmes. Tangun Trading Corporation was designated by the Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

(*b*) *A.k.a.*: 2ND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON; ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHAYON KWAHAK-WON; NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY; KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON; SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE; SANSRI

(*c*) *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. KOREA COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IMPORT CORPORATION

(*a*) *Description*: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country's military-related sales.

(*b*) *Location*: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK

Annex III

Items, materials, equipment, goods and technology

Nuclear items

1. *Perfluorinated Lubricants*

- They can be used for lubricating vacuum pump and compressor bearings. They have a low vapour pressure, are resistant to uranium hexafluoride (UF6), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, and are used for pumping fluorine.

2. *UF6 Corrosion Resistant Bellow-sealed Valves*

- They can be used in uranium enrichment facilities (such as gas centrifuge and gaseous diffusion plants), in facilities that produce uranium hexafluoride (UF6), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, in fuel fabrication facilities and in facilities handling tritium.

Missile items

1. Special corrosion resistant steels — limited to steels resistant to Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) or nitric acid, such as nitrogen stabilized duplex stainless steel (N-DSS).

2. Ultra high-temperature ceramic composite materials in solid form (i.e. blocks, cylinders, tubes or ingots) in any of the following form factors:

(*a*) Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;

(*b*) Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater; or

(*c*) Blocks having a size of 120 mm x 120 mm x 50 mm or greater.

3. Pyrotechnically Actuated Valves.

4. Measurement and control equipment usable for wind tunnels (balance, thermal stream measurement, flow control).

5. Sodium Perchlorate.

Chemical weapons list

1. Vacuum pumps with a manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 1 m3/h (under standard temperature and pressure conditions), casings (pump bodies), preformed casing-liners, impellers, rotors and jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemicals being processed are made from controlled materials.

Annex IV

Luxury goods

1. Jewelry:

(*a*) Jewelry with pearls;

(*b*) Gems;

(*c*) Precious and semi-precious stones (including diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds);

(*d*) Jewelry of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.

2. Transportation items, as follows:

(*a*) Yachts;

(*b*) Luxury automobiles (and motor vehicles): automobiles and other motor vehicles to transport people (other than public transport), including station wagons;

(*c*) Racing cars.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY[317]

A. Conflict prevention

Decisions

At its 6982nd meeting, on 19 June 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Denmark (Minister for Development Cooperation), Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Uganda to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Maintenance of international peace and security

> "Conflict prevention and natural resources
>
> "Letter dated 6 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/334)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kofi Annan, Chair of the Africa Progress Panel, to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Caroline Anstey, Managing Director of the World Bank, and Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

B. Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa

Decision

On 19 April 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[318]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 April 2013[319] concerning the issuance of the report requested in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 October 2011[320] on the assessment of the United Nations support for security sector reform has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.
>
> The members of the Council have taken note of the fact that there are delays in the issuance of the aforementioned report and look forward to receiving it as close to the due date as possible.

C. Piracy

Decisions

At its 6865th meeting, on 19 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

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[317] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2007.

[318] S/2013/238.

[319] S/2013/237.

[320] S/PRST/2011/19.

"Maintenance of international peace and security

"Piracy

"Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/814)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[321]

> The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recognizes the primary responsibility of States in the eradication of piracy.
>
> The Council continues to be gravely concerned by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose to international navigation, the safety of commercial maritime routes, and the security and economic development of States in the regions concerned, as well as to the safety and welfare of seafarers and other persons, including through their being taken as hostages, and the increasing violence employed by pirates and persons involved in piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council condemns in the strongest terms hostage taking and the use of violence against hostages, and calls upon States to also cooperate, as appropriate, to secure the early release of hostages, including through sharing of information and intelligence.
>
> The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the States concerned.
>
> The Council stresses the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea and illegal activities connected therewith.
>
> The Council invites all States, the International Maritime Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant international organizations and agencies to adopt or recommend, as appropriate, measures to prevent hijackings, measures to protect the interest and welfare of seafarers who are victims of pirates, both during their captivity through the provision of medical and other humanitarian assistance, as well as after their release from captivity, including their post-incident care and reintegration into society, and in this regard takes note of the proposals for a hostage support programme developed by the United Nations – the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
>
> The Council reaffirms that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,[322] in particular articles 100 to 107, sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities, and calls upon States to take appropriate steps under their national law to facilitate, in accordance with international law, the apprehension and prosecution of those who are alleged to have committed acts of piracy, including the financing or facilitation of such acts, also taking into account other relevant international instruments consistent with the Convention.
>
> The Council reiterates its call upon States, particularly concerned States, to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law.
>
> The Council urges States and international organizations, as well as the private sector, to share evidence, information and intelligence, as appropriate, for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes, including for ensuring

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[321] S/PRST/2012/24.

[322] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates, and encourages existing and future initiatives in this regard.

The Council welcomes the fact that effective counter-piracy measures through increased national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives as well as regional cooperative mechanisms have led to a substantial reduction in the number of successful piracy-related attacks in different regions, and recognizes the need for continuing efforts with these counter-piracy measures as these gains are reversible as long as the conditions ashore are conducive to pirate activity at sea.

The Council welcomes the commitments made for continued efforts to repress piracy, including efforts by bilateral donors and regional and international organizations to strengthen the capacity of the relevant States to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea, including through prosecution of those responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea and imprisonment of convicted pirates, and in this connection welcomes the important contribution of the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the International Maritime Organization Djibouti Code Trust Fund, and urges both State and non-State sectors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to contribute to them. The Council also notes the work of the International Piracy Ransoms Task Force to explore options for dealing with the issue of ransom payments to pirates, recognizing its importance.

The Council stresses that the coordination of efforts at the regional level is necessary for the development of a comprehensive strategy to counter the threat of piracy and armed robbery at sea, in order to enable the prevention and disruption of such criminal activities, and also notes the need for international assistance as part of a comprehensive strategy to support national and regional efforts to assist the Member States taking steps to address piracy and armed robbery at sea and the illegal activities connected therewith.

The Council reiterates the urgent need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who illicitly plan, organize, facilitate, or finance and profit from such attacks.

The Council encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with each other in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, underlines the primary responsibility of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and requests the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a complete set of counter-piracy laws without further delay, and to declare an exclusive economic zone in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Council commends the efforts of the European Union operation Atalanta, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations Allied Protector and Ocean Shield commanded by the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151 commanded by Denmark, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America, and other States acting in their national capacity in cooperation with Somali authorities and each other, to suppress piracy and to protect vulnerable ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia, and appreciates the efforts of Member States, including China, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, which have deployed ships and/or aircraft in the region, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General.[323]

The Council welcomes the initiatives already taken by States and regional organizations, including the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa, to enhance maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea.

The Council also appreciates the efforts of States in the region of the Gulf of Guinea, and encourages international partners to provide support to States and regional organizations for the enhancement of their capabilities to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the region, including their maritime capability to conduct regional patrols and operations in accordance with applicable law.

The Council commends the continued efforts of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to coordinate international efforts in different aspects of the fight against piracy.

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[323] S/2012/783.

The Council appreciates the assistance being provided by the United Nations through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme and through other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, to enhance the capacity of the judicial and corrections systems in Somalia, Kenya, Seychelles and other States in the region to prosecute suspected, and imprison convicted, pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law, and encourages coordination of United Nations actions, including those of its agencies, funds and programmes, in order to improve the effectiveness of international efforts.

The Council emphasizes the importance of promptly reporting incidents to enable accurate information on the scope of the problem of piracy and armed robbery against ships and, in the case of armed robbery against ships, by affected vessels to the coastal State, underlines the importance of effective and timely information-sharing with States potentially affected by incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships, and takes note of the important role of the International Maritime Organization in this regard.

The Council notes the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of guidelines to assist in the investigation of the crimes of piracy and armed robbery against ships, revised interim guidance to shipowners, ship operators and shipmasters on the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in the high-risk area, and the revised interim recommendations for flag States, port States and coastal States regarding the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in the high-risk area, and encourages flag States and port States to further consider the development of safety and security measures on board vessels, including regulations for the deployment of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships through a consultative process, including through the International Maritime Organization and the International Organization for Standardization.

The Council notes the request of some Member States on the need to review the boundaries of the high-risk area on an objective and transparent basis taking into account actual incidents of piracy, noting that the high-risk area is set and defined by the insurance and maritime industry.

The Council takes note of the ongoing cooperation between the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat with respect to the compilation of national legislation on piracy, encourages countries that have not yet provided their legislation to do so, and notes that copies of national legislation received by the Secretariat have been placed on the website of the United Nations.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to include in his relevant reports to the Council the information concerning the implementation of the present statement, including any new information and observations, taking into account the work of relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations, on possible ways to advance international efforts to combat the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea and associated hostage taking.

PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA[324]

Decisions

At its 6820th meeting, on 8 August 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Mali to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Salamatu Hussaini Suleiman, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of West African States Commission, and Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

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[324] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2007.

At its 6836th meeting, on 17 September 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

On 9 October 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[325]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 October 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Romano Prodi, of Italy, as your Special Envoy for the Sahel[326] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6846th meeting, on 12 October 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Mali to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa".

Resolution 2071 (2012)
of 12 October 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 2056 (2012) of 5 July 2012, the statements by its President of 26 March[327] and 4 April 2012[328] as well as its statements to the press on Mali and the Sahel of 22 March, 9 April, 18 June, 10 August and 21 September 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Reiterating its serious concern about the insecurity and rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Sahel region, which is further complicated by the presence of armed and terrorist groups and their activities, as well as by the proliferation of weapons, from within and outside the region, expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the north of Mali on the region and beyond, and stressing the need to respond swiftly in order to preserve stability across the Sahel region,

Reiterating its grave concern about the continuing deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in the north of Mali and the increasing entrenchment of terrorist elements, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, affiliated groups and other extremist groups, and its consequences for the countries of the Sahel and beyond,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities for ensuring the security and unity of the territory of Mali and protecting its civilians with respect to international humanitarian law, the rule of law and human rights, and emphasizing that any sustainable solution to the crisis in Mali should be Malian-led,

Expressing serious concern about the activities of criminal groups in the north of Mali, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Malian authorities, neighbouring countries and countries of the region, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, regional and international organizations as well as bilateral partners, in order to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug trafficking,

Encouraging the international community to provide support to resolve the crisis in Mali through coordinated actions for immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues,

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[325] S/2012/751.

[326] S/2012/750.

[327] S/PRST/2012/7.

[328] S/PRST/2012/9.

Taking note of the letter dated 1 September 2012 from the transitional authorities of Mali to the Economic Community of West African States requesting military assistance to reorganize the Malian armed forces, restore the territorial integrity of Mali, of which the north is occupied by terrorist groups, and combat terrorism,

Taking note also of the letter dated 23 September 2012 from the transitional authorities of Mali to the Economic Community of West African States on the conditions for the deployment of Economic Community of West African States troops in Mali, and underscoring the importance of addressing the actions outlined therein,

Taking note further of the letter dated 18 September 2012 from the transitional authorities of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General requesting authorization of the deployment, through a Security Council resolution, of an international military force to assist the Malian armed forces, acting under Chapter VII as provided for by the Charter of the United Nations, in recovering the occupied regions in the north of Mali;[329]

Taking note of the letter dated 28 September 2012 from the Economic Community of West African States addressed to the Secretary-General requesting a Council resolution authorizing the deployment of a stabilization force in Mali under a Chapter VII mandate,[330] and further taking note of the letter dated 28 September 2012 from the Economic Community of West African States to the African Union on engaging with the African Union on fine-tuning the concept, modalities and means of the deployment of a stabilization force in Mali,

Recognizing the efforts and the leadership of the Economic Community of West African States, in coordination with the African Union, on the Malian crisis, as well as the important role played by the United Nations, other regional and international organizations, neighbouring States, countries of the region and bilateral partners in the resolution of the crisis in Mali, and in this regard calling for continued coordination,

Looking forward to the meeting of the Support and Follow-up Group on the Situation in Mali convened by the African Union in consultation with the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States, to be held in Bamako on 19 October 2012, which aims to clarify the modalities of international support to the transitional authorities of Mali in solving the crisis in the north of Mali,

Strongly condemning the abuses of human rights committed in the north of Mali by armed rebels, terrorist groups and other extremist groups, including violence against its civilians, notably women and children, killings, hostage-taking, pillaging, theft, destruction of cultural and religious sites and recruitment of child soldiers, stressing that some of these acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[331] and that their perpetrators must be held accountable, and noting that the transitional authorities of Mali referred the situation in Mali since January 2012 to the Court on 13 July 2012,

Acknowledging the steps taken by Mali, including by the signing on 6 April 2012 of a framework agreement under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States, towards developing a road map for the restoration of constitutional order, an inclusive national dialogue and the organization of free, transparent and fair presidential elections within 12 months of the signing of the framework agreement,

Determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Government of National Unity in Mali, expresses its support for the work of the interim President of Mali, Mr. Dioncounda Traoré, and urges the transitional authorities of Mali to present a detailed road map for the transition, with concrete steps and timelines, and to accelerate efforts towards the strengthening of democratic institutions and the restoration of constitutional order in Mali through the holding of timely, peaceful, inclusive and credible elections by the end of the transition;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that no member of the Malian armed forces should interfere in the work of the transitional authorities, takes note of the decisions and recommendation by the Economic Community of West African States to adopt targeted sanctions in Mali, and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate measures as necessary;

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[329] S/2012/727, annex.

[330] S/2012/739, annex.

[331] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

3. *Calls upon* Malian rebel groups to cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, notably Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and affiliated groups, and expresses its readiness to adopt targeted sanctions against those rebel groups that do not cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and affiliated groups, recalls paragraphs 20 and 24 of resolution 2056 (2012), and further decides that the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) shall take decisions on requests by Member States to add to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in Mali that are associated with Al-Qaida, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011;

4. *Urges* the transitional authorities of Mali, the Malian rebel groups and legitimate representatives of the local population in the north of Mali to engage, as soon as possible, in a credible negotiation process in order to seek a sustainable political solution, mindful of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, and requests the Secretary-General, as well as neighbouring countries, countries of the region, international and regional organizations and other bilateral partners, to support this Malian political process;

5. *Demands* that all groups in the north of Mali cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers and forced displacements, and recalls in this regard all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, children and armed conflicts, and protection of civilians in armed conflicts;

6. *Declares its readiness*, upon receiving the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 7 below, to respond to the request of the transitional authorities of Mali regarding an international military force to assist the Malian armed forces in recovering the occupied regions in the north of Mali;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to immediately provide military and security planners to assist the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, in close consultation with Mali, the neighbouring countries of Mali, countries of the region and all other interested bilateral partners and international organizations, in the joint planning efforts to respond to the request of the transitional authorities of Mali for such an international military force, and further requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the above-mentioned partners, to submit, no later than 45 days after the adoption of the present resolution, a written report on its implementation, including support provided under paragraph 4 and the present paragraph and detailed and actionable recommendations to respond to the request of the transitional authorities of Mali regarding an international military force, including means and modalities of the envisaged deployment, in particular the concept of operations, force generation capabilities, strength and support financial costs;

8. *Calls upon* the transitional authorities of Mali to take immediately all the appropriate measures to facilitate the regional and international preparation efforts taken in relation to the objective outlined in paragraph 6 above, calls upon Member States and regional and international organizations to provide coordinated support for these regional and international preparation efforts, including through military training, provision of equipment and other forms of assistance in efforts to combat terrorist and affiliated extremist groups, and further invites those Member States and organizations to inform the Secretary-General of their contributions;

9. *Calls upon*, in this context, Member States and regional and international organizations, including the African Union and the European Union, to provide, as soon as possible, coordinated assistance, expertise, training and capacity-building support to the Malian armed and security forces, consistent with their domestic requirements, in order to restore the authority of the State of Mali over its entire national territory, to uphold the unity and territorial integrity of Mali and to reduce the threat posed by Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and affiliated groups;

10. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy for the Sahel, who should mobilize international efforts for the Sahel, coordinate the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and engage actively in defining the parameters of a comprehensive solution to the Malian crisis;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6846th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6879th meeting, on 5 December 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Mali to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2012/894)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kadré Désiré Ouédraogo, President of the Economic Community of West African States Commission, and Mr. Tête António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

At its 6882nd meeting, on 10 December 2012, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad and Côte d'Ivoire (Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

"The Sahel: Towards a more comprehensive and coordinated approach

"Letter dated 5 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/906)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Romano Prodi, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, and Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tête António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Mr. David O'Sullivan, Chief Operating Officer of the European External Action Service of the European Union, Mrs. Saida Mendili, Director of Political Affairs in the Arab Maghreb Union, and Mr. Ufuk Gokcen, Permanent Observer for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Ritva Reinikka, Director of the Human Development Group in the Africa Region of the World Bank.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Youssouf Ouédraogo, Special Adviser to the President of the African Development Bank.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[332]

> The Security Council reiterates its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations and recalls that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, is an important pillar of collective security.
>
> The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of countries in the Sahel region.
>
> The Council expresses its concern about the underlying problems in the Sahel region and remains engaged in addressing the complex security and political challenges in this region that are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as adverse effects of climatic and ecological changes.

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[332] S/PRST/2012/26.

The Council remains seriously concerned over the insecurity and the significant ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region, which is further complicated by the presence of armed groups, including separatist movements and terrorist and criminal networks, and their increased activities, as well as the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threaten peace, security and stability of States in this region and in this regard stresses the importance of the implementation of all relevant Council resolutions, including those with regard to arms embargoes.

The Council also reiterates its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the north of Mali on the Sahel region and beyond and stresses the need to respond swiftly to this crisis through a comprehensive and strategic approach in order to ensure the territorial integrity of Mali, restore its stability and prevent further destabilization of States of the Sahel.

The Council expresses its grave concern about the increasing entrenchment in the Sahel of terrorist elements, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, affiliated groups and other extremist groups, and its consequences for the countries of the region and beyond.

The Council continues to be concerned about the serious threat posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism.

The Council strongly condemns the abuses of human rights committed in the region by terrorist and other extremist groups, including violence against civilians, notably women and children, extrajudicial and arbitrary executions, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons and recruitment of child soldiers.

The Council reiterates its strongest condemnation of the desecration, damage and destruction of sites of holy, historical and cultural significance, especially but not exclusively those designated as World Heritage Sites by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including in the city of Timbuktu.

The Council welcomes the initiatives and measures taken by the States of the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, international partners such as the European Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations to tackle the complex multidimensional challenges facing the Sahel region but stresses the importance of strengthening transregional, interregional and international cooperation on the basis of a common and shared responsibility.

The Council reaffirms in this regard the urgent need for enhanced and inclusive cooperation and coordination between States of the Sahel and the Maghreb, and among each other, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities and regional and international partners, in order to combat activities of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and to prevent further progress of its elements and affiliated groups in the Sahel and Maghreb regions and beyond, as well as to tackle the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug trafficking.

The Council recognizes the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies, entities, relevant subsidiary bodies and other international, regional and subregional organizations aimed at enhancing capacity-building of States of the Sahel and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, assistance for these countries in order to contribute to security and arms control and tackle transnational organized criminal activities and terrorism.

The Council reiterates the need for an enhanced, comprehensive and more regional approach to the provision of humanitarian assistance to the food-insecure, conflict-affected and displaced populations in accordance with applicable international law and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and emphasizes the necessity to turn attention to the chronic structural nature of food insecurity and the nutrition crisis in the Sahel region, address the underlying causes of chronic repetitive humanitarian emergencies as well as strengthen regional mechanisms for early warning and disaster risk reduction.

The Council commends efforts made by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other agencies to provide assistance and draw attention to the scale of the problems in the Sahel as well as the support provided by countries in the region and beyond.

The Council recognizes that the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development, respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to ensure long-term security, development and stability in the Sahel region.

The Council also recognizes the importance of a comprehensive approach encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues to address the immediate and long-term needs of the Sahel region.

The Council welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to hold a high-level meeting on the Sahel on 26 September 2012 on the margins of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

The Council also welcomes the holding by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel of the Rome meeting of 7 December 2012, which identified concrete and coordinated actions to advance the resolution of the multiple crises in the Sahel region.

The Council encourages the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in order to coordinate bilateral, interregional and international response and support for the Sahel region and to engage constructively with other representatives from regional and subregional organizations, bilateral partners and countries of the region and in this regard stresses the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach by all United Nations entities involved in the Sahel region and their cooperation with one another with a view to maximizing synergies.

The Council reiterates in this regard its call to the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to finalize, as soon as possible, the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel region encompassing governance, security, humanitarian, human rights and development issues as requested by the Council in its resolution 2056 (2012).

At its 6946th meeting, on 15 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Ethiopia to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

"Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes

"Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/204)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[333]

The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Council recalls Articles 33 and 34 of the Charter and reaffirms its commitment to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the promotion of necessary preventive action in response to disputes or situations, the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council recalls that the prevention of conflicts remains a primary responsibility of Member States. As such, actions undertaken within the framework of conflict prevention by United Nations entities should be designed to support and complement, as appropriate, the conflict prevention roles of national Governments.

The Council notes that, consistent with its functions in relation to international peace and security, it seeks to remain engaged in all stages of the conflict cycle and in exploring ways of preventing the escalation of disputes into armed conflict or a relapse into armed conflict. The Council further recalls that, in accordance with Articles 99 and 35 of the Charter, the Secretary-General or any Member State may bring to the attention of the Council any matter which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council recognizes the importance of a comprehensive strategy comprising operational and structural measures for prevention of armed conflict and encourages the development of measures to address the root causes of conflicts in order to ensure sustainable peace. The Council reaffirms the central role of the United Nations in this regard.

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[333] S/PRST/2013/4.

The Council underlines the importance of partnership and cooperation between regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, in supporting conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities as well as forging greater regional and national ownership.

The Council recalls that early warning and response systems, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, mediation, practical disarmament measures and peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy. The Council notes the importance of creating and maintaining peace through inclusive dialogue, reconciliation and reintegration. The Council further reiterates its support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and expresses its continued willingness to make use of the advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization roles of the Commission in peacebuilding activities.

The Council stresses the necessity of addressing the root causes and regional dimensions of conflicts, recalling the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[334] and underlining the mutually supportive relationship between conflict prevention and sustainable development.

The Council recalls the previous statements by its President concerning the various factors and causes that play a role in triggering, worsening or prolonging conflicts in Africa and, in particular, the factors and causes that have been highlighted and addressed by the Council. The Council highlights the importance of implementation of effective security sector reform programmes, strengthening of human rights and the rule of law, protection of civilians, addressing of all forms of discrimination and political exclusion, including against women and children, protection of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, ensuring of accountability, support for the reintegration and rehabilitation of former soldiers and child soldiers, promotion of reconciliation and locally driven solutions, promotion of meaningful progress in sustainable socioeconomic development, poverty eradication, support for representative electoral processes and building of democratic institutions, inter alia, and effective control of small arms. The Council recognizes the importance of strong and effective national institutions in preventing conflict in Africa and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations efforts to support institution-building promote national ownership and are taken forward on the basis of mutual commitments.

The Council recognizes the important role that the good offices of the Secretary-General and his special envoys and regional United Nations offices, such as the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the United Nations Office for West Africa, play in conflict prevention.

The Council acknowledges the efforts of the African Union to address the root causes of conflicts, including through the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the Continental Early Warning System, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy and similar instruments and mechanisms for addressing the root causes of conflicts in Africa. The Council stresses the valuable contribution of mediation capacities, such as the Council of Elders and the Panel of the Wise, and of regional and subregional organizations to ensuring the coherence, synergy and collective effectiveness of their efforts.

The Council acknowledges the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the Organization of African Unity Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa of 1969[335] and their focus on protection of vulnerable populations.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, including its commitment to and respect for the principles of independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, and emphasizes the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law.

The Council reaffirms its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and emphasizes in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and, to that end, to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law, also in the context of conflict prevention and conflict resolution. The Council underlines the importance of raising awareness of and ensuring respect for all applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, stresses the importance of the responsibility to protect as outlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[336] including the primary responsibility of Member States to protect their populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Council further underlines the role of the international community in encouraging and helping States, including through capacity-building, to meet their primary responsibility. The Council looks forward to the 2013 report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect. The Council further recalls the important role of the Special Advisers to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect in matters relating to the prevention and resolution of conflict.

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[334] S/1998/318.

[335] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1001, No. 14691.

The Council emphasizes that the fight against impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide is an important element of conflict prevention. The Council affirms that these grave crimes must not go unpunished and that their effective prosecution must be ensured by taking appropriate action and highlights in this regard the role of the international criminal justice system.

The Council reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation and representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts and all related decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding in line with its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010). The Council recognizes the need for more systematic attention to implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work and in that regard welcomes the intention of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to incorporate gender perspectives in its work.

The Council reaffirms the importance of protecting children in armed conflict in building sustainable peace and encourages initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict. The Council further encourages continued mainstreaming of child protection into their advocacy, policies and programmes, in line with its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012).

The Council commends the critical role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security, preventing and containing conflicts, promoting compliance with international norms and Council decisions and building peace in post-conflict situations. The Council also commends the role of special political missions in assisting in the prevention of conflict in Africa, in particular through preventive diplomacy and mediation, peacemaking and providing longer-term peacebuilding support to countries in the immediate aftermath of conflict.

The Council expresses its concern at the role played by the illegal exploitation of natural resources in fuelling some past and current conflicts. In this regard, it recognizes that the United Nations can play a role in helping the States concerned, as appropriate, upon their request and with full respect for their sovereignty over natural resources and under national ownership, to prevent illegal access to those resources and to lay the basis for their legal exploitation with a view to promoting development, in particular through building the capacity of Governments in post-conflict situations to manage their resources lawfully, transparently and sustainably. In this regard, the Council encourages the continued efforts of United Nations organizations, in relevant country contexts and in accordance with their mandates, and acting in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, as a way of contributing to conflict prevention in Africa. The Council further recognizes the importance of commodity monitoring and certification schemes, such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,[337] and the role of voluntary initiatives aimed at improving revenue transparency, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, in preventing conflict in Africa.

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[336] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[337] See A/57/489.

The Council encourages the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through regional and subregional arrangements, provided that their activities are not inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. The Council reiterates its support for the efforts of all relevant regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Arab Maghreb Union, in conflict prevention.

The Council underlines the importance of continually engaging the existing conflict-prevention mechanisms of the United Nations in Africa, including United Nations country teams, regional and subregional organizations as well as national Governments, in preventive diplomacy and addressing root causes of conflicts as appropriate and encourages the promotion of regional approaches to the peaceful settlement of disputes, provided that these are in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to use mediation in Africa as often as possible to help resolve conflicts peacefully, working in coordination and closely with the African Union and subregional organizations in that regard, as appropriate.

The Council looks forward to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, making recommendations on how best to address the root causes of conflicts in Africa within the United Nations system and in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and other actors.

On 9 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[338]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 May 2013 concerning your report pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2056 (2012) and 2071 (2012)[339] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.
>
> The members of the Council have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the issuance of the report be extended and look forward to the submission of the report by 14 June 2013.

At its 6965th meeting, on 13 May 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

> "The challenges of the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security
>
> "Letter dated 30 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/264)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abdullahi Shehu, Director General of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa, Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, and Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[340]

> The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

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[338] S/2013/277.

[339] S/2013/276.

[340] S/PRST/2013/5.

The Council notes with deep concern that terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights and the social and economic development of States and undermines global stability and prosperity in Africa and, in particular, that this threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts including those motivated by intolerance and extremism.

The Council recalls all its resolutions and statements on counter-terrorism, reiterates its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, and expresses its determination to combat, by all means, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with the Charter and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

The Council is deeply concerned by the increasing violence perpetrated by armed groups, the number of which is growing in several regions and subregions of Africa. The Council is all the more concerned as the States in these regions are faced with difficulties such as porous borders, which continue to pose challenges to border control, and the increasing illegal trafficking of arms; these States furthermore face difficult socioeconomic situations, which result in a lack of means and resources to effectively combat terrorism. The Council recognizes the importance of strong and effective national, subregional and regional institutions in this regard.

The Council recognizes that terrorism will not be defeated by military force or security forces, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone and underlines the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to strengthening efforts for the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged conflicts and promoting the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, good governance, tolerance and inclusiveness.

The Council underscores that the long-term fight against terrorism must adopt a comprehensive approach by dealing with the challenges of increasing economic growth, promoting good governance, reducing poverty, building state capacity, extending social services and fighting corruption, particularly in Africa, but also in other regions.

The Council reaffirms that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization.

The Council also reaffirms that Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter and shall refrain from giving assistance to any State against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

The Council notes with concern that terrorist threats jeopardize the security of the countries in the subregions concerned and, consequently, of the entire continent and negatively impact the efforts by African States to promote social and economic development. The Council recognizes that development and security are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism.

The Council notes the changing nature and character of terrorism in Africa, expresses its concern regarding the connection, in many cases, between terrorism and transnational organized crime and illicit activities such as drug, arms and human trafficking and emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international peace and security.

The Council recalls its resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1624 (2005), as well as other applicable international counter-terrorism instruments, stresses the need for their full implementation, renews its call upon States to consider becoming parties as soon as possible to all relevant international conventions and protocols and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are parties and notes the decision by the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, noting that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on the outstanding issues, to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.[341]

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[341] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/68/37), para. 12.

The Council considers sanctions an important tool in countering terrorism and underlines the importance of prompt and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions, in particular Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), as key instruments in the fight against terrorism. The Council reiterates its continued commitment to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.

The Council reiterates the need to increase ongoing cooperation among the committees with counter-terrorism mandates established pursuant to its resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1988 (2011) and their respective groups of experts.

The Council reiterates its readiness to impose sanctions on individuals and entities that harbour, finance, facilitate, support, organize, train or incite individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in Somalia or the region, in accordance with its relevant resolutions, and other regional networks as well as individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Ansar Eddine, in accordance with its resolution 2083 (2012).

The Council notes the relevant instruments of the African Union on the prevention of and the fight against terrorism, in particular the 1999 Algiers Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism[342] and its additional Protocol and the Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, and welcomes the steps taken by African States at the national and regional levels to combat terrorism.

The Council, taking note of the decision of the African Union contained in the communiqué of 8 December 2011 issued by its Peace and Security Council, strongly condemns incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes the increase in such kidnappings in the Sahel region and underscores the urgent need to address these issues. The Security Council further expresses its determination to combat kidnapping and hostage-taking in the Sahel region, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard notes the publication by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists.

The Council reiterates the obligation of Member States to refrain, consistent with international law, from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in or associated with terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, and recognizes the need to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of illicit activities such as organized crime, and the trafficking and illicit production of narcotic drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation towards that aim.

The Council acknowledges the important work of United Nations entities and other multilateral organizations in supporting efforts to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and terrorist organizations, in particular the work of the Financial Action Task Force, the Eastern and Southern African Anti-money-laundering Group, the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force in promoting capacity and cooperation.

The Council emphasizes that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures and addressing unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to strengthening the international fight against terrorism.

The Council reaffirms the need for African States to work closely and directly through the relevant bodies of the African Union and other regional frameworks for the implementation of enhanced measures for cooperation, mutual assistance and coordination between security agencies, prosecutors and judges, with a view to making the collective endeavours of Africa more effective and, specifically, more proactive in combating terrorism, and emphasizes the need to take all necessary and appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, to include protections for the right to life and other human rights in Africa.

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[342] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2219, No. 39464.

The Council is concerned about extremism and the incitement of terrorism in African States and emphasizes the importance of countering violent extremism in the fight against terrorism, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and building community resilience to resist incitement by promoting tolerance, diversity, respect and dialogue.

The Council recognizes the support provided by bilateral and multilateral actors, including the African Union, the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States and subregional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Arab Maghreb Union, to efforts aimed at combating terrorism in Africa and calls upon the international community and the United Nations system to strengthen their cooperation with counter-terrorism subregional bodies such as the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism.

The Council recalls the crucial role of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and its Executive Directorate in ensuring the full implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and underlines the importance of capacity-building and technical assistance with a view to increasing the capabilities of Member States for an effective implementation of its resolutions, encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to continue to work with Member States, at their request, and to assess and facilitate technical assistance, in particular, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as with all bilateral and multilateral technical assistance providers, and welcomes the focused and regional approach of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate aimed at addressing the counter-terrorism needs of each Member State and region.

The Council notes with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist African Member States, upon their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[343] and encourages the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance.

The Council urges Sahel and Maghreb States to enhance interregional cooperation and coordination in order to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, the activities of terrorist groups, namely Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Ansar Eddine, and prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to suppress the proliferation of all arms and fight transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, and in this regard takes note of the outcome of the conference on border-control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in Rabat from 13 to 15 March 2013, as well as the outcome of the ministerial meeting on the enhancement of security cooperation and the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahelo-Saharan region held in Nouakchott on 17 March 2013.

The Council recognizes the importance of an effective criminal justice response to terrorism by national jurisdictions and underlines the importance of strengthening cooperation among Member States and with United Nations entities and subsidiary bodies with a view to enhancing their individual capabilities, including by supporting their efforts to develop and implement counter-terrorism practices based on the rule of law, and notes the publication by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counter-terrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector.

The Council recognizes that the scourge of terrorism can be defeated only by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving active participation and collaboration of all States, and relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, and underlines the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as outlined in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Council encourages Member States to develop comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies.

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[343] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to submit, within six months, a concise report providing a comprehensive survey and assessment of the relevant work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism, with a view to continuing consideration of possible steps in this regard.

On 16 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[344]

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Haile Menkerios, of South Africa, as Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union and your Special Representative to the African Union at the level of Under-Secretary-General[345] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6988th meeting, on 26 June 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region (S/2013/354)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Romano Prodi, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

At its 7001st meeting, on 16 July 2013, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Peace and security in Africa

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region (S/2013/354)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[346]

The Security Council reaffirms its concern about the alarming situation in the Sahel region and its commitment to address the complex security and political challenges in this region that are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as adverse effects of climatic and ecological changes. The Council welcomes in this context the deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali following the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013.

The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of countries of the Sahel region.

The Council continues to be gravely concerned about the activities in the Sahel region of terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest, and reiterates its strong condemnation of the recent terrorist attacks perpetrated in the region. The Council considers sanctions an important tool in countering terrorism and underlines the importance of prompt and effective implementation of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), as key instruments in the fight against terrorism. The Council also expresses its continued concern over the serious threats to peace and security posed by armed conflict, proliferation of arms and transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug trafficking, in the Sahel region and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call for the full implementation of its resolution 2017 (2011).

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[344] S/2013/293.

[345] S/2013/292.

[346] S/PRST/2013/10.

The Council strongly condemns the abuses of human rights and violence against civilians, notably women and children, committed in the region by terrorist and other extremist groups.

The Council recognizes that the strengthening of State institutions, inclusive economic and social development, respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to ensure long-term security, development and stability in the Sahel region.

The Council underscores the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach encompassing governance, security, humanitarian, human rights and development aspects to resolve the threats to peace and security across the Sahel region as well as to address the root causes of these challenges and welcomes in this regard the development of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel as requested by its resolution 2056 (2012) and the three strategic goals defining the strategy.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel in the development of the United Nations strategy and in drawing attention to the situation in the Sahel region as well as in mobilizing resources and support for the immediate and long-term needs of the Sahel region. The Council also welcomes the proposal of the Special Envoy to partner with relevant international and regional financial institutions to promote innovative approaches and initiatives for the Sahel region and in this regard encourages the Special Envoy to foster more coherent and coordinated United Nations support for the Sahel region. The Council also encourages the Special Envoy to pursue his efforts and good offices in order to enhance transregional and interregional cooperation and international assistance towards the Sahel region.

The Council also welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the United Nations Office for West Africa in support of States of the Sahel region.

The Council stresses the importance of a coordinated approach by all concerned United Nations entities involved in the implementation of the United Nations strategy for enhanced cooperation with a view to maximizing synergies. The Council requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective implementation of the United Nations strategy through close collaboration between the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the United Nations Office for West Africa and relevant United Nations entities working in the Sahel region, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The Council further requests the United Nations Office for West Africa to establish an effective and detailed coordination mechanism to prioritize activities and to ensure coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the United Nations strategy.

The Council stresses the importance of national and regional ownership of the United Nations strategy and recognizes that it is important for the United Nations strategy to be implemented in close consultation with States of the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb as well as with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, the European Union, regional financial institutions, including the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, and other bilateral donors and partners. The Council stresses further the importance of avoiding duplication of efforts and the need to strengthen collective engagement across the Sahel region.

The Council calls upon Sahel, West African and Maghreb States to enhance interregional cooperation and coordination in order to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, the activities of terrorist groups, to prevent the proliferation of all arms and to curb transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as drug trafficking. The Council encourages in this regard the holding of follow-up activities building on the conclusions of the United Nations conference on border-control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb organized in Rabat from 13 to 15 March 2013. The Council emphasizes the importance of regional and international coordination in addressing the threat of terrorism in the Sahel region, including information-sharing and close cooperation between the United Nations, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, the African Union and other relevant organizations and initiatives.

The Council commends the efforts undertaken by Sahel States and relevant regional organizations in addressing the humanitarian challenges in the region as well as in strengthening resilience. The Council also commends the support provided by countries in the region and by other donors and calls for their continued assistance to Sahel States to this end. The Council applauds the efforts of the Regional Humanitarian

Coordinator for the Sahel, with the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, and other humanitarian actors and agencies, to draw attention to the scale of the challenges facing the Sahel region, provide humanitarian assistance to the affected populations and build and strengthen resilience at the local, national and regional levels with the aim of reducing the impact of disasters.

The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to hold a high-level meeting on the Sahel on the margins of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly. The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to visit the Sahel region later this year with the President of the World Bank Group and looks forward to a briefing to the Council following this visit.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel no later than 31 December 2013 and to present a written report no later than 30 June 2014.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY[347]

Decisions

At its 6919th meeting, on 13 February 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

"European Union".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Baroness Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

THE SITUATION IN LIBYA[348]

Decisions

On 11 September 2012, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[349]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 September 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Tarek Mitri, of Lebanon, as your Special Representative for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya[350] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6832nd meeting, on 12 September 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Libya

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2012/675)".

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[347] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2007.

[348] Resolutions or decisions on this question were first adopted by the Security Council in 2011.

[349] S/2012/700.

[350] S/2012/699.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6855th meeting, on 7 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

At its 6857th meeting, on 8 November 2012, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tarek Mitri, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to participate in the meeting by video teleconference.

At its 6912th meeting, on 29 January 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tarek Mitri, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

At its 6934th meeting, on 14 March 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya (Prime Minister) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Libya

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2013/104)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tarek Mitri, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

Resolution 2095 (2013)
of 14 March 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1970 (2011) of 26 February 2011, 1973 (2011) of 17 March 2011, 2009 (2011) of 16 September 2011, 2016 (2011) of 27 October 2011, 2017 (2011) of 31 October 2011, 2022 (2011) of 2 December 2011 and 2040 (2012) of 12 March 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security,

Looking forward to a future for Libya based on national reconciliation, justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting the equal and full participation of all parts of Libyan society, including women, youth and minorities, in the political process in the post-conflict phase, *Recalling* its decision in resolution 1970 (2011) to refer the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and the importance of cooperation for ensuring that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including attacks targeting civilians, are held accountable,

Expressing deep concern about reports of sexual violence during the conflict in Libya against women, men and children, including in prison facilities and detention centres, and the recruitment and use of children in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international law,

Expressing concern at the lack of judicial process for conflict-related detainees, many of whom continue to be held outside State authority, expressing deep concern at reports of human rights violations and abuses in detention centres, and taking note of recent actions by the Ministry of Justice to address these issues,

Reiterating that the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons will be an important factor for the consolidation of peace in Libya,

Expressing concern at the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular heavy and light weapons, small arms and man-portable surface-to-air missiles, from Libya in the region and its negative impact on regional and international peace and security,

Reminding all Member States of the obligations contained in its resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified in its subsequent resolutions, in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel of all types,

Expressing concern at an escalating series of security incidents, in particular in the east of Libya and along its southern borders,

Recalling the establishment of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya on 16 September 2011, and reaffirming that the United Nations should lead the coordination of the efforts of the international community in supporting, in accordance with the principles of national ownership and national responsibility, the Libyan-led transition and institution-building process aimed at establishing a peaceful, democratic, independent and united Libya,

Noting the centrality of credible elections and an inclusive constitutional drafting process to the democratic transition in Libya, and reaffirming the readiness of the Mission to provide assistance to this process, upon the request of the Libyan Government,

Supporting the Libyan Government's intention to strengthen regional security, and welcoming, in this regard, the agreement among Libya, Chad, Niger and the Sudan to take steps to form a joint committee to address issues related to border security and the 12 January 2013 meeting in Ghadames, Libya, with the Prime Ministers of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria that agreed joint measures to combat organized crime and illicit flows,

Taking note of the Libyan Government's priorities for international assistance in the areas of security sector reform, rule of law and transitional justice, and welcoming the support of the Mission in this regard, including at the meetings convened by the Government with international partners in London on 17 December 2012 and Paris on 12 February 2013,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the Mission,[351] including the recommendation for the 12-month extension of the mandate of the Mission,

Taking note further of the final report of the Panel of Experts on Libya submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 (*d*) of resolution 2040 (2012)[352] and the findings and recommendations contained therein,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

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[351] S/2013/104.

[352] See S/2013/99, annex.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in Libya, including the 7 July 2012 national elections, the establishment of the General National Congress and the peaceful transfer of authority from the National Transitional Council to the first democratically constituted national unity government, which will improve the prospects for a democratic, peaceful and prosperous future for its people;

2. *Looks forward* to an inclusive constitutional drafting process, and reiterates the need for the transitional period to be underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, the rule of law, national reconciliation, and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Libya;

3. *Calls upon* the Libyan Government to promote and protect human rights, including those of women, children and people belonging to vulnerable groups, and to comply with their obligations under international law, including human rights law, calls for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, including sexual violence and violations and abuses against children, to be held accountable in accordance with international standards, and urges all Member States to cooperate closely with the Government in their efforts to end impunity for such violations;

4. *Also calls upon* the Libyan Government to continue to cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the International Criminal Court and its Prosecutor as required by resolution 1970 (2011);

5. *Expresses grave concern* at continuing reports of reprisals, arbitrary detentions without access to due process, wrongful imprisonment, mistreatment, torture and extrajudicial executions in Libya, calls upon the Libyan Government to take all steps necessary to accelerate the judicial process, transfer detainees to State authority and prevent and investigate violations and abuses of human rights, calls for the immediate release of all foreign nationals illegally detained in Libya, and underscores the Government's primary responsibility for the protection of Libya's population, as well as foreign nationals, including African migrants;

6. *Encourages* Libya and neighbouring States to continue efforts to promote regional cooperation aimed at stabilization of the situation in Libya and to prevent former Libyan regime elements and violent extremist groups from using the territories of such States to plan, fund or carry out violent or other illicit acts to destabilize Libya and the States in the region, and notes that such cooperation would benefit stability in the Sahel region;

United Nations mandate

7. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for a further period of 12 months under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, and decides further that the mandate of the Mission as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, shall be to assist the Libyan Government to define national needs and priorities throughout Libya and to match these with offers of strategic and technical advice where appropriate, and to support Libyan efforts:

(*a*) To manage the process of democratic transition, including through technical advice and assistance to Libyan electoral processes and the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new Libyan constitution and assistance that improves institutional capacity, transparency and accountability, promotes the empowerment and political participation of all parts of Libyan society, in particular women and minorities, including in the constitutional drafting process, and supports the further development of Libyan civil society;

(*b*) To promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, in accordance with Libya's international legal obligations, particularly those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children, minorities and migrants, including by assisting the Libyan Government to ensure the humane treatment of and due process for detainees and to reform and build transparent and accountable justice and correctional systems, supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy, and providing assistance towards national reconciliation as well as support to ensure the continued identification, separation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict;

(*c*) To restore public security, including through the provision of appropriate strategic and technical advice and assistance to the Libyan Government to develop capable institutions and effective national security coordination, and implement a coherent national policy for the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, including education and employment opportunities, and to develop defence, police and security institutions that are capable, accountable, respectful of human rights and accessible and responsive to women and vulnerable groups;

(*d*) To counter the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular heavy and light weapons, small arms and man-portable surface-to-air missiles, including through the development of a coordinated strategy in this regard, to clear explosive remnants of war, conduct demining programmes and conventional munitions disposal, secure and manage Libya's borders and implement international conventions on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and materials, in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and international and regional partners;

(*e*) To coordinate international assistance and build government capacity across all relevant sectors set out in relation to paragraphs 7 (*a*) to (*d*) of the present resolution, including by supporting the appropriate coordination mechanism within the Libyan Government, advising the Government to help to identify priority needs for international support, engaging international partners in the process wherever appropriate, facilitating international assistance to the Government and establishing a clear division of labour and regular and frequent communication between all those providing assistance to Libya;

8. *Encourages* the Mission to continue to support efforts to promote national reconciliation, inclusive political dialogue and political processes aimed at promoting free, fair and credible elections, transitional justice and respect for human rights throughout Libya;

Arms embargo

9. *Decides* that supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, shall no longer require the approval of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), as previously provided for in paragraph 9 (*a*) of resolution 1970 (2011);

10. *Also decides* that supplies of non-lethal military equipment, and the provision of any technical assistance, training or financial assistance, when intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan Government, shall no longer require notification to, or the absence of a negative decision by, the Committee, as previously provided for in paragraph 13 (*a*) of resolution 2009 (2011);

11. *Urges* the Libyan Government to improve further the monitoring of arms or related materiel that is supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with paragraph 9 (*c*) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 13 (*a*) of resolution 2009 (2011), including through the use of end-user certificates, and urges Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so;

12. *Condemns* the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified in its subsequent resolutions, and recalls the mandate of the Committee, as defined in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with those measures;

Asset freeze

13. *Directs* the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan Government, to review continuously the remaining measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as modified by resolution 2009 (2011), with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio, and decides that the Committee shall, in consultation with the Government, lift the designation of these entities as soon as practical to ensure that the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya;

Panel of Experts

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolution 2040 (2012), for a period of 13 months, expresses its intent to

review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution, and decides that the Panel shall carry out the following tasks:

(*a*) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011);

(*b*) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2040 (2012) and in the present resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(*c*) Make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Libyan Government or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures;

(*d*) Provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 90 days after the appointment of the Panel, and a final report to the Council no later than 60 days prior to the termination of its mandate, with its findings and recommendations;

15. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Mission, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2040 (2012) and in the present resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

16. *Encourages* the Panel, while mindful of the responsibility of the Mission for assisting the Libyan Government to counter the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular heavy and light weapons, small arms and man-portable surface-to-air missiles, and to secure and manage Libya's borders, to continue and expedite its investigations regarding sanctions non-compliance, including illicit transfers of arms and related materiel to and from Libya and the assets of individuals subject to the asset freeze established in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and the present resolution, and encourages the Mission and the Government to support the investigatory work of the Panel inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

Reporting and review

17. *Expresses its intent* to review the mandate of the Committee in the event that the measures imposed in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and in the present resolution should be lifted by a future decision of the Council;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including all elements of the mandate of the Mission, every 90 days;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6934th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6962nd meeting, on 8 May 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

At its 6981st meeting, on 18 June 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Libya to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tarek Mitri, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

THE SITUATION IN MALI[353]

Decisions

At its 6898th meeting, on 20 December 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Mali (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Mali

> "Letter dated 13 December 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/926)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tete António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

Resolution 2085 (2012)
of 20 December 2012

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2056 (2012) of 5 July 2012 and 2071 (2012) of 12 October 2012, the statements by its President of 26 March[354] and 4 April 2012[355] as well as its statements to the press of 22 March, 9 April, 18 June, 10 August, 21 September and 11 December 2012 on Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Emphasizing that the situation and the entrenchment of terrorist groups and criminal networks in the north of Mali continue to pose a serious and urgent threat to the population throughout Mali and to the stability of the Sahel region, the wider African region and the international community as a whole,

Strongly condemning the continued interference of members of the Malian defence and security forces in the work of the transitional authorities of Mali, stressing the need to work expeditiously towards the restoration of democratic governance and constitutional order in Mali, and taking note of the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, including through his Special Representative for West Africa, to assist the transitional authorities of Mali in developing a road map for the electoral process and national dialogue,

Remaining seriously concerned over the insecurity and the significant ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region, which is further complicated by the presence of armed groups, including separatist movements and terrorist and criminal networks, and their increased activities, as well as the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threaten peace, security and stability of States in the region,

Strongly condemning all abuses of human rights in the north of Mali by armed rebels, terrorist groups and other extremist groups, including those involving violence against civilians, notably women and children, killings, hostage-taking, pillaging, theft, destruction of cultural and religious sites and recruitment of child soldiers, reiterating that some of these acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[356] and that their perpetrators must be held accountable, and noting that the transitional authorities of Mali referred the situation in Mali since January 2012 to the Court on 13 July 2012,

Recalling the letter dated 18 September 2012 from the transitional authorities of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General requesting authorization of the deployment, through a Security Council resolution, under Chapter VII as provided for by the Charter of the United Nations, of an international military force to assist the

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[353] In accordance with a note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December 2012 (S/2012/961), members of the Council agreed that issues pertaining to Mali would, as from that date, be considered under the item entitled "The situation in Mali", under which would be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa".

[354] S/PRST/2012/7.

[355] S/PRST/2012/9.

[356] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

Malian armed forces in recovering the occupied regions in the north of Mali,[357] and recalling also the letter dated 12 October 2012 from the transitional authorities of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General stressing the need to support, including through such an international military force, the national and international efforts to bring to justice the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the north of Mali,[358]

Taking note of the endorsement of the Strategic Concept for the Resolution of the Crises in Mali at the second meeting of the Support and Follow-up Group on the Situation in Mali, held in Bamako on 19 October 2012 and attended by the States members of the Economic Community of West African States, countries of the region and other international partners, as well as its adoption by the African Union Peace and Security Council on 24 October 2012,

Taking note also of the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States held in Abuja on 11 November 2012 and of the subsequent communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 13 November 2012 endorsing the joint strategic concept of operations for the international military force and the Malian defence and security forces,

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. Romano Prodi as Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Sahel, as well as the appointment of Mr. Pierre Buyoya as High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel, and encouraging them to work in close coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the mediator of the Economic Community of West African States,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States-led mediation, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and neighbouring countries of Mali,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 2012 on the situation in Mali[359] for continued action on the political and security tracks and a comprehensive solution to the crisis affecting Mali,

Emphasizing that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for resolving the interlinked crises facing the country and that any sustainable solution to the crisis in Mali should be Malian-led,

Encouraging the international community to provide support to resolve the crisis in Mali through coordinated actions for immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues,

Determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

I

Political process

1. *Urges* the transitional authorities of Mali, consistent with the framework agreement of 6 April 2012 signed under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States, to finalize a transitional road map through broad-based and inclusive political dialogue, to fully restore constitutional order and national unity, including through the holding of peaceful, credible and inclusive presidential and legislative elections, in accordance with the agreement mentioned above, which calls for elections by April 2013 or as soon as technically possible, requests the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, to continue to assist the transitional authorities of Mali in the preparation of such a road map, including the conduct of an electoral process based on consensually established ground rules, and further urges the transitional authorities of Mali to ensure its timely implementation;

2. *Demands* that Malian rebel groups cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, notably Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and associated groups, and take concrete and visible steps to this effect, takes note of the listing of the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List established and

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[357] S/2012/727, annex.

[358] S/2012/784, annex.

[359] S/2012/894.

maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and further reiterates its readiness to continue to adopt further targeted sanctions, under the above-mentioned regime, against those rebel groups and individuals that do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest;

3. *Urges* the transitional authorities of Mali to expeditiously put in place a credible framework for negotiations with all parties in the north of Mali that have cut off all ties to terrorist organizations, notably Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and associated groups, including the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest, and that recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, and with a view to addressing the long-standing concerns of communities in the north of Mali, and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for West Africa, in coordination with the mediator of the Economic Community of West African States, the High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to take appropriate steps to assist the transitional authorities of Mali to enhance their mediation capacity and to facilitate and strengthen such a dialogue;

4. *Condemns* the circumstances that led to the resignation of the Prime Minister and the dismissal of the Government on 11 December 2012, reiterates its demand that no member of the Malian armed forces should interfere in the work of the transitional authorities, and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate measures, as necessary, against those who take action that undermines peace, stability and security, including those who prevent the implementation of the constitutional order in Mali;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement their obligations pursuant to its resolutions 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2083 (2012) of 17 December 2012, and strongly condemns incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by Al-Qaida in Mali and across the Sahel region with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions;

II

Security process

Training of Malian forces

6. *Emphasizes* that the consolidation and redeployment of the Malian defence and security forces throughout the Malian territory is vital to ensure the long-term security and stability of Mali and to protect the people of Mali;

7. *Urges* Member States and regional and international organizations to provide coordinated assistance, expertise, training, including on human rights and international humanitarian law, and capacity-building support to the Malian defence and security forces, consistent with their domestic requirements, in order to restore the authority of the State of Mali over its entire national territory, to uphold the unity and territorial integrity of Mali and to reduce the threat posed by terrorist organizations and associated groups, and further invites them to regularly inform the Secretariat of their contributions;

8. *Takes note* of the commitment of Member States and international organizations to the rebuilding of the capacities of the Malian defence and security forces, including the planned deployment by the European Union of a military mission to Mali to provide military training and advice to the Malian defence and security forces;

Deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali

9. *Decides* to authorize the deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in Mali for an initial period of one year, which shall take all measures necessary, in compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Mali, to carry out the following tasks:

(*a*) To contribute to the rebuilding of the capacity of the Malian defence and security forces, in close coordination with other international partners involved in this process, including the European Union and other Member States;

(*b*) To support the Malian authorities in recovering the areas in the north of Mali under the control of terrorist, extremist and armed groups and in reducing the threat posed by terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and associated extremist groups, while taking appropriate measures to reduce the impact of military action on the civilian population;

(*c*) To transition to stabilization activities to support the Malian authorities in maintaining security and consolidate State authority through appropriate capacities;

(*d*) To support the Malian authorities in their primary responsibility to protect the population;

(*e*) To support the Malian authorities to create a secure environment for the civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, as requested, within its capabilities and in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

(*f*) To protect its personnel, facilities, premises, equipment and mission and to ensure the security and movement of its personnel;

10. *Requests* the African Union, in close coordination with the Economic Community of West African States, the Secretary-General and other international organizations and bilateral partners involved in the Malian crisis, to report to the Security Council every 60 days on the deployment and activities of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, including, before the commencement of offensive operations in the north of Mali, on (i) the progress in the political process in Mali, including the road map for the restoration of constitutional order and negotiations between the Malian authorities and all parties in the north of Mali that have cut off all ties to terrorist organizations; (ii) the effective training of military and police units of both the Mission and the Malian defence and security forces in their obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law; (iii) the operational readiness of the Mission, including the level of staffing leadership and equipment of the units, their operational adaptation to the climate and terrain conditions and their ability to conduct joint armed operations with logistical, air and ground fire support; and (iv) the efficiency of the chain of command of the Mission, including its interaction with that of the Malian defence and security forces, and further expresses its willingness to monitor closely these benchmarks before the commencement of offensive operations in the north of Mali;

11. *Emphasizes* that the military planning will need to be further refined before the commencement of the offensive operation, requests that the Secretary-General, in close coordination with Mali, the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the neighbouring countries of Mali, other countries in the region and all other interested bilateral partners and international organizations, continue to support the planning and the preparations for the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali and regularly inform the Council of the progress of the process, and requests that the Secretary-General also confirm in advance the satisfaction of the Council with the planned military offensive operation;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, as and when requested by the Malian authorities, the support in critical areas that will be required to accompany or follow a military operation in the north of Mali, with respect to the extension of the authority of the Malian State, including rule of law and security institutions, mine action, promotion of national dialogue, regional cooperation, security sector reform, human rights and the initial demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of former combatants;

International support

13. *Calls upon* Member States, including from the Sahel region, to contribute troops to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali in order to enable the Mission to fulfil its mandate, welcomes the troop contributions already pledged by the countries of the Economic Community of West African States, and further encourages Member States to cooperate closely with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations, countries contributing troops and other donors to this end;

14. *Urges* Member States and regional and international organizations to provide coordinated support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, including military training, provision of equipment, intelligence, logistical support and any assistance necessary in efforts to reduce the threat posed by terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and associated extremist groups, in accordance with paragraph 9 (*b*) above, in close coordination with the Mission and the Malian authorities;

15. *Calls upon* the transitional authorities of Mali and all other parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and operations of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, in particular by ensuring its

safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable it to fully carry out its mandate, and further calls upon neighbouring countries of Mali to take appropriate measures to support the implementation of the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Demands* that all parties in Mali take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and further demands that all parties in Mali ensure safe and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Mali, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

Human rights

17. *Emphasizes* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, further recalls its resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, and calls upon all military forces in Mali to take them into account;

18. *Also emphasizes* that any support provided by the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and Member States in the context of the military operation in Mali shall be consistent with international humanitarian and human rights law and refugee law, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the relevant capacity within the United Nations presence, as referred to in paragraph 23 below, in order to observe adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law with regards to military operations in the north of Mali and to include in his regular reports to the Council, as referred to in paragraph 24 below, the situation of civilians in the north of Mali and any violation of human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law in the north of Mali, as well as to advise on ways to mitigate any adverse impact of military operations on the civilian population, including on women and children;

19. *Calls upon* the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, consistent with its mandate, to support national and international efforts, including those of the International Criminal Court, to bring to justice perpetrators of serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in Mali;

Funding

20. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to provide financial support and contributions in kind to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to enable its deployment and implementation of its mandate, and welcomes the willingness of the European Union to provide such financial support to the Mission through the mobilization of the African Peace Facility;

21. *Expresses its intention* to consider the provision of a voluntary and United Nations-funded logistical support package to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, including equipment and services for an initial period of one year, takes note of the letter dated 13 December 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council on the possible deployment of a logistical support package to the Mission and on the support financial costs,[360] and to this effect requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Malian authorities, to further develop and refine options, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, for such a voluntary and United Nations-funded logistical support package, including detailed recommendations for its swift, transparent and effective implementation;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund through which Member States can provide earmarked and/or non-earmarked financial support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali and/or to the training and equipping of Malian defence and security forces, also requests the Secretary-General to support, in coordination with the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, the holding of a donors conference to solicit contributions to the trust fund as soon as possible, calls upon Member States to

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[360] S/2012/926.

contribute generously and promptly to the trust fund, while noting that the existence of the trust fund does not preclude the conclusion of direct bilateral arrangements, and further requests the African Union, in consultation with the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General, to submit budgetary requests to the trust fund;

United Nations presence and reporting

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Malian authorities, a multidisciplinary United Nations presence in Mali, in order to provide coordinated and coherent support to (i) the ongoing political process and (ii) the security process, consistent with paragraph 12 above and including support to the planning, deployment and operations of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to submit, as soon as possible, specific and detailed proposals to the Council for further consideration;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Mali and to report back to the Council, through the provision of written reports, every 90 days, on the implementation of the present resolution, including on United Nations support to the political and security efforts to solve the crisis in Mali, the deployment and preparation of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali and updated information and recommendations related to a voluntary and United Nations-funded support package to the Mission;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6898th meeting.

Decisions

At its 6905th meeting, on 22 January 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mali".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, and Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

On 27 February 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[361]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 February 2013 transmitting the letter dated 12 February 2013 from the interim President of Mali, Mr. Dioncounda Traoré, on the efforts of the international community to assist Mali[362] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.
>
> The Council takes note of the reference by the interim President, in his letter, to the transformation of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali into a United Nations peacekeeping operation. In this context, the Council requests that you include recommendations, for the consideration of the Council, on options for establishing a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including the size, mandate and composition of such an operation, in your forthcoming report on Mali, due before 20 March 2013, or earlier, if possible, in accordance with paragraph 24 of Council resolution 2085 (2012), adopted on 20 December 2012.

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[361] S/2013/129.

[362] S/2013/113.

At its 6944th meeting, on 3 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Mali to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Mali

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 6952nd meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mali (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Mali

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Téte António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations.

Resolution 2100 (2013)
of 25 April 2013

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2056 (2012) of 5 July 2012, 2071 (2012) of 12 October 2012 and 2085 (2012) of 20 December 2012, the statements by its President of 26 March[354] and 4 April 2012[355] as well as its statements to the press of 22 March, 9 April, 18 June, 10 August, 21 September and 11 December 2012 and 10 January 2013 on Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Strongly condemning the offensive launched on 10 January 2013 by terrorist, extremist and armed groups towards the south of Mali, stressing that terrorism can be defeated only by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and regional and international organizations to impede, impair and isolate the terrorist threat, and reaffirming that terrorism could not and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Welcoming the swift action by the French forces, at the request of the transitional authorities of Mali, to stop the offensive of terrorist, extremist and armed groups towards the south of Mali, and commending the efforts to restore the territorial integrity of Mali by the Malian defence and security forces, with the support of French forces and the troops of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali,

Stressing the need to work expeditiously towards the restoration of democratic governance and constitutional order, including through the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections, and emphasizing the importance for the transitional authorities of Mali to move swiftly in a process of inclusive dialogue and active engagement with Malian political groups, including those that have previously advocated independence, are prepared to cease hostilities, have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State,

Remaining seriously concerned over the significant ongoing food and humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region and over the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access, exacerbated by the presence of armed groups and terrorist and criminal networks and their activities, the presence of landmines, as well as the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threatens peace, security and stability of States in the region,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel operating in Mali, and stressing the importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the basis of need, *Strongly condemning* all abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions, sexual and gender-based violence and forced amputations, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children, attacks against schools and hospitals, forced displacements and destruction of cultural and historical heritage, committed in Mali by any group or individuals, noting, especially, widespread abuses of human rights by terrorist, extremist and armed groups in the north of Mali, strongly condemning the reports of retaliatory attacks, including those based on ethnicity and those allegedly perpetrated by members of the Malian defence and security forces against civilians, and calling upon all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,

Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of those acts referred to in the paragraph above may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[356] and noting that the transitional authorities of Mali referred the situation in Mali since January 2012 to the Court on 13 July 2012 and that the Prosecutor of the Court opened, on 16 January 2013, an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012,

Taking note of the listing of Ansar Eddine and its leader, Iyad ag Ghali, and recalling the listing of the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List established by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and reiterating its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associated groups, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Ansar Eddine, in accordance with the established listing criteria,

Expressing its continued concern over the serious threats posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism, strongly condemning the incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, noting the increase in such kidnappings in the Sahel region, and underscoring the urgent need to address these issues,

Expressing its determination to combat kidnapping and hostage-taking in the Sahel region, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard noting the publication by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists,

Commending the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the European Union, as well as the Secretary-General, for their intensive efforts to solve the crisis in Mali, welcoming the establishment by the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and the United Nations of a joint task force for Mali in Addis Ababa, encouraging them to maintain coordination in support of the stabilization of the situation in Mali, including the national political dialogue and electoral process, noting that the requirement to report as requested in paragraph 10 of resolution 2085 (2012) was not fulfilled, and looking forward to the submission of those reports,

Commending also the efforts of African countries to contribute forces to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, as authorized in resolution 2085 (2012), welcoming the deployment of the Mission in Mali, and also commending Member States and regional and international organizations that support this deployment in Mali,

Commending further the contributions pledged at the donors conference organized by the African Union in Addis Ababa on 29 January 2013 in support of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali and the Malian defence and security forces, welcoming actual contributions already made and the African Union pledge to contribute through the assessed contributions of the African Union, urging all donors to translate their pledges into actual contributions, and calling upon other Member States and regional and international organizations to also contribute generously,

Encouraging international coordination to consolidate political and security progress in Mali and, in this regard, regular meetings of the Support and Follow-up Group on the Situation in Mali, established by the African Union Peace and Security Council on 20 March 2012 and co-chaired by the African Union, the Economic

Community of West African States, the European Union and the United Nations and attended by other international partners, and welcoming the conclusions of the meetings of the Follow-up Group held on 5 February[363] and 19 April 2013,[364]

Taking note of the letter dated 25 March 2013 from the transitional authorities of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General requesting the deployment of a United Nations operation to stabilize and restore the authority and the sovereignty of the Malian State throughout its national territory,

Taking note also of the letter dated 26 March 2013 from the President of the Economic Community of West African States Commission addressed to the Secretary-General requesting the transformation of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali into a United Nations stabilization mission,[365] and taking note of the communiqué of 7 March 2013 of the African Union Peace and Security Council, as well as the attached letter dated 7 March 2013 from the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission addressed to the Secretary-General expressing the support of the African Union for the transformation of the Mission into a United Nations stabilization operation in Mali,[366]

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 2013 on the situation in Mali,[367] including recommendations and options for establishing a United Nations stabilization operation in Mali,

Emphasizing that the transitional authorities of Mali have primary responsibility for resolving the interlinked challenges facing their country and protecting all their citizens and that any sustainable solution to the crisis in Mali should be Malian-owned, including a political process, and also emphasizing that cooperation among the countries of the region will be crucial for lasting peace and stability in Mali,

Encouraging the international community to provide broad support to resolve the crisis in Mali through coordinated actions for immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, governance, development and humanitarian issues, looking forward to the high-level international donors conference to be held in Brussels on 15 May 2013 to support the development of Mali, commending the contributions already made towards the 2013 consolidated appeal for Mali, and urging all Member States and other donors to contribute generously for humanitarian operations,

Determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the initial measures taken so far to restore constitutional order and national unity in Mali, including the adoption by the Malian National Assembly, on 29 January 2013, of a transitional road map, welcomes the establishment of the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission on 6 March 2013 and the appointment of its Commissioners and calls upon the Commission to commence its work as soon as possible, and further calls upon the transitional authorities of Mali to continue urgently to take discernible steps towards consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance and facilitating inclusive political dialogue to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion, which should lead to political progress in this regard as early as possible;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, to support all dimensions of the transitional road map, with a view to its swift implementation, including the work of the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission;

3. *Urges* the transitional authorities of Mali to hold free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections as soon as technically possible, welcomes the stated commitment of the transitional authorities of Mali to organize presidential elections on 7 July 2013 and legislative elections on 21 July 2013, stresses the importance of ensuring an environment conducive to the holding of elections, in particular a secure environment

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[363] S/2013/112, enclosure.

[364] S/2013/249, enclosure.

[365] S/2013/231, annex.

[366] See S/2013/163, annex.

[367] S/2013/189.

prior to, during and following the electoral period, equitable access to State-controlled media and provision for all eligible persons, including internally displaced persons and refugees, to participate in the electoral process, and calls upon Member States and regional and international organizations, as requested by the transitional authorities of Mali, to provide support to the electoral process, including through financial resources, electoral observation capacity and related technical assistance;

4. *Demands* that all rebel armed groups in Mali put aside their arms and cease hostilities immediately, and urges all such parties in Mali that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest, Ansar Eddine and associated terrorist groups and that recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, and the transitional authorities of Mali to engage expeditiously in an inclusive negotiation process, facilitated by the Secretary-General, in particular through his Special Representative for Mali when appointed, as referred to in paragraph 11 below, in close collaboration with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the European Union Special Representative for the Sahel;

5. *Calls upon* the international community, through the Support and Follow-up Group on the Situation in Mali, to meet regularly in Mali and, as may be required, outside Mali, to assist the transitional authorities of Mali to implement the transitional road map and monitor the progress made in this regard and to continue to contribute to the promotion of lasting peace, stability and reconciliation in Mali, requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the convening of the Follow-up Group, and stresses the importance of continued coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States in the promotion of lasting peace, security, stability and reconciliation in Mali;

6. *Demands* that no member of the Malian defence and security forces shall undermine and obstruct the implementation of the transitional road map or the efforts of the international community to foster political and security progress in Mali, stresses the importance of Malian civilian control and oversight of the Malian defence and security forces, and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate measures, as necessary, against those who take action that undermines peace, stability and security, including those who prevent the implementation of constitutional order;

7. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, requests the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Office in Mali into the Stabilization Mission, with the Stabilization Mission assuming responsibility for the discharge of the mandated tasks of the Office as of the date of adoption of the present resolution, further decides that authority shall be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the Stabilization Mission on 1 July 2013, at which point the Stabilization Mission shall commence the implementation of its mandate as defined in paragraphs 16 and 17 below, for an initial period of 12 months, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the Stabilization Mission, in close coordination with the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, military and police personnel of the International Support Mission appropriate to United Nations standards;

8. *Decides also* that the date referred to in paragraph 7 above and the phased deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall be subject to a further review by the Security Council, within 60 days of the adoption of the present resolution, of the security situation in the area of responsibility of the Stabilization Mission, specifically with respect to the cessation of major combat operations by international military forces in the immediate vicinity of and/or within the envisaged area of responsibility of the Stabilization Mission and a significant reduction in the capacity of terrorist forces to pose a major threat to the civilian population and international personnel in the immediate vicinity of and/or within the envisaged area of responsibility of the Stabilization Mission, further decides, should the Council consider that these criteria are not met before 1 July 2013, that it shall concurrently adjust the timeline for the deployment of the Stabilization Mission against these criteria;

9. *Calls for* tangible achievements in the political process in Mali, which are of critical significance for the successful deployment and activities of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali;

10. *Reiterates* that Member States and regional and international organizations are urged to continue to provide coordinated support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali pursuant to resolution 2085 (2012), until the transfer of authority from the International Support Mission to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, including military training, provision of equipment,

intelligence and logistical support, requests the Secretary-General to accelerate the disbursement of the United Nations trust fund established pursuant to resolution 2085 (2012) to support the International Support Mission, and decides that equipment donated or granted to the International Support Mission, or where the ownership remains with the donor, shall not be considered contingent-owned equipment;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint expeditiously a Special Representative for Mali and Head of Mission of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, who shall, from the date of appointment, assume overall authority on the ground for the coordination of all the activities of the United Nations, and its agencies, funds and programmes, in Mali and shall use good offices and coordinate efforts of the international community in order to support the priority elements as defined in paragraphs 1 to 4 above and who shall, from the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the Stabilization Mission, lead all tasks of the mandate of the Stabilization Mission as defined in paragraph 16 below and coordinate the overall support of the international community in Mali, including in the fields of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and further emphasizes that the Special Representative shall ensure optimal coordination between the Stabilization Mission and the United Nations country team in Mali, in connection with the aspects of their respective mandates;

12. *Decides* that the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall comprise up to 11,200 military personnel, including reserve battalions capable of deploying rapidly within the country as and when required, and 1,440 police personnel, calls upon Member States to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment in order to enhance the capacity of the Stabilization Mission to operate and discharge its responsibilities effectively, and requests the Secretary-General to recruit qualified staff who have the professional experience and skills appropriate to the tasks defined under applicable competency areas in paragraphs 16 and 17 below;

13. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General, as outlined in paragraph 81 of his report,[367] to take all possible steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and at his discretion, to accelerate the deployment of civilian and military capabilities in Mali in order to best respond to the expectations of the Council and the needs of the Malian people, and requests the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 12 above, to have the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali ready to commence its activities;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, notably between the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, appropriate transfers of troops and their assets from other United Nations missions to the Stabilization Mission, subject to the following conditions: (i) the information and approval of the Council, including on the scope and duration of the transfer; (ii) the agreement of the troop-contributing countries; and (iii) the security situation where these United Nations missions are deployed and without prejudice to the performance of their mandates;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the other United Nations missions in the region, notably the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, share logistical and administrative support with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, to the extent possible, without prejudicing their operational capacities with respect to their mandates, in order to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the missions in the West African region, and to report thereon for consideration, as appropriate;

16. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall be the following:

(*a*) *Stabilization of key population centres and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country*

(i) In support of the transitional authorities of Mali, to stabilize the key population centres, especially in the north of Mali, and in this context to deter threats and take active steps to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas;

(ii) To support the transitional authorities of Mali to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country;

(iii) To support national and international efforts towards rebuilding the Malian security sector, especially the police and gendarmerie, through technical assistance, capacity-building, co-location and mentoring programmes, as well as the rule of law and justice sectors, within its capacities and in close coordination with other bilateral partners, donors and international organizations engaged in these fields, including the European Union;

(iv) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, through training and other support, in mine action and weapons and ammunition management;

(v) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in developing and implementing programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, consistent with the objectives of reconciliation and taking into account the specific needs of demobilized children;

(*b*) *Support for the implementation of the transitional road map, including the national political dialogue and the electoral process*

(i) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali to implement swiftly the transitional road map towards the full restoration of constitutional order, democratic governance and national unity in Mali;

(ii) To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, including through local partners as appropriate, in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict;

(iii) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali and communities in the north of Mali to facilitate progress towards an inclusive national dialogue and reconciliation process, notably the negotiation process referred to in paragraph 4 above, including by enhancing negotiation capacity and promoting the participation of civil society, including women's organizations;

(iv) To support the organization and conduct of inclusive, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections, including through the provision of appropriate logistical and technical assistance and effective security arrangements;

(*c*) *Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel*

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional authorities of Mali, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capacities and areas of deployment;

(ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women's protection advisers, and to address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

(iii) To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(*d*) *Promotion and protection of human rights*

(i) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Council on any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses;

(ii) To support, in particular, the full deployment of human rights observers of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali throughout the country;

(iii) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Council specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict;

(iv) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in their efforts to promote and protect human rights;

(*e*) *Support for humanitarian assistance*

In support of the transitional authorities of Mali, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

(*f*) *Support for cultural preservation*

To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(*g*) *Support for national and international justice*

To support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the transitional authorities of Mali, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court;

17. *Authorizes* the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, to carry out its mandate as set out in paragraphs 16 (*a*) (i) and (ii), (*c*) (i) and (iii), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) above, and requests the civilian and military components of the Stabilization Mission to coordinate their work with the aim of supporting the tasks outlined in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Authorizes* French troops, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means, from the commencement of the activities of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali until the end of the mandate of the Stabilization Mission as authorized in the present resolution, to intervene in support of elements of the Stabilization Mission when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, further requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 34 below, and decides to review this mandate within six months after its commencement;

19. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable the Stabilization Mission to carry out fully its mandate;

20. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Mali of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali;

21. *Reiterates* that the training, consolidation and redeployment of the Malian defence and security forces is vital to ensure the long-term security and stability of Mali and to protect the people of Mali, and stresses the importance of the Malian defence and security forces assuming full responsibility for providing security throughout the Malian territory;

22. *Welcomes* the deployment of the European Union Training Mission in Mali, which is providing training and advice for the Malian defence and security forces towards contributing to strengthening civilian authority and respect for human rights, and calls upon the European Union, notably its Special Representative for the Sahel, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and other bilateral partners of Mali engaged in assisting the transitional authorities of Mali in the security sector reform;

23. *Urges* Member States and regional and international organizations to provide coordinated assistance, expertise and training, including on human rights and international humanitarian law, especially concerning the protection of women and children, and capacity-building support to the Malian defence and security forces, including through the United Nations trust fund established pursuant to resolution 2085 (2012) for peace and security in Mali and in close coordination with existing initiatives, in particular the European Union Training Mission, to help to restore the authority of the State of Mali over its entire national territory, to uphold the unity and territorial integrity of Mali and to reduce the threat posed by terrorist organizations and associated groups;

24. *Reiterates* that the transitional authorities of Mali have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, further recalls its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011)

of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, calls upon the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and all military forces in Mali to take them into account and to abide by international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and recalls the importance of training in this regard;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the transitional authorities of Mali in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes;

26. *Also requests* that the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons, and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, where undertaken jointly with the Malian defence and security forces, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;[368]

27. *Urges* the transitional authorities of Mali to ensure that all perpetrators of serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable and to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the obligations of Mali under the Rome Statute of the Court;[356]

28. *Calls upon* the transitional authorities of Mali, with the assistance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, consistent with paragraph 16 above, and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[369] in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its resolution 2017 (2011) of 31 October 2011;

29. *Urges* Sahel and Maghreb States to enhance interregional cooperation and coordination in order to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, the activities of terrorist groups, namely Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Ansar Eddine, and prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime, and in this regard takes note of the outcome of the conference on border-control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb, organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in Rabat from 13 to 15 March 2013;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed if such cases of misconduct occur;

31. *Requests* the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2083 (2012) of 17 December 2012;

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[368] S/2013/110, annex.

[369] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali when fulfilling its mandated tasks, and in this context encourages the Stabilization Mission to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites;

33. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the transitional authorities of Mali to conclude, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, a status-of-forces agreement with regard to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 58/82 of 9 December 2003 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and decides that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990[370] shall apply provisionally;

34. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Mali and the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, to report to the Council within 45 days of the adoption of the present resolution, specifically with regard to paragraphs 8 and 9 above, and then every three months from 1 July 2013, and to include in his reports to the Council updates on the security situation, the priority political elements as defined in paragraphs 1 to 4 above on the implementation of the transitional road map and relevant information on the progress, promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as a review of the troop level, force generation and deployment of all constituent elements of the Stabilization Mission;

35. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 6952nd meeting.

Decisions

On 15 May 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[371]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 May 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Albert Koenders, of the Netherlands, as your Special Representative for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[372] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

At its 6985th meeting, on 25 June 2013, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Mali (Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Mali

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/338)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Albert Koenders, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, to participate by video teleconference.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Ms. Ameerah Haq, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support.

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[370] A/45/594, annex.

[371] S/2013/286.

[372] S/2013/285.

On 14 June 2013, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[373]

> I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 June 2013 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Jean Bosco Kazura, of Rwanda, as Force Commander of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[374] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

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[373] S/2013/356.

[374] S/2013/355.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTATION AND WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

A. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

Decisions

At its 6870th meeting, on 26 November 2012, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

"Working methods

"Letter dated 19 November 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of India and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/853)".

On 12 December 2012, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[375]

1. The members of the Security Council reaffirm their commitment to enhancing the efficiency and transparency of the work of the Council, including interaction and dialogue with other Member States, and to implementing all previously agreed measures, in particular those contained in the note by the President of the Security Council of 26 July 2010.[376]

2. The members of the Council are committed to implementing the additional measures contained in the present note.

Open debates

3. It is the understanding of the members of the Council that open debates can benefit from the contributions of both Council members and the wider membership.

4. With this in mind, the date of the open debate should be announced with sufficient time to allow for adequate preparation by all participants.

5. The members of the Council may agree, by consensus on a case-by-case basis and when they consider it appropriate for certain open debates, to invite non-members to alternate their interventions with those of Council members. In such situations, those Council members who wish to do so will give up their slot on the speakers' list to non-members.

6. Where appropriate for certain open debates, the adoption of an outcome might occur at a date subsequent to that of the open debate in order to allow it to more fully reflect, if the Council considers it appropriate, matters raised during the debate.

7. All participants speaking in an open debate, including members of the Council, are encouraged to be succinct and focused in their interventions, which, whenever possible, should not exceed five minutes, or any other time suggested by the President of the Council at the start of the debate. If necessary, the text of a more detailed statement may be circulated to Council members and participants.

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[375] S/2012/922.

[376] S/2010/507.

8. Members of the Council acknowledge the usefulness of concept notes to help focus discussion during an open debate, and encourage the early elaboration of such notes.

Security Council annual report

9. Further to the measures contained in section XII of the annex to the note by the President of the Council, concerning the annual report, presidencies in charge of preparing the draft introduction to the report may consider organizing, where appropriate, interactive informal exchanges of views with the wider membership.

10. The report, in accordance with paragraph 74 of the annex to the note by the President of the Council, will continue to be adopted at a public meeting of the Council where members of the Council who wish to do so may comment on the work of the Council for the period covered by the report.

11. The members of the Council encourage the Presidents in charge of the presentation of the report to the General Assembly to report back to Council members on relevant suggestions and observations raised during the General Assembly debate on the annual report.

12. The members of the Council encourage continuing efforts to ensure the inclusion in the report of more substantive information on the work of the Council and on measures to improve the working methods.

Monthly assessments by the Presidents and informal briefing sessions on the monthly work

13. Members of the Council recognize the usefulness of the monthly assessments by Presidents of the Council described in paragraph 62 of the annex to the note by the President in providing as much information as possible on the main aspects of the work of the Council during that month, and encourage Presidents of the Council to submit the monthly assessments soon after the end of their respective presidencies.

14. Members of the Council encourage the holding by Presidents of the Council of informal briefing sessions with the wider membership on the work of the Council at the end of their respective presidencies, as appropriate.

15. Formal wrap-up sessions may also continue to be organized when appropriate and with the consent of all members of the Council.

On 17 December 2012, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[377]

1. Further to the measures contained in the note by the President of the Security Council of 26 July 2010[376] and in an effort to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the work of the Council as well as interaction and dialogue among Council members, the members of the Council have agreed on the following.

Chairpersons of subsidiary organs

2. The members of the Council support an informal process with the participation of all Council members as regards appointing the Chairpersons of the subsidiary organs from among Council members in a balanced, transparent, efficient and inclusive way, which facilitates an exchange of information related to the work of the subsidiary organs involved.

3. To this end, the members of the Council should also consult informally with newly elected members soon after their election on the appointment of the Chairpersons of the subsidiary organs for the following year.

At its 6914th meeting, held in private on 31 January 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

At its 6914th meeting, held in private on 31 January 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".

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[377] S/2012/937.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.

The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

At its 6927th meeting, held in private on 28 February 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6927th meeting, held in private on 28 February 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zambia to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.
>
> The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

At its 6958th meeting, held in private on 30 April 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6958th meeting, held in private on 30 April 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.
>
> In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the representative of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations to participate in the meeting.

In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the representative of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting.

The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

At its 6972nd meeting, held in private on 30 May 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6972nd meeting, held in private on 30 May 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations.
>
> In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the representative of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations to participate in the meeting.
>
> The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

At its 6992nd meeting, held in private on 27 June 2013, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> At its 6992nd meeting, held in private on 27 June 2013, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)".
>
> The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations and the African Union to the United Nations.
>
> In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the representative of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations to participate in the meeting.
>
> The members of the Council had an exchange of views.

B. General matters

Decisions

On 2 January 2013, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[378]

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (*b*) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998,[379] and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2013 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair: Sook Kim (Republic of Korea)
Vice-Chairs: Pakistan and Togo

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

Chair: Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)
Vice-Chairs: Guatemala and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair: Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)
Vice-Chairs: France, Russian Federation and Rwanda

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair: Kodjo Menan (Togo)
Vice-Chair: Republic of Korea

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

Chair: Masood Khan (Pakistan)
Vice-Chairs: Luxembourg and Rwanda

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair: Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan)
Vice-Chairs: Morocco and Pakistan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair: Sook Kim (Republic of Korea)
Vice-Chairs: Azerbaijan, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Chair: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)
Vice-Chairs: Australia and Rwanda

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Chair: María Cristina Perceval (Argentina)
Vice-Chairs: Australia and Azerbaijan

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[378] S/2013/2.

[379] S/1998/1016.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

Chair: Kodjo Menan (Togo)
Vice-Chairs: Australia and Azerbaijan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Chair: Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg)
Vice-Chairs: Azerbaijan and Togo

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Chair: Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)
Vice-Chair: Togo

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Chair: Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)
Vice-Chair: Republic of Korea

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Chair: Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)
Vice-Chairs: Guatemala and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Chair: Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)
Vice-Chair: Luxembourg

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chair: Masood Khan (Pakistan)
Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Chair: Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)
Vice-Chair: Togo

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

Chair: Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)
Vice-Chairs: France, Russian Federation and Rwanda

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Chair: Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg)
Vice-Chair: Argentina

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Chair: María Cristina Perceval (Argentina)
Vice-Chair: Pakistan

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)
Vice-Chair: Australia

In a letter dated 18 January 2013, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the selection of Guatemala and Morocco as the two members of the Council's elected member category for the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of one year, until the end of 2013.[380]

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Decision

At its 6856th meeting, on 8 November 2012, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President:[381]

> At its 6856th meeting, held on 8 November 2012, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote.

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[380] The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2013/39, has been reproduced on page 254 of the present volume.

[381] S/2012/815.

Items included in the agenda of the Security Council for the first time from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

NOTE: The practice of the Security Council is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting held during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 will be found in the records of the 6820th to 7014th meetings (S/PV.6820–7014).

The following list of items shows also the meetings at which the Council decided, during that period, to include in the agenda items that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
The situation in Mali	6898th	20 December 2012

Checklist of resolutions adopted by the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
2064 (2012)	30 August 2012	The situation in the Middle East	4
2065 (2012)	12 September 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone	111
2066 (2012)	17 September 2012	The situation in Liberia	33
2067 (2012)	18 September 2012	The situation in Somalia	40
2068 (2012)	19 September 2012	Children and armed conflict	148
2069 (2012)	9 October 2012	The situation in Afghanistan	92
2070 (2012)	12 October 2012	The question concerning Haiti	83
2071 (2012)	12 October 2012	Peace and security in Africa	273
2072 (2012)	31 October 2012	The situation in Somalia	43
2073 (2012)	7 November 2012	The situation in Somalia	44
2074 (2012)	14 November 2012	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	70
2075 (2012)	16 November 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	224
2076 (2012)	20 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	126
2077 (2012)	21 November 2012	The situation in Somalia	45
2078 (2012)	28 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	128
2079 (2012)	12 December 2012	The situation in Liberia	37
2080 (2012)	12 December 2012	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	79
2081 (2012)	17 December 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	76
2082 (2012)	17 December 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	177
2083 (2012)	17 December 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	185
2084 (2012)	19 December 2012	The situation in the Middle East	8
2085 (2012)	20 December 2012	The situation in Mali	293
2086 (2013)	21 January 2013	United Nations peacekeeping operations	26
2087 (2013)	22 January 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	259
2088 (2013)	24 January 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic	144
2089 (2013)	24 January 2013	The situation in Cyprus	16
2090 (2013)	13 February 2013	The situation in Burundi	89
2091 (2013)	14 February 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	228

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
2092 (2013)	22 February 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	155
2093 (2013)	6 March 2013	The situation in Somalia	52
2094 (2013)	7 March 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea	262
2095 (2013)	14 March 2013	The situation in Libya	288
2096 (2013)	19 March 2013	The situation in Afghanistan	99
2097 (2013)	26 March 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone	117
2098 (2013)	28 March 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	133
2099 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation concerning Western Sahara	21
2100 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation in Mali	299
2101 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	203
2102 (2013)	2 May 2013	The situation in Somalia	60
2103 (2013)	22 May 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	157
2104 (2013)	29 May 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	232
2105 (2013)	5 June 2013	Non-proliferation	257
2106 (2013)	24 June 2013	Women and peace and security	169
2107 (2013)	27 June 2013	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	31
2108 (2013)	27 June 2013	The situation in the Middle East	12
2109 (2013)	11 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	237
2110 (2013)	24 July 2013	The situation concerning Iraq	255
2111 (2013)	24 July 2013	The situation in Somalia	65
2112 (2013)	30 July 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	208
2113 (2013)	30 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	244
2114 (2013)	30 July 2013	The situation in Cyprus	19

Checklist of statements made by the President of the Security Council from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Date of statement	*Subject*	*Page*
31 August 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/PRST/2012/19)	221
26 September 2012	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2012/20)	7
9 October 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/2012/21)	114
19 October 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/2012/22)	124
31 October 2012	Women and peace and security (S/PRST/2012/23)	165
19 November 2012	Maintenance of international peace and security (S/PRST/2012/24)	270
30 November 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/2012/25)	115
10 December 2012	Peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2012/26)	276
19 December 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste (S/PRST/2012/27)	25
19 December 2012	Central African region (S/PRST/2012/28)	134
20 December 2012	Post-conflict peacebuilding (S/PRST/2012/29)	237
15 January 2013	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/PRST/2013/1)	198
12 February 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/PRST/2013/2)	238
15 February 2013	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2013/3)	11
15 April 2013	Peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2013/4)	278
13 May 2013	Peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2013/5)	281
29 May 2013	Central African region (S/PRST/2013/6)	219
6 June 2013	The situation in Somalia (S/PRST/2013/7)	63
17 June 2013	Children and armed conflict (S/PRST/2013/8)	151
10 July 2013	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2013/9)	14
16 July 2013	Peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2013/10)	285
25 July 2013	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/2013/11)	121